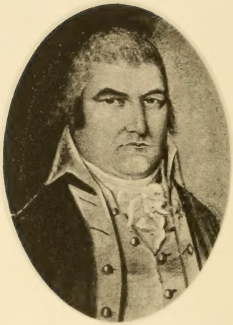


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HISTORY

OF THE

CITY OF CLEVELAND

ITS SETTLEMENT, RISE AND PROGRESS

EDITED BY
W. SCOTT ROBISON

ILLUSTRATED



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PREFACE.

"SINCE our National Centennial," says a literary paragrapher in Harper's Magazine of last May, "especial attention has been given by many writers in different parts of the country to the development of local history." A glance through the catalogues of our principal libraries will confirm this statement. The importance of our knowledge of history coming nearer home has just dawned upon the mind of the American people. The reason is, perhaps, the public realization of the fact that the historical period in the life of our large cities—the period of settlement and pioneer development—is past, and that the most favorable time for recording the events in a permanent form has arrived.

In bringing out the HISTORY OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, the publishers hope that an important contribution to the literature of Northern Ohio has been made. In endeavoring to profit by the experiences of the publishers of the histories of other cities, it was deemed most judicious to produce a book that could be sold at a price considerably less than that of the average local work of this kind. Voluminous and elaborate local histories, with their proportionately high cost, have not proved commercial suc-

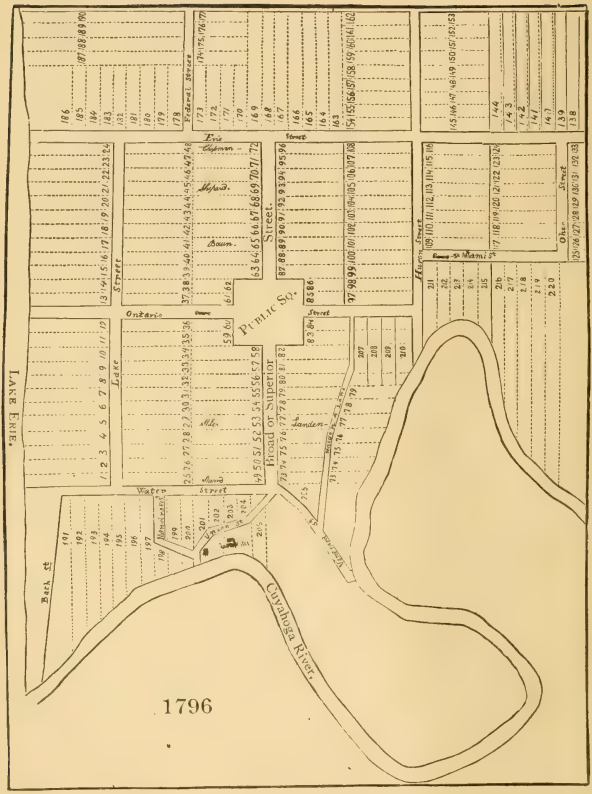
cesses. So large is the amount that one must read in these days to keep up with the times, that the majority of people find it necessary to select condensed treatments of subjects. They desire to become familiar with the general facts, but prefer not to go deeply into details. In carrying out the plan of this work, prolix statement of facts, long comments, expanded theories and tedious discussions have been avoided, and a clear, concise and direct style employed, though the work is in no sense superficial. Many occurrences of interest at the time they transpired, but comparatively of no significance or importance in the history of the city, have been omitted. This book is a *history of the city of Cleveland.* It begins with the organization of the Connecticut Land Company and ends with the present year. The history of the Indian tribes which inhabited this region is not a part of the subject, and will be found in the works of historians of the aboriginal American races and of early missionary movements.

With these prefatory remarks the book is submitted to the public scrutiny, hoping that it will meet with popular favor.

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 5, 1887.



Spafford's Map of Cleveland, from the first survey in 1796, showing original numbers of lots. From a drawing made by Colonel Charles Whittlesey.

CHAPTER I.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME CLEAVELAND—GENERAL MOSES CLEAVELAND—MR. KILBOURN'S ESTIMATE—CONNECTICUT'S CLAIMS IN THE NORTHWEST—THE WESTERN RESERVE—HISTORY OF THE CONNECTICUT LAND COMPANY—THE AGENT'S COMMISSION—THE FOUNDING OF CLEVELAND.

"CLEFFLANDS" was, according to trustworthy authority, the name applied by the inhabitants of Yorkshire, England, about the tenth century, to a picturesque and cliffy district within their borders, whose rocks abounded in characteristic apertures or rivers, called in the Saxon nomenclature "Cleves." The dwellers in this section were denominated "Cleavelanders," particularly the most powerful family; and this name, originally assigned as a matter of convenience, has since adhered to the house.

This manner of accounting for the origin of a name now familiar throughout the world as belonging to a large and important city of Northern Ohio is quite satisfactory. But whatever may have been its derivation, Moses Cleaveland was the name of a hardy Puritan who landed at Boston in 1635, and who was the progenitor of General Moses Cleaveland—the Moses who had the faith, courage and executive ability to lead the first colony into the wilds of the Western Reserve, and found a great city which will

ever be a grand and growing monument to perpetuate his memory.*

In the year 1829, one John Kilbourn, of Columbus, published a book, the purpose of which, as stated in the preface, was "to answer frequent inquiries made in the Atlantic States concerning this State, respecting its extent, soil, climate, navigableness of its rivers, relative fertility, population," etc. This publication, after a careful balancing of prospects and situations, predicts with no small confidence that among the towns of the rising State, "Cleveland, the seat of justice of Cuyahoga County, will in time become one of the most important." The basis for this prediction will appear in the following enumeration:

> On the thirteenth ultimo the village (of Cleveland) contained one hundred and sixty-eight dwelling-houses, thirteen mercantile stores, fifteen warehouses, four drug stores, one book and stationery store, nine groceries, six taverns, and about one thousand inhabitants.

Such was the city of Cleveland a third of a century after its first settlement, and nearly fifteen years from its incorporation as a village—a modest showing for a Western town which had been strategically located, and started upon its career under the most favorable auspices and with the highest hopes.

The truth is that the history of the Cleveland of our day —the metropolis of Northern Ohio, and the centre of vast and varied industries—had scarcely begun when Mr. Kilbourn put forth this modest description. The conditions brought in by the harbor improvements of 1828, and the

* See Biography of General Moses Cleaveland in the biographical chapter.

subsequent opening of the Ohio canal, introduced a new period, in which nearly all the great interests of our day had their inception and development. We shall, therefore, in this chapter trace somewhat briefly the events of the earlier years, indicating the main lines of development, and noting the events of chiefest interest.

The Western Reserve of Ohio derives its name from the circumstance that the State of Connecticut, at the general settlement of land-claims in 1786, reserved this section as State property. Connecticut had maintained large but somewhat ill-defined claims to lands situated in the Northwestern territory, deriving her title from a grant issued by Charles II. in 1662. The Puritan State certainly fared well in a settlement by which she acquired undisputed possession of nearly four million acres of fertile land, in exchange for an altogether vague and incomprehensible title-deed, issued a century earlier by an authority which had since been superseded.

In 1792 Connecticut set apart five hundred thousand acres of the Reserve, afterward known as the *Fire-lands*, for the benefit of those among her citizens who had suffered by fire during the Revolution; and three years later (1795) a commission was formed to effect the sale of the remaining part. Forty-five wealthy citizens of the State, collectively known as the Connecticut Land company, purchased this remainder, subscribing therefor twelve hundred thousand dollars; the individual members receiving quit-claim deeds for fractional parts of the entire territory, corresponding to their share in the aggregate subscription. Preparation was immediately made by the company for the survey of

its newly acquired property. General Moses Cleaveland, one of the share-holders, was chosen to superintend the work, receiving the following commission on the twelfth of May, 1796:

To Moses Cleaveland, Esq., of the county of Windham, and State of Connecticut, one of the directors of the Connecticut Land Company, Greeting:

We, the board of directors of said company, having appointed you to go on to said land as superintendent over the agents and men sent to survey and make locations on said land, and to enter into friendly negotiations with the natives who are on said land or contiguous thereto and may have any pretended claim to the same, and secure such friendly intercourse amongst them as will establish peace, quiet and safety to the survey and settlement of said lands not ceded by the natives under the authority of the United States.

You are hereby, for the foregoing purposes, fully authorized to act and transact the above business in as full a manner as we ourselves could do. . . . And all agents and men by us employed to survey and settle said lands to be obedient to your orders and directions; and you are to be accountable for all moneys by you received, conforming your conduct to such orders and directions as we may from time to time give you, and to do and act in all matters according to your best skill and judgment, which may tend to the best interest, etc., of said Connecticut Land company. . . . .

OLIVER PHELPS,
HENRY CHAMPION,
ROGER NEWBURY,
SAMUEL MATHER, JR.
Directors.

The first surveying party to the Western Reserve arrived at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river in July, 1796. Here a cabin was built for the reception of stores, which were assigned to the charge of Mr. Job P. Stiles and his wife, Tabitha—theirs being the first home of Cleveland. It was

only after the preliminary survey into townships had been completed that the mouth of the Cuyahoga river was chosen as the site for a future great city, receiving the name of *Cleaveland*, in honor of the superintendent. The remaining work of the survey, the division of the new city into streets and lots, was soon completed, and the party made ready for their return.

CHAPTER II.

Return of the Surveyors—The First Map of Cleveland—Difficulty With the Surveyors—A Winter's History—Arrival of the Kingsburys—Accident on the Grand River—The First Burial Ground—Major Lorenzo Carter—Completion of the Survey—The Enemy of the Swamps—The Founding of Newburgh—The First Grist-Mill.

WHEN, in the month of December, 1796, the surveyors of the Connecticut Land company returned to their homes in the east they left behind them, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, an ideal city, with its public square of ample proportions, its avenues and streets extending through the forest, and its numbered lots for private purchase. General Moses Cleaveland had selected the site with due deliberation. Nature had evidently purposed that at this spot should grow up the industrial and commercial centre of the vast region to the south and west, which must soon be opened to immigration. The future of the embryo city was assured, and those who were to share in it must pay for their privilege.

Accordingly, after certain lots bordering upon the public square had been reserved for public uses, the remainder—each lot containing two acres—were put up for sale, the condition of immediate settlement being imposed. The

price of these city lots was set at fifty dollars. Other sections of ten, twenty and one hundred acres, respectively, were offered for three dollars, two dollars and a dollar and a half per acre, according to the distance from the city limits. These prices may seem somewhat exorbitant for the virgin soil of a wilderness. They certainly show that the members of the Connecticut Land company were fully alive to the expanding promise of the fast-opening west. If their reckoning did not include the immediate conditions of hardship and struggle, of arduous labor and small returns, it was chiefly owing to the very amplitude and penetration of their view, which grasped the result without foreseeing the process.

Six town lots were at once disposed of, the names of the purchasers being indicated on the surveyor's map.* These men must not be commended—or reproached—for too much speculative hardihood. They took lots from the company as compensation for their services—and very poor compensation they doubtless regarded them. The contract which preceded the town survey and subsequent assignment of lots had grown out of a dispute the year previous between the employés and the officers of the company. Through all the multiplied difficulties and dangers of frontier life the men had held steadily to their appointed tasks of exploration and settlement. Rations were scarce and came in slowly. The clothing provided for them was ill-suited to the rough usage of forest life,

* Following is a list of the purchasers, the first proprietors of Cleveland: Richard M. Stoddard, Job P. Stiles, Joseph Landon, Mr. Baun, Wareham Shepherd, Nathan Chapman.

and soon left their naked sides exposed to the fierce attacks of ravenous mosquitoes that rose in swarms from the adjoining swamps. The discontent became so great that some definite settlement seemed imperative; and as soon as the surveys could be completed of the region adjacent to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, an apportionment was made of various lands, partly by way of compensation for service rendered, partly with a view to securing a nucleus for future settlement—but always upon condition of actual occupancy. The town lots above alluded to, as the sequel showed, except for their prospective value, were much less desirable than those more remote from the mouth of the river.

During the winter of 1796-7, the surveyors having returned to the east, there were but three white persons in the city. These were Mr. and Mrs. Stiles, for whom a cabin had been built on their town lot, and Edward Paine, subsequently the founder of Painesville, Ohio. It would be interesting to read the records of this winter's history —for history there doubtless was, and that of a very serious sort to those immediately concerned. The records, however, are very meagre. Paine traded with the Indians, and maintained the best of understanding between the infant settlement and the neighboring tribes. But the time passed drearily enough in the secluded cabin, and the opening spring, we may well imagine, was not unwelcome, bringing with it a new settler and later on a fresh surveying party from the east.

James Kingsbury and wife, journeying through the melting snows from Conneaut, arrived at Cleveland in

April, 1797, though they did not finally settle in their new cabin on the present site of the Case block till the June following. The surveyors arrived in June, bearing with them the body of one of their number who had been drowned while crossing the Grand river. Rev. Seth Hart, agent of the company and superintendent for this year, conducted the funeral services, the first ever held in Cleveland. At this time the site was chosen for a burial ground upon the east side of Ontario street and north of its present junction with Prospect.

This same month is further noticeable as marking the arrival in Cleveland of one of the most celebrated characters in pioneer history. Major Lorenzo Carter came with his family from Rutland, Vermont. He was a man of splendid physique, and of an aggressive and energetic temperament—the essential qualities of a leader in pioneer life. From his first arrival the major's influence was well-nigh supreme over the neighboring Indian tribes. The early traditions of the Western Reserve abound in incidents of his prowess and skill. On one occasion a dusky prowler was followed to an encampment in the woods, where the major discovered the fugitive, and was only prevented from hanging him by the solemn promise of his comrades that he should never after be allowed to visit the settlement. The red-skins firmly believed that the redoubtable woodsman was invulnerable to the ordinary weapons of savage warfare, and that to seek his destruction would be but a tempting of fate. Certain it is that the unconquerable energy of this brave man, however uncouth at times were its manifestations, was a factor

of incalculable value in the troublous days of Cleveland's early history.

At this time the surveys were by no means complete. The work hitherto had been chiefly in the way of exploration; the courses of rivers had been traced, and township limits marked out with more or less precision. During the summer of 1797, surveys in the immediate neighborhood of the city were carried on vigorously, with the result that by the end of August the "Central," "North" and "South" highways, now known respectively as Euclid avenue, St. Clair street and Woodland avenue had been accurately determined. In January of the following year (1798) the stockholders of the Connecticut Land company assembled at Hartford, where apportionments were made to individual members; Cleveland, with five other townships, being reserved by the company for sale.

In the summer of 1798 the little settlement had its first serious experience of an enemy, whose attacks were destined to work more mischief than all other evil influences combined. The malaria that rose from the swamps adjoining the mouth of the river had long been the dread of surveying parties. This year it was peculiarly virulent. Every member of the three or four families that were settled in the city proper had periodic attacks of the fever and ague. Without proper remedies, and with insufficient supply of vegetable food, no relief could be found till, late in autumn, the swamps were hardened by the frost. The following spring Nathaniel Doan, the blacksmith, and Mr. Hawley, a late arrival from the east, removed with their families to the more healthful region of the ridge near New-

burgh, whither they had been preceded by Mr. James Kingsbury. Their removal reduced the population of Cleveland to two families—those of Carter and Spafford. The major and the ex-surveyor kept tavern, dickered with the Indians, and cultivated the soil of their city lots. Except for their hardy constitutions and untiring energy, the settlement would have been abandoned and the beginning of Cleveland's history indefinitely postponed. From this time dates the friendly rivalry between Cleveland and Newburgh, of which mention will be made later on.

The final year of the century was marked by an event of no small importance—the opening of a grist-mill at Newburgh, the first ever built on the Western Reserve. This event was made the occasion of a grand merry-making, in which the scattered settlers for miles around participated. The next year a saw-mill was erected near the same spot. Both mills were the work of Mr. Wheeler W. Williams and Major Wyatt, who had lately arrived from Connecticut.

CHAPTER III.

The Erection of Trumbull County—Extent of Cleveland Township—The First Civil List—Rivalry with Newburgh—The Bryants' Distillery—Trade with the Indians—Samuel Huntington—Local Autonomy—The First Town Meeting and Its Result—Organization of Militia Districts—Settlement of Indian Claims—The Eve of War—General Hull's Surrender—Perry's Victory.

FOLLOWING upon the settlement of conflicting claims on the part of the State of Connecticut and the United States government, Governor St. Clair had issued an ordinance establishing the County of Trumbull, which was to include the entire Western Reserve. At this time the appointment of township officers was virtually a function of the executive, the appointments being made by the Court of Quarter Sessions, the members of which were nominated by the governor. James Kingsbury had been named a justice of the Quorum, thereby becoming a justice of the Court of Quarter Sessions. Amos Spafford of Cleveland was at the same time made a justice of the peace.

Cleveland was then an immense territory, embracing the townships of Chester, Russell and Bainbridge, that portion of Cuyahoga county now lying east of the river, and the unoccupied Indian country extending to the west line of

the Reserve. At the first meeting of the court at Warren, in August, 1800, the township divisions having been determined, an appointment of constables was made for each township, those for Cleveland being Lorenzo Carter and Stephen Gilbert. The constabulary thus chosen formed the first civil list of the Western Reserve. In Cleveland, at least, the position could scarcely have been regarded as a sinecure, the major and his associates having charge of a territory some two thousand three hundred square miles in extent. As, however, the larger portion of this huge township was still in possession of the Indians, it may be assumed that the actual duties of the office were not so arduous as might at first appear.

The city at the mouth of the river, though its area of cleared land was extended year by year, increased but slowly in numbers. The rival settlement on the ridge—Newburgh, as it came to be called—had the great advantage of a healthful location; and this was sufficient till the period of canals and opening traffic with the west, to secure it an equal if not a dominant influence. Such arrivals as there were, however, were accommodated at the taverns of Major Carter and Amos Spafford, who soon after obtained regular hotel licenses from the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Among other noteworthy incidents of these years should be mentioned the arrival of David and Gilman Bryant from Virginia, bringing with them a still, which they at once established and began to operate at the foot of Superior street. The settlers were thus enabled to convert their grain into a product better suited to the slow and difficult

transportation of those days. We are assured, furthermore, that the presence of a distillery on the river bank did much to facilitate trade with the neighboring red-skins. The public conscience of the time was not, seemingly, so sensitive as at present to the evils of intemperance; perhaps, among other reasons, from the fact that intemperance among those hardy and laborious pioneers seldom reached the verge of debauchery.

The year 1801 saw the arrival of a man who was destined to attain the highest honors of the State. Samuel Huntington, of aristocratic New England connections, came to Cleveland with the expectation of building up a lucrative law practice in what he supposed was soon to become a thriving western town. Fortunately for him, the disappointment of this hope did not deter him from other lines of advancement. He was successively made an appraiser of houses, a lieutenant in the county militia, and, in January, 1802, a justice of Quorum. He afterward entered politics and represented Trumbull county in the Ohio State Senate. In 1803 he was made a judge of the Supreme Court, his commission being the first issued under the authority of the State. Subsequently, Mr. Huntington served an honored term as governor of Ohio.

In 1802 Governor St. Clair had been compelled to yield a point in favor of local self-government, and had granted to townships the privilege of choosing their own officials. The result of the first town meeting, held at the residence of Judge Kingsbury, will appear from the following report of the clerk, Mr. Nathaniel Doan:

Chairman, Rudolphus Edwards; trustees, Amos Spafford, Timothy Doan, Wm. W. Williams; appraisers of houses, Samuel Hamilton, Elijah Gun; lister, Ebenezer Ayrs; supervisors of highway, Samuel Huntington, Nathaniel Doan, Samuel Hamilton; fence viewers, Lorenzo Carter, Nathan Chapman; constables, Ezeikel Hawley, Richard Craw.

These official dignities seem not to have been very seductive; for, during the years immediately following, we repeatedly find prominent citizens "utterly refusing" to take upon themselves the functions that had been assigned them, preferring to pay the penalty stipulated for failure to serve.

In 1804 Trumbull county was erected into a militia district. A meeting of members of the Fourth Company district (that of Cleveland) was held at the house of James Kingsbury, at which the following officers were elected: captain, Lorenzo Carter; lieutenant, Nathaniel Doan; ensign, Samuel Jones. It appears that the aggressive Carter had, as usual, aroused the enmity of certain of his associates, for a remonstrance was drawn up and signed by eight citizens, praying that the election might be set aside. Nothing was done, however, and the difficulty seems to have been composed.

In 1805 treaties were signed at Cleveland with the chiefs of those Indian tribes that held unsettled claims to that portion of the Reserve lying west of the Cuyahoga river. This territory was surveyed and divided into townships. The same year, it should be added, the Cleveland post-office was established, with Elisha Morton as postmaster.

There is but little to chronicle of the period intervening before the war. As before, there was an abundance of toil,

seasoned by rude sport and adventure—ordinary incidents of frontier life. Among the few arrivals of this time should be mentioned Dr. David Long, and Alfred Kelly, Esq., a young lawyer, both of whom came in 1810. Mr. Kelly enjoyed the distinction of being the first practicing lawyer of Cleveland.

The dull routine was roughly broken by the outbreak of war in 1812. In August General Hull surrendered at Detroit. The news was received at Cleveland with terror and confusion. It was expected that the British and their savage allies would soon appear before the defenseless town. Many families abandoned their homes and started eastward, with no definite purpose in view save to put as great distance as possible between themselves and the scene of danger. Those who remained, recruited by occasional arrivals from the adjoining country, formed themselves into a *quasi* brigade, numbering about fifty men. On the night of August 17, the sentinels posted along the water front reported an approaching vessel, which, it was soon learned, bore the paroled soldiers of the army that General Hull had so ignobly surrendered the day before. A company of militia was soon afterward formed in Cleveland and vicinity. Following is the company roll:

Captain, Harvey Murray; lieutenant, Lewis Dille; ensign, Alfred Kelly; sergeants, Ebenezer Green, Simeon Moss, Thomas Hamilton, Seth Doan; corporals, James Root, John Lauterman, Asa Dille, Martin G. Shelhouse, drummer, David S. Tyler; fifer, Rodolphus Carleton; privates, Aretus Burk, Allen Burk, Charles Brandon, John Bishop, Moses Bradley, Silas Burk, Sylvester Beacher, James S. Bills, John Carlton, Mason Clark, Anthony Doyle, Luther Dille, Samuel Dille, Samuel Dodge, Moses Eldred Samuel Evarts, Ebenezer Fish, Zebulon R. S. Freeman,

Robert Harberson, Daniel S. Judd, Jackson James, John James, Stephen King, Guy Lee, Jacob Mingus, William McConkey, Thomas McIlrath, Samuel Noyes, David Reed, John Sweeney, Parker Shadrick, Luther Sterns, Bazaleel Thorp, John Taylor, Thomas Thomas, Hartman Van Duzen, Joseph Williams, Matthew Williamson, John Wrightman, William White, Joseph Burk, Robert Prentis, Benjamin Ogden.

It were needless to trace in detail the events of this troubled period up to the time of Perry's splendid victory, September 10, 1813. The region never ceased to resound with the din of warlike preparation. The militia was organized, stockades were erected, and companies formed for the general defence. When peace came it brought with it a more propitious outlook for the future of the Western Reserve. Immigration began to get in, and although the struggling village was destined still for much discouragement and hardship, yet the foundation of its future greatness was being laid in the increasing prosperity of the region about her.

CHAPTER IV.

THE VILLAGE OF CLEVELAND—BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT—BEGINNING OF CLEVELAND JOURNALISM—THE OLD ACADEMY—BITS OF CORPORATE LEGISLATION — THE FIRST FIRE ENGINE — THE COUNTY-SEAT CONTROVERSY — PRELIMINARIES TO THE CANAL — FROM CLEVELAND TO AKRON BY WATER — GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS FOR HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS—POPULATION IN 1825—LAND SPECULATION—ADVANTAGES OF CORPORATE ORGANIZATION.

ON December 23, 1814, the General Assembly of the State of Ohio passed an act "to incorporate the village of Cleveland, in the County of Cuyahoga."* According to a provision of this act, the first village election occurred on the first Monday of June, 1815. The election resulted in the choice of the following officers:—President, Alfred Kelly; recorder, Horace Perry; treasurer, Alonzo Carter; trustees, Samuel Williamson, David Long, Nathan Perry, jr.; marshal, John A. Ackley; assessors, George Wallace, John Riddle.

At this time the business and residence portion of the town was confined to Water street and that portion of Superior street lying between the river and the public square. The following year, at the petition of numerous citizens, the board of trustees ordered that "the said

*See appendix.

several streets, in said petition mentioned and described, should be severally known by the following names, to-wit: the first, St. Clair; the second, Bank; the third, Seneca; the fourth, Wood; the fifth, Bond; the sixth, Euclid; the seventh, Diamond." Now, as before, the action was with a view to prospective needs, the population at that time not much exceeding one hundred persons.

The public buildings of the period were few and unpretentious. In 1809, after the formation of Cuyahoga county, Cleveland had been chosen as the county-seat, in preference to Newburgh, a rival of no mean pretensions. It was not, however, till 1813, during the tumult and alarm of war, that the first court-house was built, near the spot occupied by the present structure. In 1816 various sums of money had been subscribed by individuals for the building of a school-house. On the thirteenth of January, 1817, the trustees of the village met and enacted that all such funds should be returned to the several subscribers, and that the corporation should be the sole proprietors of said school-house. The building was erected the same year, on the present site of the Kennard House. This school, it should be remembered, was not free. The town furnished the building, but the terms for tuition were in each case arranged with the teachers. In this old school-house preaching was had whenever the services of a minister could be secured. It was not until 1820 that a pastor, Rev. Randolph Stone of Ashtabula county, was engaged to preach regularly every other Sunday. The year 1817 is further noteworthy as marking the first permanent settlement of Brooklyn, afterwards known as Ohio City.

On the thirty-first of July, 1818, appeared the first issue of the *Cleveland Gazette and Commercial Register*—the beginning of Cleveland journalism. It was a fitful publication, appearing at intervals of from one to three weeks, according to the chance supply of news and paper. In October of the following year the *Herald* was started. Through various vicissitudes it has survived to our day, now appearing, united nominally with its Republican contemporary, the Cleveland *Leader*. Following upon these newspaper enterprises, and perhaps suggested by them, was the building of the old Academy in 1821. This was a work of private enterprise, erected at the expense of individual citizens. It bears sufficient testimony to the intelligence and enterprise of a community which did not yet number four hundred inhabitants.

The corporate legislation of the years following 1815 is very suggestive of the prevailing conditions in a new and struggling community. In 1816 a tax of one-half per cent. was levied on all lots in the township. In June, 1818, an ordinance was passed forbidding any persons to discharge a gun or pistol within the village, the penalty being a fine not to exceed five dollars. Animals were not allowed to run at large in the street; butchering was prohibited within corporation limits, except by special permit; horse racing and fast driving were forbidden. In 1825 a tax of one-fourth per cent. was levied, and in 1828 another of two mills per dollar. These various assessments were the occasion of no small outcry on the part of tax-payers.

At this early time Cleveland was not without embarrassments arising from the want of a trustworthy medium of ex-

change. Early in 1818 the difficulty had become so serious that a meeting of citizens was called, and the following measure carried:

CLEVELAND, January 24, 1818.

We, the subscribers, inhabitants of the village of Cleveland, considering the great and general evil arising from the multiplicity of small bills in circulation, do hereby pledge ourselves that from and after the first day of April next we will not receive in payment any private bills of any description whatever, nor any other bills, for which current money cannot be demanded and received on demand. (Signed by)*

J. R. and I. Kelley,	Daniel Kelley,
Thomas Rumage,	S. S. Dudley,
George Wallace,	Donald McIntoshe,
Noble H. Merwin,	Leonard Case,
Wm. Bliss,	S. Nechley,
Jonathan Johnson,	Samuel L. Williamson,
Cullen Richmond,	David Long,
Cyrus Prentiss,	Phineas Sheapard,
Luther Chapin,	Levi Johnson,
Wm. Garford,	George Perkham,
George Pease,	James Hyndman,
George G. Hills,	Horace Perry,
Nathan Perry,	Henry Mowney,
David Jones,	Amasa Bailey.

In 1829 the population of Cleveland had reached the number of nearly one thousand. Building had for some time been going on quite briskly, and numerous frame structures, of some pretentions for those days, were taking the place of earlier log cabins. We accordingly find in this year an appropriation of two hundred and eighty-five dollars for a fire engine. This event marks the beginning of the Cleveland fire department.

* From a paper in possession of Irad Kelley and heirs.

The year 1826 brought to a close the rivalry that had long existed between Cleveland and Newburg. The old court-house, which had been completed to the music of Perry's guns, having become unequal to the needs of the growing community, it was determined to erect a new building. This decision was a signal for renewing the old contest as to the location of the county-seat. Newburg had begun to fall behind in point of numbers, but she was still a formidable rival, possessing sufficient influence and support to make the fight a very close one. The question came before the people in the form of an election to fill a vacancy in the board of county commissioners. The decision in favor of Cleveland was reached only by a small majority.

We come now to the consideration of what may properly be called the elemental factors in the industrial development of Cleveland—the Ohio canal and the harbor improvements of 1825 and the years following. An act providing for the construction of a canal to connect the Ohio river and Lake Erie passed the legislature February 24, 1825. Two routes were available; one by way of Wooster and down the valley of the Black river, the other through the Cuyahoga valley to Cleveland. The decision between these two routes rested with a board of canal commissioners, among whom was Alfred Kelly, Esq., of Cleveland. It was largely due to his enthusiasm and public spirit that the choice was made in favor of the Cuyahoga route. While the work was in progress Mr. Kelly was acting commissioner, having full administrative control. It is to his credit that the entire cost did not exceed the original

estimates—a circumstance unparalleled in the history of like enterprises. July 4, 1827, the canal was opened from Cleveland to Akron, and the occasion was celebrated with great enthusiasm. Just five years later the great water way was completed from Lake Erie to the Ohio river, and the vast and fertile regions of Central Ohio were for the first time laid open to commerce. The most sanguine predictions of an earlier day now proved to have been well founded. Among the receipts of the canal in 1834, two years from its opening, appear the following items: Upwards of five hundred thousand bushels of wheat, one hundred thousand barrels of flour, one million pounds of butter, seventy thousand pounds of cheese, and other products in like proportion.

Previous to 1825 one of the most serious disadvantages which retarded the growth of Cleveland was the lack of adequate harbor facilities. From the first settlement of the place every business activity had been inaugurated and carried on with constant view to the belief that the port of Cleveland was to become the chief mercantile emporium of Northern Ohio. And such it was evidently destined to become. But a harbor of trustworthy depth and bottom was an essential factor in the prospect; and such a harbor Cleveland at this time did not possess. In the session of 1824–25, the matter having been brought to the attention of Congress, an appropriation of five thousand dollars was secured, the expenditure of which was entrusted to Mr. Ashbel Walworth, customs collector of the northern district. No accurate survey had been attempted, and the whole matter was left to the good judgment of

Mr. Walworth and his advisers. The aim was to secure a clear channel by preventing further encroachment of sand-drift which, during a greater part of the year, obstructed the mouth of the river. It was therefore determined to extend a pier a sufficient distance into the lake, from the east shore of the river, to counteract the action of the prevailing northeast winds. Such a pier was constructed, absorbing the entire amount of the government grant; but, strange to say, it proved utterly unequal to the task proposed. The drift was as persistent as ever, and the channel remained precarious or impassable.

In October of the same year a meeting was called, which included all the business men of the place, and a sufficient sum was raised to send Mr. Walworth to Washington, with a view to securing another and a larger appropriation. The result was a second grant, this time of ten thousand dollars, and the deputation of Major T. W. Maurice, of the United States engineer corps, for the work of harbor survey. The plan now adopted was to change the channel of the river, making it pass eastward of the Walworth pier. A second pier was to be built for the protection of the east bank of the new channel, which would run between the two structures. The work of Major Maurice, with the extension afterwards made, proved entirely successful, and a good harbor was at last secured. The government soon supplemented its work by the erection (in 1830) of a light-house at the north end of Water street, appropriating therefor eight thousand dollars.

In 1825 the population of Cleveland was about five

hundred. Ten years later, through the action of causes above traced, it numbered as many thousand. The village of Brooklyn had shared in this prosperity and had attained a population of nearly two thousand. The communities on both sides of the river were in the first flush of a real estate boom. In Cleveland the section now known as the *flats* was purchased in 1836 by Mr. John W. Willey and Mr. James S. Clark. They proposed to make this immediately a prominent business and residence section. They accordingly divided their land into lots which they offered for sale at immoderately high prices, investing the money thus secured in building and improvements. With a view to diverting a portion of the trade to their part of the town these enterprising gentlemen built a bridge to the West Side from the foot of Columbus street, which laudable undertaking led, a year or two later, to the celebrated "Battle of the bridge."

Across the river in Brooklyn the spirit of speculation ran a parallel course. About the time of the Willey and Clark enterprise an association of capitalists, known as the Buffalo company, bought up an extensive tract near the river, with the expectation of re-selling within a few months at an enormous profit.

From our point of view it would seem that the interests of these communities were substantially identical—that their growth and prosperity would proceed in common. To be sure the canal was on the east side; but inasmuch as it could not very well be on both sides, it was certainly far better to have it where it was than in any quarter more remote. Considerations of this sort were not lacking,

and they were doubtless presented with sufficient force. When it was proposed to obtain city charters from the legislature, discerning men on both sides urged the expediency of uniting the two villages under a single city government. But the rivalry was far too bitter and nothing was accomplished in this direction. United, or disunited, however, a city charter was clearly desirable for both communities. The first Cleveland directory, published in 1837, thus quaintly puts it:

> Sundry things were done; sundry hills and streets were graded, to the great satisfaction of some and dissatisfaction of others. Some six or eight thousand of inhabitants had come together from the four winds; some wished to do more things and some wished to do things better; and to effect all these objects, and a variety of others, no means seemed so proper as a city charter in due form and style.

City charters in due form and style were accordingly secured—one for Cleveland and one for Ohio City; the latter place, by some hook or crook, getting the precedence in point of time.

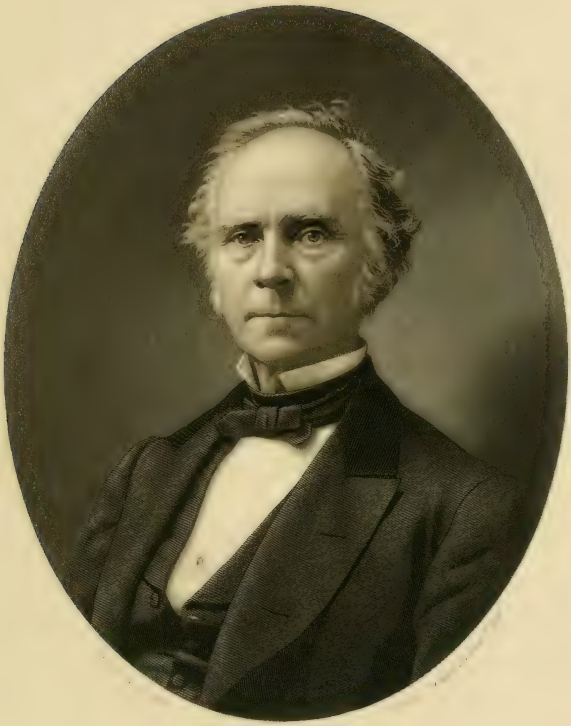
CHAPTER V.

THE TWO CHARTERS—DESCRIPTION OF CLEVELAND—VERSATILE MEN—FIRST CITY ELECTION—A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK—PROSPERITY FROM THE CANAL—EARLY METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION—BEGINNING OF RAILROAD ENTERPRISE—THE VARIOUS SCHEMES—LIBERAL CHARTERS—FINANCIAL DISASTER—BATTLE OF THE BRIDGE.

THE charter of the city of Cleveland was obtained March 5, 1836; that of Ohio City two days earlier. The population of Cleveland was then nearly six thousand, while Ohio City had about one-third that number. Notwithstanding the great strides that had been made in the year immediately preceding, the two cities and the country adjacent bore all the marks and signs of a frontier situation. Everything was new, although to be sure, everything was aggressive and enterprising. Log houses had not entirely disappeared, but frame structures were plentiful. Brick buildings were scarce. Euclid street had, however, begun its career of splendor with a dwelling house of that material near the present site of the Union Club. The avenues that now stretch out in splendid vistas of lawn and mansion were then unbroken forest land, the haunt of wild animals. Indeed, for some years afterward the deer and the bear were frequently caught within what are now city limits.

At this time, of course, the business of the place was confined to shipping and exchange. It had been the depot of sale and supply for the sparse agricultural population of the neighboring country. Henceforth it was to perform a like function for the vast and fertile region stretching for hundreds of miles to the south, east and west. The change that was beginning to work was the change from a provincial town to a metropolis.

It is a remarkable fact that young communities, in the first flush of their vigorous development, have a wonderful faculty for turning out versatile and able men. Whether the men come of their own accord, or whether the environment makes them, we need not stop to enquire; the important fact is that they are on the ground. Cleveland, in her early days, was no exception to the rule. A gentleman, now living in the east, who was familiar with the place at this time, has given, in a letter published some years since in the *Leader*, an interesting account of the sociable and wide-awake Cleveland of early city charter days. There was small wealth and less formality, but there was an abundance of self-respect and invigorating converse. The Cleveland bar at that time numbered some of the ablest men of its entire history. Among them were Reuben Wood, John W. Allen, S. J. Andrews, Samuel Starkweather, Samuel Cowles, Leonard Case, Sr., John W. Willey and John M. Sterling. It must not be supposed that these men and their contemporaries were confined in their activities to the special labor of a single profession or pursuit. They were all things to all men—or rather to all emergencies—if by any means they might accomplish something in the public behoof.





In accordance with a provision of the act incorporating the city of Cleveland, the first municipal election was held April 15, 1836, resulting in the choice of the following officers: John W. Willey, mayor; Richard Hilliard, Nicholas Dockstader, Joshua Mills, aldermen; Morris Hepburn, John R. St. John, William V. Craw,* Sherlock J. Andrews, Henry L. Noble, Edward Baldwin, Aaron Strickland, Horace Canfield and Archibald M. T. Smith, councilmen.

Probably at no period in its history have the residents of Cleveland been so sanguine of immediate and unbounded prosperity as at the time of the city charter. The press abounded in glowing predictions—and the press hardly voiced the hopes of its patrons. Every man had the prospect of opulence in the advancing tide of immigration from the east, and he saw the measure of his coming greatness in the quantity of land which could be held in anticipation of enormous prices that must soon prevail. Indeed, the outlook was sufficiently cheering for any reasonable ambition. A great public work had been successfully carried through and the interior of a great State opened to commerce. Moreover, this commerce was already a reality—something that could be seen and handled any day along the wharves and in the warehouses at the mouth of the river. During the decade that had elapsed since the first opening of the canal from Akron to Lake Erie, the exchange and shipping business of Cleveland had increased enormously, amounting in 1836 to nearly one-fourth of the entire products of the State. Not only was

* Mr. W. V. Craw is the only surviving member of the first city council.

Cleveland the medium and beneficiary of this extensive trade with the interior; she was also the metropolis and commercial center of the Western Reserve, a region which, since the war of 1812, had been steadily growing in wealth and population; the county of Cuyahoga alone—exclusive of Cleveland—numbering in 1836 upwards of fifteen thousand inhabitants. Communication with this neighboring region was, however, very unsatisfactory. Highways were poor—little better in fact than in the early days of settlement—and the only means of transportation were huge primitive wagons, constructed with a view to all the exigencies of heavy loads and unfathomable mud. The opening of the canal, with its attendant prosperity, had suggested the desirableness of improved methods of communication between Cleveland and the adjoining towns. We accordingly find, in 1835, the first mention of an enterprise, or series of enterprises, which were continued, with various interruptions, till the railway system of Northern Ohio was well under way. This pioneer venture, known as the Cleveland & Newburg railroad, has no place in our account of industries, as it was merely a paper enterprise and was never constructed. It is worthy of mention only as the precursor to numerous projects, successful and otherwise, of a like nature, and as being the occasion of an all-around discussion that did much towards clearing up public opinion on various questions relating to commerce and exchange.

The second railway of the Reserve—this time a reality—was a tramway of hewed timber connecting the stone quarries of East Cleveland with the city, its western ter-

minus being near the present site of the Forest City House. The motive power was, of course, furnished by horses, and the business of the road was confined to the hauling of freight. The road proved an expensive venture and was soon abandoned, but the old timbers remained an eyesore along Euclid street for some years afterwards.

The same year another enterprise was begun—one of more pretensions than those just described. This was the famous Ohio railroad, of unpropitious memory. For some years the need had been deeply felt of more trustworthy communication between Cleveland and Pittsburgh, the thriving metropolis of Western Pennsylvania. It was urged by those who advocated the enterprise that railway connection between these points would bring to the port of Cleveland a trade scarcely less important than that which reached it by way of the canal. About this time the Hudson Bay company purchased through Cleveland dealers, for use in their northern settlements, a large proportion of the entire product of the State for that year. This incident was eagerly seized upon as indicating the growing importance of shipping interests, and the necessity of securing a wider area for supply. The prediction was confidently made that all the exports of the newly opened west would shortly find their outlet through the great lakes, shipped direct to Europe from the port of Cleveland—or from that port chiefly. In this connection it should be borne in mind that no commercial perspective, so to speak, was at that time possible. The industry of the west was agricultural, and this industry was confined to a limited region of lake shore and river

valley lying east of the Mississippi. The network of railways that now connects the vast and fertile stretches of the inland States was then unknown, and the States themselves, for the most part, unexplored; but they were rich enough in promise, and their situation and imagined fertility seemed clearly to indicate a great future for navigation on the lakes. The railway scheme, therefore, was one of no small popularity—especially when the plan was modified by the proposal to extend the road from the Pennsylvania line to the western boundary of Ohio, where a terminus had been decided upon in the shape of an imaginary city, which was named Manhattan.

The enterprise was incorporated as the Ohio Railroad, the State being a purchaser of stock to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. By virtue of a clause in its charter the corporation was empowered to issue notes on its own credit and conduct a general banking business. This function it proceeded to exercise, and that in a most liberal fashion. Work was at once begun at various points along the intended line, the company's scrip being taken in payment without the slightest demur. As if by unconscious forecast of failure, it was decided to dispense as far as possible with grading, substituting therefor an extensive line of trestle-work, which, it was believed, would furnish a sufficiently strong foundation. In 1837, in common with many a scheme whose basis was more steadfast, the Ohio railroad was abandoned and its corporate rights transferred to other hands.

In March, 1836, a charter was granted by the legislature to the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad.

The financial crash of 1837 came on apace, and operations were suspended for nine years. In March, 1845, the original charter was amended and the work carried forward to a successful outcome.

At the same session of the legislature, in March, 1836, the Cleveland, Warren & Pittsburgh road was chartered, providing for the construction of a railroad between Cleveland and the Pennsylvania line, where it might connect with any road already established in that State. The act of incorporation vested in the directors discretionary powers of the most ample sort. They might issue stock to any amount, choose their own route, and determine what motive power should be employed. This enterprise, with some modifications in the original plan, was revived in the more prosperous days of the next decade and brought to a successful issue.

The hard times and panic of 1837, which brought to ruin nearly every business establishment in the Western Reserve, were occasioned by the financial innovations of President Jackson's administration. In July, 1836, the secretary of the treasury issued the famous *specie circular*, which directed that thenceforth all payments for public lands should be in specie or specie certificates. In the May following, consequent upon the influx of worthless paper from the west, the banks of New York were compelled to suspend specie payments. The panic that followed was simply a reaction of natural forces, the inevitable outcome of an unlimited and unsecured paper circulation. We have seen what confusion followed on the Western Reserve, and especially at Cleveland, the metropolis of that thriving region. Enterprises of all

sorts were palsied. City lots owned by the land companies of Ohio City and Cleveland, which shortly before had sold for prices enormously above their actual value, could no longer be disposed of on any terms. It was a period of purging and of sobering, from which the city emerged to enter upon a career of substantial prosperity.

It may be that the misfortunes of the time, with their attendant anxieties and disappointments, tended to make the strained relations of an unreal competition still more strained between the rival cities at the mouth of the Cuyahoga. At all events, the autumn of 1837 saw the culmination of a long-standing feud in what is known to history as the Battle of the Bridge.

This affair marked the culmination of a rivalry that had first become serious two years before, the occasion of which we have already alluded to. Mr. Clark and his associates, upon the completion of the Columbus Street bridge, had thrown it open to the public use, without let or hindrance and with no exaction of toll. The purpose of these gentlemen will readily appear when account is taken of the extensive interests possessed by them on the Cleveland side; interests which would be enlarged in no small degree by the opening of a highway through the *flats* that should connect the city with the thriving settlements to the west and south. Just at this point the clash was felt. The advantage for Cleveland measured the disadvantage for Ohio City. There was here no community of interests, but a very real and very serious antagonism. Every cartload of produce that went to Cleveland over the new bridge was so much lost to the enterprise of the Pearl

street shop-keeper; and he felt very much too sore to make any abatement for the rights of competition. Self-interest soon appeared in the garb of public spirit. Meetings were held, and the high indignation mounted higher. The bridge was declared a nuisance, and the marshal of Ohio City was authorized by the council to abate it without delay. The order was carried out at great expense of gun-powder, but with small effect upon the integrity of the obnoxious structure. Nothing disheartened, the war went on, though for a time the efforts of both parties were confined to a vigorous expression of deep resentment through the medium of the public press. At length a point was reached where a more tangible utterance seemed unavoidable. The citizens of the west side were determined that the bridge should go; the Clevelanders were equally determined that it should remain. Preparations arranged, the belligerents assembled for the final tilt. The Reverend Dr. Pickands, who led the west-side patriots, offered a prayer for the triumph of justice and then conducted his forces to the attack. This attack, unfortunately for the dignity of our narrative, was not of an heroic type. An old field-piece, which had done good service for many years in patriotic celebrations, was posted at the Cleveland end of the bridge, where its grim suggestion might give due warning to the approaching enemy. The warning was sufficient; for the attack was not maintained with much spirit, and the contestants soon withdrew, after a crazy volley of stones and bullets—while the bridge still stood to serve the purposes for which it had been erected.

CHAPTER VI.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL—FIRST SCHOOL BOARD—TEMPERANCE REFORM—INAUGURATION OF NEW CONDITIONS—MAYOR DOCKSTADER'S ADDRESS—RETRENCHMENT OF MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE—COMMON SCHOOLS—ORGANIZATION OF A LYCEUM—PRO-SLAVERY LAW OF OHIO—THE INCIDENT OF 1841—THE YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION—FIRST HIGH SCHOOL.

THE interval from the panic to 1840 was one of complete exhaustion. The city made no increase in population. Spent energies were being recovered, but they were not yet fit for action. There was still the trade with the interior, which no financial depression could have checked entirely; and the neighboring townships, with their fertile soil and industrious population, still looked to Cleveland as the center of sale and exchange. The prevailing conditions are reflected in the local legislation. A view is taken to the needs of a provincial community without the old-time hankering for remote and dubious advantages.

On July 7, 1837, the council resolved to borrow fifty thousand dollars on the credit of the city, for the erection of markets and school-houses—"to defray the expenses of which it would not be good policy to tax the citizens." Soon after a market was built on Michigan street, for the

management of which an elaborate set of regulations was adopted. This same session the city engineer was directed to prepare a map of the city, showing the division into lots, etc. A board of school managers was organized, the first appointees being John W. Willey, Anson Haydon and Daniel Worley. This board was empowered to appropriate a specified sum annually for the common schools, to provide buildings and apparatus, and to secure suitable instructors. On August 7, a resolution was adopted directing the board of school managers to purchase the Academy at the corner of St. Clair and Academy streets. This year a petition was presented which anticipated a reform of recent years. The petitioners prayed that the granting of licenses be restricted, and that the sale of liquors on Sundays be entirely prohibited. This movement, as we shall see, was followed up vigorously in succeeding years.*

The year 1840 opened with a brighter outlook for the city. Not that years of disaster had left behind them no traces in public and private indebtedness, and in the burden of increasing taxation; but the time was one of recovery and advance, following upon a long period of retrogression. In his opening address to the city council, Mayor Dockstader, referring to the somewhat delicate financial status of the city, urged the necessity of economy in public expenditure, and advised immediate retrenchment of official

* In 1830 the whole number of vessels owned at the port of Cleveland was fifteen; in 1831, nineteen; in 1832, twenty-seven; in 1833, twenty-seven; in 1834, thirty-three; in 1835, thirty-eight; in 1836, forty; in 1837, sixty-three; in 1838, sixty-seven; in 1839, sixty-six; in 1840, sixty-six.

salaries. Acting under this advice, the council, in February of the following year, moved that an amendment be secured to the city charter forbidding the payment to any city official of a larger compensation than two hundred dollars per annum. A suggestive incident may be mentioned in this connection—the payment from the public treasury of upwards of four thousand dollars for expenses incurred at an elaborate official reception. This sort of outlay is not, seemingly, of so modern an origin as some have supposed.

We have seen that in 1837 a board of school managers had been appointed, with general supervisory functions. Public schools were at once organized in the old Academy building, which had been rented for that purpose. Two years later, July, 1839, the city purchased the building and lot for six thousand dollars. This building, and others that had been provided, not sufficing for immediate needs, the council determined to erect two additional buildings at a cost of three thousand dollars, five hundred dollars each. The new quarters were ready for occupation at the opening of the winter session of 1840. During this session nine hundred pupils were in attendance under sixteen instructors.*

* Following is the order of exercises in the Prospect Street school: Forenoon: Scripture Reading, Class in English Reader, Porter's Rhetorical Reader, Historical Reader, Angell's No. 2 Reader, First Class in Smith's Geography, Second Class in Smith's Geography, Parley's History of the United States, Smith's Grammar, Class in Spelling, Third Class in Spelling. Afternoon: Historical Reader, Angell's No. 2 Reader, Kirkham's Grammar, Adams' Arithmetic, Smith's Arithmetic, Second Class

The reorganized school system was followed, in 1840, by a lyceum and debating club, supported by the young men of the place. During the winter lectures and musical entertainments were given, which called forth the best of local talent. Additional zest was sometimes given by the presence of a distinguished speaker from abroad. The lectures of that day were not such as would please a more modern audience. They were very long—and they were very prosy. This was not the fault of the audience or of the speaker. The speaker was intelligent and the audience was appreciative. It was rather the misfortune—or perhaps the good fortune—of the time. Winter evenings in the western town of forty years ago were not crowded with intellectual variety. There may well have been an abundance of intellectual vigor, but the matter for its exercise was limited. There was sufficient time and energy for the thorough handling of a deep subject. The lecturers of the day were expected to do this, and they usually did it.

The year 1841 was an eventful one for the colored residents of the Western Reserve. This region had never been backward in displaying substantial sympathy towards the fugitives who made it their sanctuary and point of departure; although no steady and effectual means of relief could often be ventured on in face of existing State and National legislation. Ohio at that time had a *Code de Noir* as stringent as the most jealous slave-owner could reasonably have demanded. Among others was a statute which prohibited any negro or mulatto from becoming a

in Arithmetic, Third Class in Arithmetic, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Spelling.—'Freeze's History of the Cleveland Schools.'

citizen of the State without first presenting a certificate, signed by the judge and clerk of a circuit court, certifying that the holder was legally entitled to his freedom. Although the public sentiment of the State—and more especially was it true of the Western Reserve—denied the obligation of these laws, they nevertheless served a purpose in preventing active measures for the relief of captured fugitives. Up to 1841 it had been the custom in Cleveland to arrest fugitive slaves upon the application of the owner, who then proceeded homeward with his property without molestation. To the majority of law-abiding citizens their duty of non-resistance in such cases seemed very clear; especially in view of the desperate and treasonable methods that were coming into vogue among the extremists of the Abolitionist party.

About this time it is probably true that the number of calm-minded and reasonable men, capable of considering a fugitive slave case on its merits, was lamentably small. There seemed to be no average or mean opinion. In a given case men ranged themselves furiously for a fugitive or furiously against him. Public feeling was of this sort when the following illustrative incident occurred. Three negro slaves had made their way from New Orleans to Buffalo. The agent of their owner, finding serious difficulty in making good his claim at the latter place, induced them to accompany him to Cleveland, whence it was thought they might easily be secured and transported beyond the state boundaries. Once in Cleveland the negroes were arrested under the law of Congress, and lodged in the county jail. Hon. Edward Wade and Hon. John A. Foot, two Ab-

olitionist lawyers of Cleveland, proposed to conduct the defence, but were refused admittance to the prisoners. At this juncture Mr. Thomas Bolton, prosecuting attorney of the county, was asked to interfere in the interests of fair play. In his official capacity he gained admittance to the jail, learned from the prisoners the circumstances of their seizure, and engaged to conduct their defence. Through much opposition, and regardless of threats that were freely made of personal violence, Mr. Bolton persevered; succeeding after a long delay in obtaining the discharge of his clients. Henceforth for twenty years no slave was remanded to captivity from the courts of Cuyahoga county.

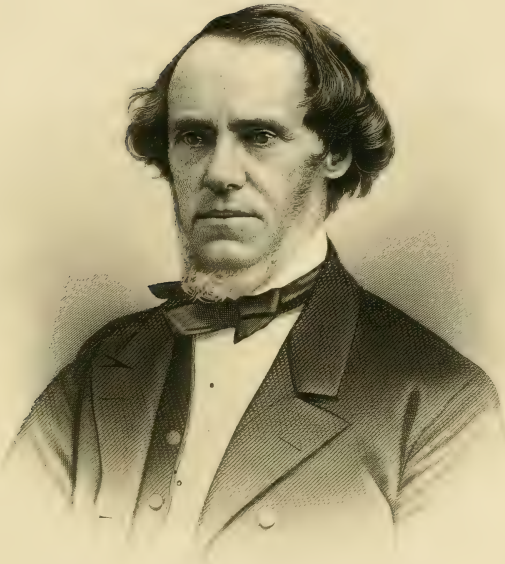
In 1845 the literary spirit of the place found for itself a substantial expression. The Young Men's Literary association was formed, and at once began the work of collecting a library. Former efforts in this line, of which there had been a considerable number, had proved unsuccessful; and even at this time fears were expressed that the association would prove unequal to the task proposed. Happily, however, the enterprise throve, and the collection of books rapidly increased. In 1848 the society was incorporated under the name of the Cleveland Library association. The stock consisted of two hundred shares of ten dollars each. The subsequent history of this association will appear in our account of the Case Library.

Up to 1846 there was no free high school in the State of Ohio. The movement which was in that year successfully inaugurated at Cleveland for the establishment of a high school system is, therefore, an event of more than local

interest. The first official mention of the plan occurs in the inaugural address of Mayor George Hoadly, in the spring of 1846. He said:

> I earnestly recommend to your favorable consideration the propriety of establishing a school of a higher grade—an academic department—the scholars to be taken from our common schools according to merit. This would present a powerful stimulus to study and good conduct. The poorest child, if possessed of talents and application, might aspire to the highest stations in the Republic. From such schools we might hope to issue the future Franklins of our land.

On April 22, J. A. Harris, chairman of the committee on schools, reported the following resolutions: That a high school for boys be established; that the committee on schools be authorized to hire suitable rooms and fit them up for the accommodation of the school. These resolutions being adopted, a basement room was secured in the old Prospect Street church, where the first high school began its work on the thirteenth of July, with Mr. Andrew Freese as principal. The first year eighty-three scholars were admitted; a class which has numbered, in its later history, senators, governors of states, judges of the supreme court, distinguished scientists, and men eminent in every walk of life. Never has the event shown a more brilliant justification of the forecast than in the instance of our first high school.



Yours Truly

Andrew Reese

CHAPTER VII.

Revival of Railroad Enterprise—The Various Lines—Incidents of Early Railroad History—The Grand Results—The Ohio State Bank and its Cleveland Branches—First Move For Annexation—Purchase of Woodland Cemetery—Various Improvements—Inception and Building of the City Water-Works—Organization of the Board of Trade.

IT remains to trace the further development of the railroad interests which suffered so severely in the financial panic of 1837. In March, 1845, exactly nine years from the day of its legal inception, the general assembly of Ohio renewed the charter of the old Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad company. The new charter permitted the company to build a road from Lake Erie to Columbus, where it might unite with any other road that should afterwards be constructed leading from that point to the southern boundary of the State. The board of directors included the following gentlemen of Cleveland: John W. Allen, Richard Hilliard, John M. Woolsey, Henry B. Payne. Mr. Allen was chosen president of the new road. So far all was well. A liberal charter had been secured and efficient officers appointed. The real difficulty now appeared, the difficulty of raising funds for actual construction. After the severe schooling of the last few

years, there was little danger that the old mistakes of financial mismanagement would be repeated. It was fortunate for the road that the city of Cleveland was at this time induced to subscribe for stock to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars. Much difficulty, however, was experienced in negotiating the city's bonds; and it was not until late in 1847, after prolonged personal effort on the part of the directors, that the amount of subscription was brought to about seventy thousand dollars. The work of railway construction was at once begun, under the presidency of Mr. Alfred Kelly, of Columbus. Early in 1851 the first train, bearing the Legislature of the State and executive officials, and decked with gaudy flags and streamers, passed from Columbus to Cleveland. "And the people did laugh to see their rulers riding on a rail," as an old song humorously puts it; but there were many among them who regarded this tremendous innovation as something far too serious for witticism. But the legislators met with a very pleasant reception at Cleveland. Here is the *Herald's* gratulatory offering:

On Saturday, as we saw Buckeyes from the banks of the Ohio and the rich valleys of the Miami and Scioto mingling their congratulations with those of the Yankee Reserve, upon the completion of an improvement which served to bring them into business and social connection and to break down the barriers which distance, prejudice and ignorance of each other had built up, we felt that the completion of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad would be instrumental in accomplishing a good work for Ohio, the value of which no figures could compute. . . . On the morning of the twenty-first the members of the Legislature, the State officers, the councils of Cincinnati and Columbus, and citizens of Columbus and Cincinnati, in all four hundred and twenty-eight persons, left the capital on the C. C. & C. railroad cars, on a visit to Cleveland as guests.

On their arrival they were greeted by discharges of artillery and the welcome of thousands of our citizens.

The welcome was sufficiently demonstrative, and the oratory of the occasion all that could be desired, if we may judge from the list of speakers, among whom appear the names of Alfred Kelly, H. B. Payne, Governor Wood, and Cyrus Prentiss.

On March 11, 1845, the Legislature passed an act reviving the charter of the Cleveland, Warren & Pittsburgh railroad, which had come into being during that prolific spring session of 1836. The revised charter authorized construction from Cleveland to the Ohio river, along that route which should prove "the most direct, practicable and least expensive." James Stewart, of Wellsville, was elected president of the new road, A. G. Cottell, secretary, and Cyrus Prentiss, treasurer. By the first of November the line had been completed to Hanover, a distance of seventy-five miles from Cleveland. The need for this road appears in the fact that the gross earnings for 1851—rather for a part of that year — were ninety thousand dollars. In 1849 the city of Cleveland became a subscriber to the stock of this road in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars.

Two other lines (afterwards consolidated) must be mentioned, which, under various names, have figured largely in the industrial development of Northern Ohio. The Junction railroad was incorporated in March, 1846. This act, together with amendments subsequently passed, provided for railway construction from Cleveland to the west line of the State, the choice of routes and other details, accord-

ing to the liberal fashion of that time, being left to the discretion of the directors. Another charter was issued creating the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland road. In 1853 these companies were consolidated under the name of the Cleveland & Toledo railroad, with a capital stock of five millions of dollars.

The first railway connection between Cleveland and Erie, Pennsylvania, was secured by the opening of the Cleveland and Erie road in the fall of 1852. The unusually large outlay required for construction taxed the company's means to the very uttermost, and for some time hope of a successful outcome was abandoned. In this emergency recourse was had to Mr. Alfred Kelly, who was accorded unlimited authority as general agent for the company. It is needless to add that Mr. Kelly's marvelous executive ability, with the tradition of success which had come to be associated with his name, secured for the enterprise a new prosperity.

Our enumeration will close with a brief mention of the Cleveland and Mahoning railroad. This enterprise was chartered in 1851. Unexpected difficulties arose, and it was not until 1857 that the line was finally completed between Cleveland and Youngstown. This railway, traversing the Mahoning valley, did much for the coal and iron interests of Cleveland.* Dating from this period rail-

* In 1828 the first coal was brought to Cleveland and hawked about the streets. A few bushels were purchased for experiment, but the housewives objected to it on account of its blackness, preferring wood, a much cleaner and at that time more abundant article of fuel.

An event of interest in connection with the coal industry of Ohio was the opening of the old Brier Hill coal mine, near Youngstown, in 1845, by D. P. Rhodes and David Tod. The first iron ore that landed in Cleveland was shipped by the Cleveland and Marquette Iron company in half a dozen barrels in the year 1853.

road enterprise in Northern Ohio has progressed slowly and surely under the lead of enterprising men. Men—and men of enterprise—were not wanting in the earlier days; but experience and means, two factors not less essential, were frequently almost entirely wanting. The fact that when the latter of these factors had been partially supplied the absence of the former did not prove fatal to success, is sufficient testimony to the abounding energy of the time. In illustration of the difficulties that presented themselves, and the spirit in which they were met, we quote the following interesting description, from a paper by Mr. George F. Marshall, of the opening labor on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati road:

In order to save the charter, which had lain dormant for a time, it was thought best to make a show of work on the line already surveyed. One bright autumn forenoon about a dozen men got themselves together near the ground now occupied by the Atlantic & Great Western railway depot with the noble purpose of inaugurating the work of building the Cleveland Columbus & Cincinnati road. Among the number were Alfred Kelly, the president; T. P. Handy, the treasurer; J. H. Sargent, the engineer; James A. Briggs, the attorney; and H. B. Payne, Oliver Perry, John A. Foote and others, besides your humble servant. On that memorable spot one could look upon those vast fields of bottom lands, and nothing could be seen but unbroken wide meadows. The brick residence of Joel Scranton, on the north and the mill in the ravine in Walworth Run on the south were the only show of buildings in all that region round about. These gentlemen had met to inaugurate the work on the railway, yet there was a sadness about them that could be felt. There was something that told them it would be difficult to make much of a railroad without money and labor. Yet they came on purpose to make a show of a beginning. Alfred took a shovel and with his foot pressed it well into the soft and willing earth, placing a good chunk in the tranquil wheelbarrow close at hand, repeating the operation until

a load was attained, and dumping it a rod or so to the south. We all shouted a good sized shout that the road was really inaugurated. Then Mr. Handy did a little of the same work, as well as Sargent and Briggs, while I sat on the nearest log, rejoicing to see the work going on so lively and in such able hands. . . All that fall and winter one man was kept at work on the great enterprise, simply to hold the charter. . . There was a serious hindrance in the progress of the work, which came in this wise: The laborer who had so great a job on his hands took a look and thought of what he had to do. It was one hundred and forty miles to Columbus, and it was best to hurry up or the road would not be ready for use for quite a spell to come. He set to work with renewed energy for a while, then threw himself quite out of breath on the ground for a brief rest, when the rheumatism took hold of him and sciatica troubled his limbs so much that the great work was brought to a standstill. He struck for his altars and his fires at home, while the next fall of snow obliterated the line of his progress toward the south, and the directors got together to devise ways and means to keep the work moving onward.

These various lines, when finally in operation, made possible a rapidity of development which otherwise could never have been attained. Cleveland no longer depended solely for her importance upon her advantageous situation as a lake port. All the advantages of such a situation still remained, but the point of view was shifted and the range enlarged. She was now a center not merely for the western trade or for the eastern trade, but also for the teeming industrial life of the vast interior. Her development as a city from this time forward is not matter of simply local interest. It is a phenomenon in the economic history of the country.

In 1844–45 the Legislature passed the celebrated act establishing the State Bank of Ohio. This measure, so beneficent both in its immediate and more remote results, was due to the energy and statesmanship of Mr. Alfred



Kelly, who at that time represented the Columbus district in the State Senate. The act provided for a bank capital of six million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be distributed among the twelve branch-districts provided for in the act of incorporation. Boards of control and supervision were appointed, whose functions were to examine at stated intervals the status of the several banks, and regulate the issue of their currency—which was in every case redeemable in gold or silver coin. On the firm basis of this system three banks were incorporated at Cleveland during 1845, the Commercial bank, William A. Otis, president, with an original capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; Merchants' bank, P. M. Weddell, president, capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars; and the City Bank of Cleveland, Reuben Sheldon, president, with one hundred and fifty thousand dollars capital. The last named was not a branch bank, but received its charter under a provision of the general act.

The local legislation of the decade preceding the union of the cities, aside from the matter relating to topics already discussed, presents few points of interest. In January, 1843, a very curious incident occurred in council. A petition was circulated praying for the repeal of the city charter. Among others the following reasons were assigned:

(1.) It (the charter) is very expensive, thereby increasing taxes. (2.) The city can be governed as well by town officers. (3.) Those who govern by making city officers pay little or no taxes, and have nothing to lose . . . would retain the present organization.

We call this petition a mere incident, as it did not, ap-

parently, express any definite sentiment or policy on the part of the citizens of Cleveland. January 19, 1846, "Mr. Hughes introduced a preamble and resolution on the subject of annexing Cleveland and Ohio City, appointing the mayor and Messrs. Bingham, Heard, Williams and Hughes a committee to meet one from Ohio City . . . and report at the next meeting of the council." This was the first official utterance of a desire which had long been cherished by discerning business men in both communities. During the years following, until the consummation of the union, the matter was frequently discussed, and always with the result of bringing nearer the inevitable conclusion. A few steps in this progress are shown in the following measures: In March, 1851, Mr. McIntosh prepared a resolution declaring that "an effort being made by several individuals to obtain . . . a law annexing Ohio City to the city of Cleveland, the city council declares that such action at this time is not desirable, and is not believed to meet the views of our citizens at so short notice." This resolution was adopted. Others followed, until finally, October 14, 1851, the question was submitted to the people and defeated at the polls. Eight hundred and fifty votes were cast for annexation, and one thousand ninety-eight against it. But even this result showed progress.

During the summer of 1848 the first steps were taken towards securing a new cemetery, resulting, August 19, 1851, in the passage of a resolution for the purchase of land, which was afterwards laid out as Woodland cemetery.*

* "This resolution, introduced by Mr. Bliss, directed the mayor to pur-

In the summer of 1848 the Cleveland Gas Light and Coke company presented a petition asking for the exclusive use of the streets for a term of years for the laying of gas pipes. This company had been chartered February 6, 1846. Late in 1849 gas was first used for illuminating the streets of Cleveland.

In the summer of 1847 Mr. H. B. Ely moved in council that the Lake Erie Telegraph company be permitted to erect a line through the city. Permission was granted. This was the first step toward the introduction of communication by wire. A few months later the first telegraph message was received in the city.

At this time the board of health was ordered to purchase land for a city poor-house. The attention given during the earlier part of this year to sanitary matters is of interest, in view of the fact that during the July and August ensuing one hundred persons died of cholera within the city limits.

The popular question of whether the city should or should not be supplied with pure water took practical form when, on March 22, 1853, the plans and specifications of the committee, appointed in 1849,* to investigate and report upon

chase sixty and sixty-two one hundredths acres of land . . .; and that the mayor be authorized to issue in payment for said land bonds of the city of Cleveland in sums of one thousand dollars . . . . for the aggregate sum of thirteen thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars."

On May 18, 1853, Mr. George F. Marshall moved in council that the cemetery be called "Woodland."

* Following is the resolution of Mr. Hughes, passed in council in 1849, on the above subject:

Resolved, That the committee on fire and water be and are hereby

the subject were submitted to the council and accepted. This report recommended an outlay of four hundred thousand dollars. Although determined to have water, the council did not feel justified in voting so great an outlay without special instruction from the public. At the spring election of 1853 the question was accordingly put to the people and carried, the vote in favor of the expenditure being one thousand two hundred and thirty, and that against it five hundred ninety-nine. At the same time H. B. Payne, B. L. Spangler and Richard Hilliard were chosen water-works commissioners. Subsequently the city issued and delivered to the commissioners bonds to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars. On October 12, 1853, the council adopted a resolution declaring that the water-works should be located on the West Side, and measures were at once taken to appropriate the necessary land. Recognition is due to the first trustees of the water-works for their wise, careful and judicious management of the first great public improvement of the city. They accomplished the designated results with the funds appropriated therefor—a precedent frequently not followed by the commissioners of public works.

In closing our account of this period mention must be made of the inception of an honored and useful organiza-

directed to ascertain the cost of bringing the water from the opposite side of the river, or from any other point, to some convenient place upon the summit in this city, where a general reservoir may be located; the cost of said reservoir, and the expense per rod for feeding it. Further, that the chief engineer of the fire department be associated with said committee, and that they may call to their assistance a competent person to assist them, and report to the council as soon as possible. Adopted.

tion which has been an important stimulus to the commercial development of Cleveland, but whose achievements and history belong to a later time. The Cleveland *Herald* of July 8, 1848, contained the following:

At a large meeting of the merchants of this city, held pursuant to notice, at the Weddell House, on Friday evening, the 7th inst., Wm. Milford, Esq., was called to the chair, and S. S. Coe appointed secretary. After a statement from the chair of the object of the meeting, it was resolved: That the merchants of this city now organize themselves into an association to be called the Board of Trade of the City of Cleveland.

The list of original members was as follows: Joseph Weatherly, W. F. Allen, Jr., Charles W. Coe, R. T. Lyon, John B. Warring, Richard Hilliard, E. M. Fitch, L. M. Hubby, J. Gillette, William Milford, Philo Chamberlain, Stephen Clary, Augustus Handy, S. S. Coe, Charles Hickox, Thomas Walton, Sheldon Pease, S. S. Stone, James Ransom, John E. Lyon, William Mittleberger, R. K. Winslow, N. C. Winslow, Arthur Hughes, Eli Morgan, Samuel A. Foote, M. B. Guyles, M. B. Scott, George Woodward, W. F. Otis, B. F. Smith, Eli Parks, J. G. Ransom, George Bradburn, O. M. Oviatt, John F. Warner. Joseph L. Weatherly was the first president, Charles W. Coe, secretary, R. T. Lyon, treasurer.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE UNITED CITIES—COMPARISON OF POPULATION—SANITARY MEASURES TO PREVENT CHOLERA—IMPROVEMENT OF THE "OLD RIVER BED"—OPENING OF TRADE WITH LAKE SUPERIOR—FIRST MEETING OF THE JOINT COUNCIL—SERIOUS CONFLAGRATION—FAILURE OF THE CANAL BANK—DEDICATION OF THE NEW COUNCIL HALL—THE GRAYS' NEW ARMORY—RIVALRY IN NATIONAL POLITICS—THE PUBLIC SQUARE CONTROVERSY.

IN November, 1853, the long debated question of annexation was again revived, in a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to consult with another from the Ohio City council, with a view to "taking initiatory steps towards the annexation of said city to the city of Cleveland." This resolution was adopted. On the first day of February of the following year, the report was presented, as follows:

"*Resolved*—That we recommend to the councils of the two cities . . . to pass an ordinance submitting to the voters thereof the question of annexing their municipal corporations."

On the third day of April the election occurred, with the following result: In Cleveland the vote for annexation was one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two; against, four hundred. In Ohio City the vote was six hundred and

eighteen for annexation and two hundred and fifty-eight against.*

The commissioners on the part of Cleveland were W. A. Otis, H. V. Willson and F. T. Backus; those for Ohio City, W. B. Castle, N. M. Standart and C. S. Rhodes.

The union of Ohio City and the city of Cleveland was the result of great wisdom and foresight of both communities, and may be regarded as the prime initiatory act of consolidation of diverse and rival interests—an example which has since been adopted and followed by railroad, telegraph and other corporations, and in private business enterprises, both west and east—on the principle that in union there is strength.

The census of 1850 credited Cleveland with a population of 17,034, and the sister city with 3,950. The census the year following the annexation was estimated at 33,885, an increase of 21,850 over the last decennial period. Much pride was taken in what was termed the extraordinary growth of the city in five years. While such an abnormal increase of population was not literally true but only con-

* At this election there was no canvass for mayor, the term having been extended to two years. Following is an extract from report of the commissioners appointed to draft terms of Union, adopted June 5, 1854: "That the territory now constituted the City of Ohio shall be annexed to, and constitute a part of, the city of Cleveland, and the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the former city as now established shall constitute the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh wards respectively of the last named city; and the present trustees of said wards . . shall hold their offices . . . for the terms for which they have been severally elected."

structively so by reason of nearly doubling the population by annexation, yet the figures were rather inspiring to the whole community and gave fame to the city as surpassing all others in rapidity of growth.

There was then not a square yard of stone paving on either side of the river, except on Superior street hill from Water street to the public landing on the river. Soon followed, however, the paving of Union street, from River street, to its intersection with Superior street hill, while Superior street from the public square to Water street was a slushing, twisted and rotten plank road, and every other street in the city was a mud road of almost unfathomable depth in the rainy season.

The present extensive and admirable system of sewerage traversing miles of streets and costing millions of dollars was then unknown and hardly contemplated, except dimly as a possible future necessity when the water-works should be completed, which great work was then in process of construction under a wise and judicious board of trustees.

As an illustration of the deficiency of sewerage, the records of the council show that as a sanitary measure to prevent the ravages of cholera, an ordinance was passed prohibiting persons from throwing dirty water into the streets and alleys of the city. Against this the citizens protested for the reason that there were no sewers adequate to receive it and recommended that temporary drains be cut to answer as sewers.

In pursuance of the agreement of annexation, the city very soon thereafter built the Main Street bridge, re-built



Moses Kelly

Center Street bridge, and constructed a new bridge at the foot of Seneca street hill—all of which greatly facilitated intercourse between the respective sides of the river, and for that early time were deemed adequate to the public necessity.

Cotemporaneously with the period of bridge building, the city council looking ahead to the possible, and as they believed probable commercial necessities of Cleveland in the then near future, undertook the important work of widening and deepening the "Old River Bed." Those who to-day look along that ancient channel and see the slips and docks that border it—the mountains of coal and iron —the fleets of ships and lines of steam craft, loading and unloading, the ship-yards, and lumber-yards, and the furnaces and manufacturing establishments that line its shores, cannot but be astonished at the fulfillment of the prophetic visions which possessed the minds of the city fathers immediately succeeding the period of annexation. Whiskey Island was then a vast sand dune. The great tract on the south of the old bed, called the "Buffalo tract," was still a swamp, unimproved and unadorned except by a few dilapidated shanties, a sad reminder of land speculation fifty years ago. The great Ox Bow tract, the joint property of Richard Hilliard, Edmund Clark, and Courtlandt Palmer, had long been platted, but was still substantially vacant territory. Joel Scranton's large farm of meadow, bluff and ravine had but the homestead thereon, while Silas S. Stone's meadow of hundreds of acres up the river was but a pasture for flocks and herds. Even the beautiful terraced plateau called the Heights had

scarcely more than two or three buildings thereon till long after it had been utilized as a military camp in the early days of the civil war.

The city had been, and was substantially, mercantile until the completion of the Sault Ste. Marie canal in 1855, which opened up the waters of Lake Superior for a thousand miles to the northwest. Ship-building for the lower lakes had been the principal industry. Of manufacturing industries there were but few and small, and there was but a single iron mill, Renton's small establishment eastward on the lake shore.* The copper mines of Lake Superior had long been known, and for several years had been the principal subject of speculative excitement. A little copper had been mined and brought to the city, where Hussey and McBride had a smelting works south on the line of the Ohio canal, but that industry eventually passed into the control of eastern companies, and the great masses of almost pure copper, once the delight of the curious, were no longer seen upon our docks.

At the first meeting of the city council after annexation, June 10, 1854, Abner Brownell being mayor, R. C. Parsons became president, and the venerable J. B. Bartlett was elected clerk and auditor for something more than his

* The author probably refers to the Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company, of which Elisha Sterling was the head at this time. It was built in 1835, and subsequently operated by W. B. Castle and J. F. Holloway. Its entire works were sold to the Cleveland Ship-building Company in the spring of 1887. The present Lake Erie Iron Company was started by J. N. Ford and W. A. Otis in 1852. Another manufactory, afterwards merged into the Cleveland Paper Company, was established by Younglove and Massey in 1848.—[Editor.]

third term—and continued to perform that service for many years thereafter, at a salary for the two responsibilities which an ordinary clerk would spurn in these later days. The Cleveland *Daily Express* and the *Waechter am Erie* became the official papers. Proceedings were instituted to appropriate land for the West Side reservoir, August 16.

On the seventh of October nearly the whole of the south side of the public square, some twenty or more buildings, were consumed by flames. The old courthouse caught fire, but it was extinguished. It communicated with the buildings in the rear of Northrup and Spangler's block and extended to near the old Baptist church. Every building but four was destroyed. This was followed on the twenty-seventh by the burning of the New England hotel and stables, and spreading to the northwest side of Merwin street and destroying many large business places. It was the most extensive and disastrous fire the city had ever experienced. Among the sufferers we note the names of many who, after the lapse of a third of a century, are still familiar to us, and some of whom are yet in business—L. F. Burgess, Cook & Althen, A. J. Wenham, William Edwards, Bishop & Remington, Melhinch & Stillman, G. H. Orange, A. W. Sprague, Crawford & Chamberlin, Wilber & McDowell, J. Banquert, A. N. Gray, William Bingham, the board of trade, and the custom-house. The estimated loss was upwards of two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, which was deemed a very large sum for the then infant city, and a very destructive conflagration.

Immediately following the great fire was the failure of the Canal Bank. The bank was besieged by a mob led by a citizen of very determined character, who sought to forcibly recover some trust funds specially deposited, belonging to some heirs of which he was guardian and which the bank refused to surrender, but sought to retain as assets. The door was stove in and crowbars were about to be used upon the door of the vault when some compromise was effected and the first financial mob of the city dispersed. The liabilities of the bank were $308.000, and its assets $282,000. This looks quite unimportant when compared with our dozen or more banks of to-day, each with its millions of capital; but it was an important institution in that day, and its failure was a momentous financial event.

The municipal events of 1855 were few and unimportant. On the fourteenth of November the new Council hall, built by Mr. John Jones on his lot on the southwest corner of the public square, was dedicated. Many citizens were present and refreshments, including wine, were served. At that time there were only eleven wards and twenty-two councilmen. Twenty-four seats only were embraced in the circle. The two extra seats were thought to be evidence of the wisdom and foresight of the city fathers, looking ahead to the possible time when another ward from beyond the then city limits might be admitted with its dual representation. On the twenty-fifth of November Seneca Street bridge was completed, and the ground was being prepared for the erection of the Atlantic & Great Western railroad station on Scranton's flats. Smith & Co's new rolling

mill for the manufacture of railroad rails, near the Forest City Iron Works, was completed, and on December 4, the city granted an ordinance to the Cleveland & Toledo railroad authorizing the construction of a railroad ferry across the Cuyahoga river.

In December the Cleveland Grays fitted up the old Center Street theater for an armory, and here for a long time that matchless historical military company had its headquarters and went through its intricate and graceful evolutions to the delight of visitors and the pride of the municipality. Subsequent years attested its value as a military arm both at home and aboard. It served with honor and distinction in the early days of the civil war. Its name has never been tarnished. Its rank and file have ever embraced the honored and beloved of our citizens, and its fame is still bright and enduring.

The public events of 1855 were mainly such as were incident to the commencement of the settlement of Kansas. It was approaching the end of President Pierce's administration, and the rivalry between north and south for precedence and political power in the elections, and in the organization of the territory and future State, surpassed all former experience in the history of our government. It was the first year of large emigration, especially from the northern States. The height of the local excitement in the territory was later, but its final culmination was in the terrible civil war—and emancipation.

The events of 1856 opened to our local satisfaction by the United States government purchasing of Leonard Case his homestead grounds for a site for the then contem-

plated new post-office, at a cost of $30,000. The high school building on Euclid avenue was dedicated in April, the Rev. S. W. Adams, D.D., presiding and making an address. April 23, the new city infirmary was completed. Over one hundred lodgers there found rest and food—such as infirmaries are wont to provide—under the superintendence of Madison Miller.

On the twenty-second of July, F. T. Wallace, councilman for the Fifth ward, introduced a resolution directing an inquiry into the power and expediency of inclosing the four parcels of separately fenced land known as the public square, and making one central park. This, together with the petition of James F. Clark and fifteen hundred others praying for the inclosure, was referred to the judiciary committee, of which Hon. Harvey Rice was chairman. A thorough examination of the original survey, field notes, plat, records, maps, actions of the Connecticut Land Company and its trustees, the deeds and acts of the original proprietors of the city lots; and the committee subsequently submitted through its chairman an elaborate written report, to the effect that such act would be legal and beneficial and recommend the proceeding. The subject was, however, delayed until March 24, 1857, when the four street entrances were closed by a fence, very early in the morning before any teams were on the streets. This precaution had been taken, as some persons, and those the least interested, had threatened to enjoin the proceeding. When the post-office and custom-house had been finished, population largely increased and street railroads pressed for facil-

ities through the enclosed streets, and when property owners on Superior street, east of the park, felt that the enclosure of Superior street worked a detriment to values, by retarding of business and improvement of property in that direction, and especially as Case Hall and the City Hall buildings were in contemplation, the streets through the square were, on petition to the court of common pleas by such property owners, and with but little or no opposition, decreed to be again opened. The old fence surrounding the square being rotten and unattractive, and as no suitable walks had been constructed, nor any other embellishments adorning the same, save possibly the fountain in the northwest corner, so no one lamented the reversal of the order in council. The present neat and pleasant embellishments of this central park, pretentiously styled by some one "Monumental," is the work of modern days, and especially since the care of this and other parks have been under the control of an intelligent and tasteful board of park commissioners.

In connection with the subject of thus enclosing the four squares, the council about the same time instructed the city clerk to notify the county commissioners to remove the old court-house from the public square as soon as possible. It had been abandoned as a place for holding courts, and none of its former official tenants remained within its walls but the county recorder. The new court-house on the north side of the square was not yet constructed, and the ancient Baptist Church on the corner of Seneca and Champlain streets had been fitted up and was used for court purposes. The commissioners took umbrage at the civil

and courteous notification, and were not very diplomatic in their answer when they reminded the council that they had better confine their labors to their own legitimate business.



Joel Stratton

CHAPTER IX.

Completion of the West Side Reservoir—A New Market House Built—Measures to Establish an Industrial School—Home Politics—The Hard Times of 1857—The Gubernatorial Contest Between Chase and Payne—Statement of Municipal Finances—The Anti-Lecompton Demonstration—The First Trans-Atlantic Telegram—Unveiling of Perry's Monument—Construction of the First Street Railroad.

THE twenty-fourth day of September, '56, was a happy day within the walls of the city, both to officials and people, for the great reservoir on the West Side having been completed, the mighty Cornish engines down by the old river bed sent the welcome waters of the lake dancing more than a hundred feet into the air and filled the little lake on the Kentucky street mound, and from thence sent on its mission of joy, health, comfort and luxury to the homes of the people. From henceforth, the wells of hard and milky mineral waters were abandoned, pumps were no longer jerked, cisterns of black and stagnant rain water were closed, and even the pure little spring down in the bottom of some far off deep ravine soon became forgotten even by children. The hose and the sprinkler became familiar objects upon lawns and in door-yards. Some are living who will remember to have wit-

nessed, one hot day, Girty, the first secretary, Singer the engineer, with John the faithful guardian of the "turnkey" —still to be met daily with the iron instrument on his shoulder, with coats off and sleeves rolled up, each with a great black hose attached to the hydrants trying the experiment of washing the dry and warped planks on Superior street, from the Weddell House to Superior Street hill—and they made no failure of it. Dock owners, it is believed, protested against a repetition of the test, as it would involve dredging the river.

For many years the city had no market house. All marketing was done on the streets, principally on Ontario street, including Michigan and Prospect intersections, and along the south side of the square. There was, however, a small wooden building in the middle of Michigan street called the hay market, around which congregated farmers with small jags of hay, the aroma of which is still a memory. The council had resolved to take a new departure, purchase market grounds and build a suitable market house. Commissioners were appointed to select the ground for a central market, and on the seventh of December, 1856, they reported in favor of the present market grounds at the junction of Pittsburgh (now Broadway), and Bolivar streets. The ground was immediately cleared, but the building of the market house was postponed till the following spring.

December 16 the council took measures for the establishment of an Industrial School, and Messrs. Paddock, Rice and Rogers were appointed a committee who promptly reported in favor of putting one in immediate opera-

tion. Mr. Richard Hilliard having died, the council took suitable measures for the expression of the public sorrow. He had long been the leading merchant of the city, a dignified, courteous and honored citizen, and his loss was deeply lamented by all.

The year 1856 had been one of unusual excitement. It was the famous campaign of Buchanan and Fremont—the first year of the consolidated elements of the Whig, Free-soil and Abolition parties into the ultimately brilliant and powerful Republican party. The Cleveland journals of that day, the *Herald*, *Plain Dealer* and *Leader* spread the intellectual feast as usual for the public enlightenment, and instructed the people upon their political duties, and especially how to vote. The editorial gladiators all wore mail-clad undershirts, but the figurative crimson generally flowed at every thrust of the editorial lance. It was, however, an unequal match—two against one—the *Herald* and *Leader* against the *Plain Dealer*. When the short sword of the *Herald* would be knocked into the air by the scimeter of the Saladin of the *Plain Dealer*, the *Herald* would editorially clinch its antagonist and both would fall on the political field, the *Herald* possibly uppermost; but now in the moment of its exultation the *Plain Dealer*, following the tactics of "Artemus Ward" under like circumstances, would dexterously insert its nose between the *Herald's* teeth and thus hold the latter down. Then the *Plain Dealer* would, perhaps, floor the *Leader*, when the latter, sometimes in a generous and forgiving spirit, but generally as a ruse or *finesse*, would lie quietly and hold the *Plain Dealer* down by the same ingenious tactics.

The year 1857 unhappily opened by the burning of the Stone church, on the Public Square, March 8. On the fourteenth of April Mayor Castle announced the public debt to have been diminished in the year previous $19,286.12, and taxation largely reduced, and the auditor's statement was: total receipts, $188,303.23, and the expenditures, $185,774.15. The funded indebtedness of the city, $636,800.12. Population, 60,000. The custom-house report for the year past indicated the total foreign and coastwise trade of the Cuyahoga district $81,385,910. The number of vessels entered and cleared, 3,745. Tonnage of vessels 1,477,559. Number of men, 60,343.

The business depression of 1857, the result of the immense quantity of poorly secured bank currency in circulation, which was inaugurated by the failure of the Ohio Insurance and Trust Company of Cincinnati, was severely felt in the Western Reserve. Although no local banking house was compelled to suspend, there was almost a complete cessation of investments, which caused a correspondingly stagnant state of affairs to pervade every branch of business. But the Vesuvius of slavery, which then began anew to send all over the country its trembling monitions of what soon followed, made up, in history, to a large extent, for the absence of business and municipal activity.

A petition, signed by twenty-five residents of the East End, asking that a portion of Cleveland be detached from the city and incorporated into the township of East Cleveland, which was sent to the Legislature in 1858, was the occasion of a remonstrance from the city council that went

to Columbus on February 17 of the same year.* Agitation over the matter was rife for awhile, but the remonstrance had the desired effect, for the city remained intact.

President Buchanan was inaugurated on the fourth of March, and in the summer following the city and state was enlivened and excited in the famous canvass of Salmon P. Chase and Henry B. Payne for the governorship of Ohio.

On the twelfth of March, 1858, there was a great anti-Lecompton demonstration of the Democratic party at Melodian Hall, where now stands the Wilshire, to protest against the action of the President and cabinet in the matter of the government of the territory of Kansas, and the formation of a state constitution. James M. Coffinberry presided. Arthur Hughes, D. P. Rhodes, Charles Winslow, J. W. Fitch, Wm. V. Craw, Edward Hessenmueller, John B. Wigman, Darius Stephan and John Farley were vice-presidents. Henry G. Abbey and John W. Heisley, secretaries. The committee on resolutions were F. T. Wallace, A. C. Beardsley, L. Heckman, James D. Cleveland and Merrill Barlow.

Frederick P. Stanton, late secretary and acting-governor of Kansas, who, like his predecessor, Robert J. Walker, had resigned the governorship when no longer sustained,

* "The proposed dismemberment," the remonstrance said, "is not desired by a majority of the residents of the territory to be affected thereby. The names attached to the petition do indeed represent men of large wealth and possessions, yet they are but a very small minority of those whose interests will be affected by the proposed change."

by reason of the change of policy at Washington, addressed the convention in a very elaborate and minute historical review of the whole subject, including the fraud in the returns of the vote for the adoption of the offensive constitution, and the conduct of one John Calhoun, surveyor-general of Kansas, who hid the ballots in a candle-box to prevent a recount. The committee reported a series of resolutions expressive of the public sentiment, the substance of which may be inferred from the final one: "*Resolved*, That the Lecompton constitution, in view of its parentage and history, is unworthy the consideration of the President and Congress, and it should be sent away to the bosom and embrace of its dishonest and tricky father, John 'Candlebox' Calhoun."

From henceforth and until his death the public journals thus distinguished him from all other Calhouns. The name stuck to him like the shirt of Nessus. The odor of the candlebox was forever in his garments. Like the "Scarlet Letter," it grew brighter as time obliterated the remembrance of all other crimes perpetrated against the rights of the people.

One pleasant day in 1858 the afternoon journals announced the successful laying of the first Atlantic cable, and the transmission of congratulatory despatches between the President of the United States and the Queen of England. It was the climax of electric telegraphy, and, although the progress of the enterprise had been watched from the manufacture of the compound insulated wire to the commencement of "paying it out" to Neptune, yet the news of the triumph came upon the public mind like a

sudden light and inspiration from heaven. The whole city in an instant was wild with excitement, and no sooner had the shades of evening come than the city was illuminated. Every public building, hotel and private residence lit up its front, and where gas was not supplied every pane of glass glistened with a tallow candle. It was a grand illumination, voluntary, impromptu and inspired. The newspapers of the following day glorified the event and uttered prophecies touching the future possibilities of the electric spark. Even "Artemus Ward" left his "Snaix and moral wax-works" for the day and delivered himself in this wise: "God, in His wisdom and beneficence, has enabled man to accomplish in this year of grace the crowning work of the six thousand years of his historical existence upon the earth. The physical force which elevated the Pyramids far back in the dim distance of the mythical history of the Pharaohs of Egypt; that built the mighty barriers that for ages served to separate the Tartar from the 'Brother of the Sun;' that reared the wondrous walls of Hadrian and Severus to protect the Roman from the bow and spear of the invincible Caledonian, is trivial and insignificant when contrasted with the splendid achievements of science and of mind which to-day enables the nations of two hemispheres to hold converse as in a parlor. Science to-day unites the nations of the world with electric ties as in an ancient and ruder age they were separated by barriers of stone. The wizard girdle now goes the circuit of the earth in 'forty minutes.' Man, emancipated from the thraldom of superstition, possessing the power which comes of knowledge and a high civilization, has in this cul-

minating age demonstrated to the world the practicability of the inquiry 'from out the whirlwind'—that lightnings *can* be sent on messages to the people, and signify to the world that 'Here we are!'"

The exuberance of our citizens was, however, soon dispelled, for after a few despatches had been transmitted it ceased to speak. The last message was from the operator —"All right. DeSauty." It spoke no more, to the dismay of the projectors and the regret of the world.

The Council in September, 1859, appointed a committee to procure plans for a city prison and police court rooms, to be erected on the city's lot between Champlain and Long streets. The plans of J. M. Blackburn were adopted. Henry Blair was the contractor and the cost was $18,000. On the thirteenth of October, Leonard Case dedicated by deed to the city the strip of land between the Post Office and Case Hall, from Superior to Rockwell streets, for a public street, which was duly accepted by the Council.

On the tenth of September, 1860, the Perry Statue was inaugurated. It was the first, and we believe the only work of monumental art ever undertaken by the citizens of Cleveland. It was a success as an historical representation of the naval hero of the war of 1812, whose name and deeds have been known in song to children and children's children for seventy years. It was a happy conception in the originators and promoters of the enterprise that the statue should be erected in the city so near the scene of battle, where the reverberation of the hero's cannon was heard by our fathers and mothers, in the then little village, with breathless anxiety, and where the first shouts

of triumphant relief went up on land for "Perry's Victory." It was a memorable gala day in Cleveland. The Grays and other military companies were out with numerous other military companies from home and abroad, each with its bands of music, with all the paraphernalia incident to military organizations previous to the great civil war which soon thereafter showed its wrinkled front. General Jabez W. Fitch was Grand Marshal of the day. Governor Dennison and Staff, Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, and Staff, members of the Legislature of Rhode Island, and surviving relatives of Commodore Perry, survivers of the naval victory, and soldiers of the War of 1812, were in the great procession. Rev. Dr. Perry, rector of Grace church, was chaplain. Mr. William Walcutt, the sculptor, unveiled the statue. Hon. George Bancroft, the American historian, and Dr. Usher Parsons, the surgeon in Perry's fleet, were the orators of the day. George B. Senter was mayor, who with the Council, the police force, the fire department, civic societies and citizens generally, united to give eclat and renown to one of the most happy and pleasant events in our municipal history.

Prior to 1860 street railroads were unknown in Ohio, but on the sixth of October of that year, the East Cleveland Street Railroad company was organized. There was not a word in the statute at that time authorizing City Councils to grant permits for the use of streets for such a purpose, but authority was assumed under and by virtue of a statute authorizing the use of streets by steam railroads, upon certain conditions and restrictions. This was liberally construed and deemed broad enough to cover the novelty

of a street railroad, and under this law a permit or grant was made to this first road in Ohio. It was looked upon by citizens generally as a harmless experiment, detrimental only to those who expended their funds in its construction, and as the streets were only common dirt roads between the two termini, no harm would be done to pavements in removing it when the failure was demonstrated, as it would be very speedily. It certainly did look gloomy for the flowing in of many nickles, as the houses were few and far between on Prospect street and not more than two or three on the east part of Euclid avenue and only now and then a farm-house from Willson avenue to Doan's Corners. The eastern terminus was Willson avenue, and here, on the day before mentioned, the ground was broken in the presence of the few capitalists composing the syndicate. Mr. Henry S. Stevens, the leading spirit of the enterprise, with due formality and without the slightest movement of a muscle of his classic face, elevated the first shovelful of dirt, after which he invited the stockholders and patrons present to meet at the other end of the route, near Water street, three weeks from that day, to celebrate the completion of the first street railroad in Cleveland and in the state. The gentlemen then adjourned to the residence of Mr. Ellery G. Williams, on Kinsman street, now Woodland avenue, by invitation, and were by him hospitably entertained. Kinsman Street railroad soon followed, as also the original West Side road, an enterprise largely inspired by Mr. Stevens, both of which grants or permits were under the same statute. Later legislation and renewed grants of franchise for a period of twenty-five years, and

a denser population of 250,000, has placed the seven or eight principal roads upon an excellent financial footing.

Street railroads have within the last twenty-five years become the established mode of transit in all American cities, largely superseding hacks and omnibuses, and are now as indispensable in cities as are the lines of steam railways in the states or across the continent.

CHAPTER X.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT—VISIT OF COLONEL ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVES —RENDITION OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE, LUCY—VISIT OF PRESIDENT-ELECT LINCOLN — ORGANIZATION OF MILITARY COMPANIES — THE PRESIDENT'S CALL — CLEVELAND'S REPLY — CAMP TAYLOR—NORTHERN OHIO MILITIA STARTS FOR THE FRONT — THE CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS AT CLEVELAND — THE HOME GUARDS—VALLANDIGHAM AND HIS COLLEAGUES—DEATH OF WILLIAM CASE—CREATION OF THE SINKING FUND — BUILDING OF THE WEST SIDE STREET RAILROAD — MASS MEETING OF FREEMEN IN CLEVELAND — OPENING OF THE A. & G. W. RAILROAD — OBSEQUIES OF COLONELS CREIGHTON AND CRANE AND MAJOR THAYER — RETURN OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT —THE OLD BAPTIST CHURCH — THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY AND ITS GOOD WORK — ORGANIZATION OF THE PAY FIRE DEPARTMENT AND THE INTRODUCTION OF THE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

THE year 1860, with its momentous political campaign, with the angry threats of the southern slave State leaders and their hostile acts immediately following the election of the Republican candidate, with the monster mass meetings, occasioned a steady growth in the determination of the people of the Western Reserve that the Union should be preserved at whatever cost; and in no place in the country was this spirit more deep seated or more vigorously sustained by the convictions of the people and the circumstances of the times, than in the city of

Cleveland. Situated at the heart of the north, and being the recognized post of departure for the Underground Railroad, the first mutterings of secession that came from the South inspired her people to begin early their preparation for the irrepressible conflict.

The celebrated Ellsworth Zouaves, of Chicago, had been invited here by the local military organizations in the summer of 1860, and the brilliant evolutions and manly bearing of the visitors aroused the home martial spirit.

Directly following the evacuation of Fort Moultrie by General Anderson and his retreat to Fort Sumter, a mass meeting held at the old Atheneum unanimously adopted resolutions calling upon the State Legislature to take measures for the immediate organization of the State militia. Without waiting, however, for State action, several new companies were organized and regular training inaugurated.

The year 1861 was a year of the most intense excitement ever, up to that time, experienced, not only in Cleveland but throughout the whole country. South Carolina had seceded a few days before the New Year had dawned, and southern States were seething hot and were destined to follow fast and faster her example. War was imminent and inevitable. Yet, strange as it may seem at this late day, in less than a month from the first act of secession, from the city of Cleveland was returned, under the Fugitive Slave law, a fugitive slave. On the twenty-first of January one William S. Goshorn, of Virginia, a gray-haired old man, swore a warrant before the U. S. Commissioner, for the seizure of a young colored woman called Lucy,

whom he claimed as his slave. The seizure was made by the U. S. Marshal, at the residence of Mr. L. A. Benton, on Prospect street, where she was employed as a domestic.

Lucy was placed in the county jail to await a hearing before the commissioner, but she was soon released from jail by virtue of the State law prohibiting confinement of fugitive slaves in jails of Ohio, and the marshal retained her elsewhere outside of the county jail, until the examination.

The colored people of the city armed themselves for resistance, but Lucy was, nevertheless, delivered over to her master and returned to Virginia. Goshorn was reported to have died not many years after, but what became of Lucy is not known here.

This is believed to be the first redition of a slave from this city and the last ever returned under the obnoxious Fugitive Slave law. Yet the South was not appeased. The South was, and had been for some time, preparing for the great crisis, and the North was slowly and dimly awakening to the coming emergencies by the formation of local military companies, and soliciting arms from the State arsenal.

Another occasion for strengthening the determination to resist the pro-slavery spirit and the disloyal disposition of the South was the visit of President-elect Lincoln, February 15, on his way to Washington, to the inaugural ceremonies. His reception in Cleveland was the largest and most enthusiastic of all the demonstrations from Springfield, Illinois, to Washington. More than thirty thousand people crowded the streets in defiance of a heavy rain

storm and acres of mud, while the military organizations, fire department, employés of great manufactories, councilmen and mayor escorted the President and his son to the hotel. Business blocks and dwelling-houses were covered with flags and banners bearing patriotic devices, while the enthusiastic multitude cheered again and again the cause represented by the coming savior of the Union.

Up to this time some two hundred and sixty-eight men had enrolled themselves—five companies of artillery, two of infantry, one of cavalry, and one independent company, the Light Guards. Sixty German citizens formed a rifle company and applied to Columbus for one hundred rifles. This was all anticipatory, voluntary and patriotic, but the opportunity and necessity was only in the very near future, for on the twelfth of April Sumter was bombarded and fell, and three days thereafter the President issued his proclamation for seventy-five thousand men.

The day after the President's call for volunteers Melodeon Hall was filled with people to make arrangements to respond. General Fitch, General Crowell, Hon. D. K. Cartter and Judge Spalding spoke. On the eighteenth, two days after the meeting, the Grays departed amid cheers of "God bless you—We'll not forget you!" and "Defend the flag!" The city was draped in red, white and blue. So soon as the twenty-fifth, Camp Taylor presented an animated appearance. Volunteer companies were armed and drilling.* Relatives and friends besieged

* Ex-Secretary of War Floyd having secured a large portion of the government implements of war to the Confederacy, it was difficult, and for a time impossible, for the authorities to supply the tens of thousands

the gates and implored the guards to admit them. Captain T. H. Simpson, United States mustering officer, arrived to relieve Captain Gordon Granger, mounted rifles, and to coöperate with Captain Clinton of the Tenth Infantry, the recruiting officer of this post.

May 3 a conference of governors was held at the Angier House, in this city. Governors Dennison, of Ohio; Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Randall, of Wisconsin; Blair, of Michigan; Morton, of Indiana, were present. They were serenaded by the Cleveland Band, and addressed the people from the balcony.

On the sixth the Seventh Regiment departed, and on the fourteenth the Lincoln Guards were organized, with John Friend as captain.

The Forty-first Regiment, under Colonel Hazen, departed for the seat of war in November, '61. On the fourteenth of May the Home Guards were organized, with General A. S. Sanford as captain. Stores were closed early in the evening to allow merchants and their clerks to learn military tactics. All classes of business men, clerks, doctors, lawyers, clergymen, bankers and mechanics, without respect to age, and indifferent as to the draft, joined this company and were drilled night after night until they were pretty well trained, and would have been a very formidable force for home protection in the absence of all our companies. At such a time a small force by way of the lake

of militia with arms. In the absence of muskets for drilling purposes, wooden ones, or dummies, were made, which served to teach the new volunteers the manual of arms till the State was enabled to furnish them with guns.—[EDITOR.]



H. P. Kinney

could have done the city much injury, and this company of drilled citizens was deemed a necessary precaution against small detachments of the enemy who might avail themselves of our military weakness to raid the city.

The year 1862 was one of the greatest doubt and despondency in Ohio concerning the final results of the rebellion. It seemed that nearly all of our available young men had already volunteered and enlisted and were in the field. But still more men were needed, and the draft became a necessity. Political disturbances were unfortunate, and for a time almost blocked the wheels of military progress in the State. Mr. Vallandigham was an ambitious leader, with quite a large following, opposed to an armed force against the Confederacy, which greatly increased the discouragements of the Union party. He was a man of considerable ability, had been in Congress and had made what he delighted to call his "Record." He seemed to be prompted and inspired by an indomitable self-conceit, and a desire for personal notoriety to draw public attention to himself, regardless of results, when the great majority of the people of the State were agonizing amid the calamities of war. Many of the leading men of his own political opinions in times of peace declined to burn incense for the gratification of that gentleman. The sons of citizens of all parties were at the front, and were not to be forsaken by their sires, and so they went on with the war. To counteract the baleful influences of Vallandigham and his followers, prominent Democrats from all parts of the State took the field to encourage enlistments and revive the drooping spirits of the people. From Cleve-

land there went forth through the State such distinguished men of the Democratic party as Judge Rufus P. Ranney and Henry B. Payne, who by their patriotic and inspiring addresses largely contributed to the restoration of public confidence and renewed efforts of the people to increase the number of regiments and fill the quota demanded by the National government, and expected from a great and patriotic State.

The twenty-fifth of April was a day of public and municipal mourning for the death of Hon. William Case, late mayor of the city, a gentleman greatly beloved for his high and noble character and his genial and generous spirit. His funeral was attended from his late residence on Rockwell street. An immense concourse of people were in attendance, and hundreds of the poor and humble, to whom he had ever been exceedingly kind, filled the street for a long distance and wept in silence and in sorrow. The mayor, council, and all city officers were in attendance.

On the twenty-sixth of May the Perry Light Infantry and the Light Guards were under arms and ready for the field.

This year (1862) the Legislature passed a law establishing the Cleveland Sinking Fund, and named in said act the following gentlemen as commissioners thereof: Henry B. Payne, Franklin T. Backus, William Case, Moses Kelley and William Bingham. This was not only an important item of legislation for the city, but fortunate in its provisions for securing a board of commissioners equal to the production of great financial results. The

city has ever taken just pride in the management of her Sinking Fund, which, in the hands of able and honest commissioners, in twenty years, and before the fund was drawn upon for purposes contemplated in the law, augmented from $361,377.52 to $2,700,000, with a nominal expense of only $600. No other city in the United States can surpass such a financial record, and even England, the land of faithful trusts, can not present a like instance of ability and fidelity in financial management.

February 10, 1863, the council granted a permit to the West Side Street Railroad company to construct a railroad to the West Side, to be completed and in operation by June 1, 1864. The route was through Vinyard Lane, now South Water street, Centre street and Detroit hill; a change was afterwards made on the East Side by using Champlain street to Seneca street—all of which were happily superseded by the Viaduct route.

In April the Bank of Commerce assumed the title of National, under the law. Its capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing it one hundred thousand dollars more, seems quite modest when compared with the same institution with its millions of present capital. The bank was then but ten years old, but was strong enough in its backbone to pay ten per cent. dividends to its happy stockholders—in fact, it had done so from the beginning—it always walked, never crept. Joseph Perkins and H. B. Hurlbut had been president and cashier from its organization.

On the eleventh of May there was a grand mass meeting of the Freemen of the Northwest in the city—one of the

many great assemblies, impromptu and by notice in advance, incident to the four years' military struggle, to consult and to encourage. Speeches were made by Postmaster-General Blair, David P. Brown, John A. Bingham, General F. S. Carey, General James Lane, John Hutchins, J. M. Ashley, Owen Lovejoy and others.

The opening of the Atlantic & Great Western railroad was celebrated on the eighteenth of November by an excursion to Meadville, concluding with a banquet at the Angier House, at which speeches were made by General Rosecrans, Governor Yates and others.

December 6 was a day of mourning throughout the city for the death of Colonels Creighton and Crane of the celebrated Seventh Regiment, who fell in battle. The funeral was the occasion of a vast assembly. Public meetings of sympathy had been held and the council in a body attended. It was a day of sincere sorrow.

This solemn occasion was only too soon followed by the public funeral of Major Thayer, a prominent member of the bar, who early served in a cavalry regiment in the West and subsequently in the Army of the Cumberland. In addition to other public demonstrations of sorrow, there was a large meeting of the Cleveland bar, on the twenty-ninth of December, Judge Ranney presiding, at which appropriate resolutions were passed and speeches made by Judge Ranney and Bishop Charles W. Palmer, F. T. Wallace and others.

On the nineteenth of January, 1864, Cleveland was visited by the severest snow storm ever known to its citizens.

All business ceased and railroad travel was suspended for several days.

June 26 the decimated ranks of the Seventh Regiment returned from the seat of war. A meeting of military committees was held at the Weddell House, August 6, for the purpose of organizing another regiment in the Nineteenth Congressional district.

The same day a fire broke out in the planing mill of J. H. Moeller, corner of Seneca and Champlain streets, which totally destroyed valuable machinery and a large amount of material. The exterior of the building was only saved by the energies of the fire department. It was one of the oldest buildings of the city, built for a Baptist church. It still exists with a varied and singular history. After serving many years as a house of religious worship, it was leased to the county for a court-house, and used as such from the abandonment of the old court-house on the corner of the Square till the occupancy of the new court-house on the north side of the Park. Then it became a German theatre, but after a few seasons it slid naturally into a dance house, and from that into a gymnasium. Thus it has been a temple of religion, law, and the muses, besides doing honorable service as a manufactory. This venerable old building has fulfilled the terms of an advertisement which we remember to have seen in a Cleveland paper, some twenty-five years ago, written by a retired clergyman who, in the zeal of his early ministry, had built in another part of the city a church at his own expense, and now wanted to sell it. His statements in the advertisement touching the substantial character of the structure

were honest and truthful, but we felt that his association of ideas was rather incongruous and unclerical when he announced that the building was "suitable for the worship of God or for manufacturing purposes."

On the twenty-fifth of April, 1861, only five days after the President's call for seventy-five thousand men, at a time when from lack of experience in matters of war there probably were not half a dozen men in the city who could even guess within fifty thousand dollars how much it would cost to equip a regiment, or the expense for a day to sustain it even in camp, the patriotic women of Cleveland seemed instantly possessed of a prophetic vision and wonderful foresight of the necessities of the hour and of the future of the coming calamities of war. On that day, as by inspiration from on high, the ladies held an impromptu meeting in Chapin's Hall to consider how the charity and devotion of woman could best serve her country in its impending peril. At this meeting Mrs. B. Rouse was elected president, Mrs. John Shelley and Mrs. William Melhinch, vice-presidents, Mary Clark Brayton, secretary, and Ellen F. Terry, treasurer.

Thus began the "Ladies' Aid Society," soon to be known as the Soldiers' Aid Society of Cleveland, without change of the organization or the *personnels* of its officers. Its history can not be written here. Its four years of wondrous labors and its results are recorded in a ponderous volume, yet even in that the story is but half told. The unwritten volume is more wonderful still, but its pages are lost in the grave of the dead soldier, or exists but in the cherished memory of the survivors of the conflict—

the armless, legless and enfeebled citizens of our country—and the gratitude of a generation. The results of this enterprise of our devoted women was the collection and distribution of upwards of a million of dollars. A fitting conclusion of this mighty work of woman was the famous Sanitary Fair, began on the twenty-second of February, 1864, when the four streets of the Public Square were covered by a monster building in the form of a Greek cross, in which was displayed all manner of merchandise and curious and beautiful things, and a whole multitude of bazars were represented, both in material and in costume of the ladies in charge, of all the commercial nations of the world. The net results were upwards of one hundred thousand dollars in two weeks. But we have no room to say more here, but refer the reader to the Record of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio, for is it not all written in the book of Mary Clark Brayton and Ellen F. Terry—"Our Acre and Its Harvest."

During these excited and troublous times the people were oftentimes unnecessarily disturbed by rumors, groundless of course, but none the less effective in creating apprehension of a Confederate invasion of the city by way of Canada.

The frustration of the plan on the part of the Confederacy to surprise the garrison at Johnson's Island and liberate the rebel prisoners there confined occasioned much excitement; and while it gave evidence of protection by the strong arm of the government, it perhaps awakened as much as allayed the people's fears and feelings of insecurity, by suggestions of what might happen.

There were some municipal events during the war of prime importance to Cleveland, indicating the change from town to city. Two of these were the organization of the pay fire department and the introduction of the fire telegraph system. In the fall of 1862 the council, by a State grant of authority, purchased a steam fire engine and equipped the first paid company. In the following spring two more companies were fitted out, and before the close of the year, a fourth. With the advent of No. 4 the old volunteer companies, with their hand engines, went out of existence. The coming of the latest approved apparatus, so much more effective in coping with the demon of Fire, was hailed with enthusiastic delight by the owners of perishable property, by insurance companies and by the people generally. This history would be incomplete, however, were it to omit a grateful tribute to the courage, self-sacrifice and gallantry of the old veteran volunteer firemen who, without compensation, protected from the flames the lives and property of our citizens up to this time. True, they received the merely nominal stipend of eight dollars per year from the city, but this was deposited in the treasury of the companies to defray expenses, and such funds often proved inadequate, making it obligatory upon the brave veterans to go down into their pockets and contribute money as well as time and strength. There were, in 1862, about thirteen companies and about six hundred firemen. Cleveland has now, with its quadrupled population, one hundred and ninety men, fourteen engine companies, five hook and ladder companies and a fire boat, to protect the city. The

forces for battling the flames may at first sight seem to have grown in inverse proportions to the number of inhabitants, but the greater superiority of the present system, machinery and discipline over the old "hand engines" is such that our city is now, with its fewer firemen, more safely provided against conflagration than it was in 1862.

In the fall of 1864 the fire telegraph system was added to the fire department service. By degrees the old telegraph boxes were displaced by automatic alarm boxes, which are now being superseded by even better machines of more recent devise.

CHAPTER XI.

Cleveland's Prosperity During the War—Fall of Richmond and Lee's Surrender—The Celebration of the Great Victory—The Assassination of President Lincoln—The Laying in State of the Martyred President's Remains in Cleveland—A Review of the City's Industrial Development—Cleveland Becomes a Manufacturing City—The Growth of Public Institutions—Two Destructive Fires—The Provost Marshal Convicted of Bribery—The Return of the Soldiers—Visits From the Famous Federal Generals—Sir Morton Peto—The Advent of the National Game of Base Ball—Mayor Chapin is Elected—The Equal Rights League—Establishment of the First Public Hospital.

WHILE the war was progressing in the Southern States, Cleveland, far removed from the scene of strife, seemed but slightly affected by the alternate flurry and stagnation of many other cities. Her population, from 43,000 in 1860, had reached about 65,000 in 1865, an increase of fifty per cent., representing a growth in proportion to numbers more rapid than that of any other Northern city for that period. Her commercial and manufacturing interests were greatly stimulated by the war, and many new enterprises were inaugurated. The discoveries in the oil regions and the demand for the newly developed Lake Superior iron ore, gave to the industries connected with those products an extraordinary impulse,

soon placing Cleveland in the front rank of manufacturing cities. But the evil results of war were by no means unfelt. The unprecedented, high prices of living, the scarcity of labor, the occasional alarms of raids from over the border, the increased municipal expenses by reason of heavy appropriations for bounties and reliefs, the augmented force of police, combined with the continual fever and unrest that awaited every item of news from the front—all united to draw away strength from business and labor.

Especially was the closing period of the war marked by events the most stirring in the history of the city. The long suspense of four years was finally relieved on the third of April, 1865, by the news of the fall of Richmond,* and seven days later by that of Lee's surrender. The report of the latter long-hoped-for event reached the city at seven o'clock, on the morning of April 10, and soon the booming of the "secesh cannon" on the Public Square brought out the whole populace, and their united voices burst into one frenzied huzza that lasted throughout the entire day and far into the night. Business became sud-

*Some days before this event, a report came that Richmond had fallen. The rumor had scarcely reached the city when guns, drums and bands were brought out, bonfires lighted, and an immense celebration inaugurated before the erroneousness of the information was ascertained. When, therefore, the news of the actual surrender of the Confederate capital reached us, the citizens, remembering with chagrin the ridiculous proceedings into which their too eager enthusiasm had precipitated them, regarded it with suspicion, and treated the true and glad tidings as a canard until it was amply verified and substantiated beyond all possible doubt.—[EDITOR].

denly suspended, and the faces of men, women and children spoke out a joy that their throats and lungs were incessantly strained to utter. Country people poured into the streets by the thousands, and all classes were fused in the universal shouting, leaping and embracing. It was the happiest day Cleveland ever saw. Though the air was foggy and gloomy, yet in a moment the city sprung, as if under a magician's spell, into the most gorgeous panorama of red, white and blue, streaming from staffs, church steeples, hotels and private houses, floating in huge flags from innumerable cords stretched across the streets, and folded in unlimited bunting about houses and door-posts. Water street, especially, was one solid mass of union colors. Even the horses were glorious with banners, and unlucky dogs hustled down the streets adorned with streamers and flags. The prominent citizens fell into line with fifes, tin horns and drums, and all the boys in Cleveland followed at their heels, while brass bands resounded, cannon boomed and the city shook with the demonstrations of her overjoyed multitudes. No such scene was ever before or since witnessed.

But how inscrutable are the changes of Providence! Five days later the exultant city was plunged from these heights of ecstasy into the deepest sorrow. Between two Sundays came the news of Lee's surrender and Lincoln's assassination; and the patriotic emblems that on Monday glorified the city, were on Saturday hidden by the mass of black and sombre draping. Flags wrapped in black hung at half-mast, festoons of black covered business and private houses, Perry's monument was buried in black,

and streets that before were radiant with the glory of bright colors, were now gloomy as death. People were no longer assembled in huge crowds, but gathered in sorrowful knots, with weeping eyes, or hearts bursting with rage. They wandered about dejected and sad, not knowing what to do, speaking in whispers or with voices hushed by grief The very air seemed thick and suffocating. The mayor issued a call for a meeting in the Public Square, where short speeches were made by Governors Tod and Brough. On the next day funeral sermons were delivered in all the churches, and on Wednesday funeral services were conducted. On Friday, the twenty-eighth, just two weeks after the assassination, the body of the martyred President was brought to Cleveland on the way from Washington to its resting place in Springfield, Illinois. Just four years and two months after his first appearance in Cleveland, when on his triumphal trip to Washington to receive the oath of office, with the eyes of the Nation turned hopefully towards him, he returned to the same people, his great work accomplished, but himself the chief martyr to its fulfillment. Of the multitude of Cleveland's citizens who cheered him on his first arrival, many had also been sacrificed to the same cause; others were yet absent in the closing scenes of war, and upon the thousands who now beheld his returning corpse the sufferings and anxiety and final glory of the last four years crowded with irresistible grief. The symbols of sorrow that had prevailed for the last two weeks were now increased tenfold. Every available spot wore a badge of mourning. The funeral train, preceded by a pilot engine, halted at the Euclid Avenue depot, and the

coffin with its burden was received by an immense procession of military and civic associations, citizens and visitors, numbering over fifty thousand. The procession with the tolling of the steeple bells and the booming of cannon, moved slowly down Euclid avenue to Erie, down Erie to Superior, thence down Superior to the Park, where had been erected a large building, hung with drapery and silver fringe, beneath which rested the catafalque. Here, after appropriate ceremonies and impressive prayer, sixty-five thousand silently filed past the coffin to look upon the fast dissolving features of the honored dead. When all was over, the coffin was again conveyed to the train and departed for its western destination. The funeral was the most impressive and solemn ever conducted in Cleveland up to this time.

Some idea of the commercial and industrial advancement made during the war may be gained by noticing a few of the principal industries and their standing in 1865. The population of the city, as before stated, had increased 50 per cent. The value of imports from lake traffic had increased 116 per cent. over that for 1857, and of the exports 190 per cent. During this period were developed those great manufacturing industries which, in uniting the coal of Ohio and Pennsylvania with the iron of the Lake Superior country, and in refining the product of the petroleum fields, transformed Cleveland from a commercial to a manufacturing city. These industries were conducted with little or no profit before the war, but the extraordinary demands of the government called them into a prosperous existence. The receipts of coal in 1865 were 465,550 tons, twice as

much as in 1860. The sales offices of all the Lake Superior iron ore companies were located at Cleveland, and their total product, which had increased from 114,401 tons in 1860 to 247,059 tons in 1864, was almost wholly received at Cleveland. The aggregate sales of manufactured and wrought iron in 1865 was $6,000,000. Petroleum refineries had reached the number of thirty, most of them, however, conducted on a small scale, and none run on full time. In the lumber trade Cleveland's receipts were greater than those of any other market on the lakes east of the lumber regions. The ship-building interests, also, were heavier than those of any other port. The vessels constructed were all wooden, and were to be found on the Atlantic coast, in British waters, up the Mediterranean and on the Baltic. Other industries, incident to these leading ones, shared their rapid progress, but on coal, iron and oil it was evident the city's future depended. Her citizens had begun to turn their energies from railroads and commerce, for which plainly other cities at the head of the lakes offered broader scope of adjacent territory, to the developing of the resources of these three great natural products, and bringing them into the city's limits, there to undergo the final preparations for market. The war was opportune for such a change, and the energy of the previous decade in railroad building had furnished ready means for distributing all the coming manufactured products.

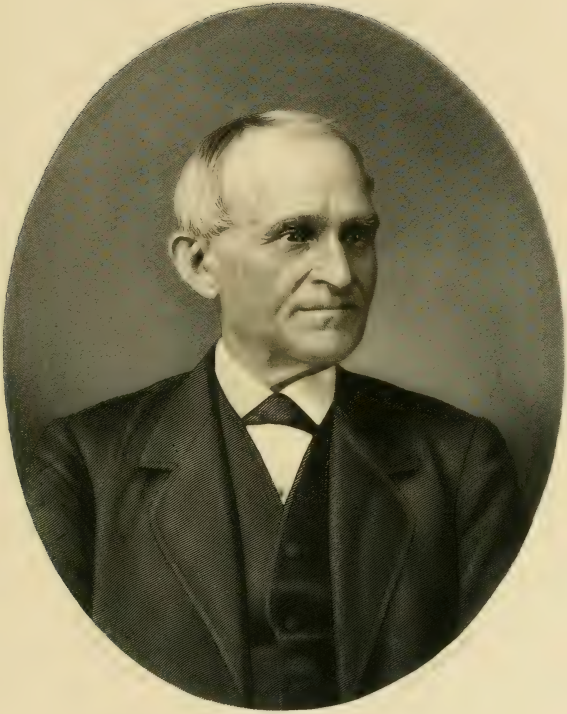
During the succeeding years of peace, this progress, covering new fields, aided by great inventions and stimulated by a more liberal policy, has gone forward by leaps. The unprecedented growth of private fortunes and the

feeling of common dependence aroused by the war experiences, have inspired in her citizens the Republican virtue of public spirit, and the return of peace marks the inauguration of a long series of public charities, improvements and adornments; of magnificent churches either built anew or remodeled upon older structures; of public libraries, hospitals and reformatories; of colleges and schools, all projected and carried on by private citizens. Liberal invitations by owners of property have brought in foreign capitalists and manufacturers, a policy strangely neglected in ante-war days.

For the first time, also, a metropolitan air began to fill the city. In architecture, the old flat, plain-windowed styles gave way to the modern artistic effects. Large ventures in business began to be familiar; great corporations arose, seeking a continental patronage; huge manufactories flung their banners of smoke to the breeze, while palatial residences and paved and decorated streets added attractiveness and grandeur.

During the early months of 1865 occurred two destructive fires, which, like almost every casualty of that time, aroused suspicions of rebel emissaries. On January 1 the Ives brewery at the foot of Canal street was destroyed, and on March 30 the old Atheneum building, containing the largest audience room in the city, on Superior street, next to the American buildings, was burned.

An affair of great interest at the time was the discovery of bribery in the office of the provost marshal for the Eighteenth district of Ohio, Captain F. A. Nash, headquarters at Cleveland. A court-martial appointed by



A. Bradley

Commanding General Hooker met in Cleveland, April 6, 1865, and found Captain Nash guilty of receiving bribes for procuring substitutes for drafted soldiers, and of making false certificates to the government disbursing officers, for which they condemned him to be cashiered from the army, to pay two thousand dollars fine, and to suffer imprisonment for six months. The latter two provisions of his penalty, however, were commuted by the commanding general.

The return of the soldiers from the wars during the month of June was the signal for the final enthusiastic expressions of patriotism. The council appropriated six thousand dollars for their reception, and private donations were abundant. As all the soldiers from Northern Ohio came first to Cleveland to be mustered out of the service, the entire month was required to feast and banquet them and to care for their wants. The Soldiers' Home, managed by the Ladies' Aid Society, was crowded with returning heroes, many of them disabled and in pressing need of attention.*

At successive periods came also Sheridan, Sherman and

* In the spring of 1865, about the time the surviving Union soldiers returned, a large number of Confederate prisoners passed through Cleveland on their way home. The citizens of Cleveland and Cuyahoga county gave them a hearty welcome. They were feasted and cared for in the most hospitable manner. We were anxious to disabuse the minds of these representatives of the lost cause of the belief, which prevailed throughout the South, that the people of the Western Reserve were their most bitter, implacable and malignant enemies. Enemies they were to the slavery principle but not to the supporters of the system as individuals.—[EDITOR.]

Grant, each newly risen to fame and known only by their portraits and deeds. The reception to each of these generals was extremely hearty, and the curiosity to get a glimpse of them overrode all the barriers that usually hedge greatness about. General Grant was fêted and lionized by the citizens, and to cap the height of enthusiasm, as he sat at the princely banquet at the Weddell House, a crown of flowers like a royal wreath was placed upon his head by one of Cleveland's admiring ladies.

The Fourth of July was celebrated this year with greater rejoicing than ever before. Recent history had furnished fresh reasons for its observance, a deeper and broader sense of its meaning and of the truths for which it stands.

The first monument to the fallen heroes of the war was dedicated at Woodland cemetery to the dead of the Twenty-third regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at which an address was given by General R. B. Hayes, former colonel of the regiment.

In September occurred the memorable visit of Sir S. Morton Peto, the greatest of English railway contractors, and a large company of English and Spanish capitalists, while on a tour of inspection of the A. & G. W. railway in which their capital had been invested. The party was headed by James McHenry, the prime mover in the railroad enterprise, and Sir Morton Peto. There were also noted bankers, manufacturers, mine owners, engineers, brokers and representatives of Spanish dukes and marquises, making in all the most remarkable mercantile body of men that has ever visited the city. Their coming aroused peculiar and sympathetic interest from the fact that they were the

men who projected and constructed the great railroad during the period of war, when other citizens of England were prophesying and wishing the downfall of our Republic, and when investments in America were considered as very precarious. Such a substantial proof of their confidence, together with the commercial prosperity which the new road promised for Cleveland, was sufficient to secure an enthusiastic reception. They were presented on 'change, fifty carriages conducted them on a tour of the city, and, in the evening, a great feast was provided at the Weddell House, where the American, English and Spanish flags were suspended together, and happy speeches of mutual congratulation were made.

The year 1865, among the varied events enclosed within its dates, marks also Cleveland's entry into the field of what has since become America's National game. Several contests of cricket occurred that summer, but, with the solid growth of patriotism which distinguished the decade, this game was felt to be foreign and uncongenial, and was destined to be completely exiled by the new and patriotic substitute. A base-ball club, the Forest Citys, had been organized the previous year, and as the fall of '65 approached, their increasing skill led them to challenge the Penfield club of Oberlin College. This was the first match game ever played in Cleveland. The grounds were at the corner of Case avenue and Kinsman street. The game beginning at one o'clock in the afternoon before a large crowd of interested onlookers, continued four hours and fifteen minutes, till at the end of the seventh inning darkness kindly interposed. The balancing-up showed that

Oberlin had sixty-eight runs to Cleveland's twenty-eight. The boys acknowledged themselves defeated, but all left the field with an appetite for the thrilling and healthy game. Several casualties were reported. One gentleman threw his arm out of place, another lost two eye-teeth, and the face of another received a swift ball from the end of a bat. Though defeated this year, the Forest Citys gallantly retrieved their laurels the following spring by the unprecedented and never-since-repeated score of one hundred and twenty-seven tallies to ninety-three.

The elections of 1865 resulted in victories for the Union candidates. At the spring municipal election H. M. Chapin was chosen mayor by a majority of eight hundred and seventy-five over David B. Sexton, the Democrat nominee. At the October election for governor the Union majority for General Cox was five hundred and forty-four.

An interesting meeting of the National Equal Rights League was held at Garret's Hall, September 19 and 20, attended by one hundred and fifty colored delegates, principally from the South, at which the great movement for equality before the State and National laws was earnestly discussed and agitated.

In the fall of 1865 was inaugurated St. Vincent's Charity Hospital, the first public hospital, at the corner of Perry and Garden streets. The building of a public hospital had been seriously discussed before the war, and several citizens had determined to start one. But the difficulties in the way of securing money at that time were so great that nothing was done until in 1863, when Bishop Rappe was invited to undertake the project. He offered to

furnish nurses from the Sisters of Charity, and entered with great energy upon the work of raising the money. Sectarian jealousies now sprung up, but through the personal help of Rev. Professor Peck, of Oberlin, these were largely overcome. When one-fourth of the money was occured, work was begun, and the building was completed at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars. Its architecture is of the so-called Franco-Italian style. It is built of brick, three stories high, and will accommodate two hundred patients. The City Council engaged to take a number of beds for the city poor, and the other wards are occupied by private patients. The Sisters of Charity have entire financial control and are the sole nurses. The surgical and medical work is under control of the Medical Department of the University of Wooster.

CHAPTER XII.

Active Efforts to Prevent Cholera—The Creation of a Health Board—Adoption of the Metropolitan Police System—President Johnson in Cleveland—A Visit from Loyal Southerners—Opening of the Union Passenger Depot—Prosperity and Failure in Commerce—Two Executions for Murder—Incorporation of the Bethel Union—The Cleveland Library Association, now "Case Library"—Inception of the Local Historical Society—Opening of the Public Square.

THE threatening prospect in 1866 of a visitation from Asiatic cholera, which had made its appearance in eastern cities, led to unusual activity in cleaning up the refuse and garbage of the city, and to redoubled interest in the methods of securing the best attention to that most important of municipal regulations—the care of the public health. Previous to this time, the only special effort in this direction was the establishing of a standing committee of the Common Council, known as the Committee on Health and Cleanliness. But now the Council, urged by the popular demand, which had good reason to complain of former inefficiency, passed an ordinance creating a City Board of Health, to consist of the mayor, city marshal, director of the Infirmary, city physician, and chairman of the Council Committee on Health and Cleanliness. The

Board in turn was to appoint a health officer, whose duties were the executive supervision of this department. The powers of this Board were as yet merely advisory, and remained so until at a later date the State Legislature made such changes in the charter of the city and the constitution of the Board as to give them certain legislative functions. They could only recommend legislation to the City Council, and the Board of City Improvements made the needful rules and regulations for carrying the health ordinances into effect. But under this new stimulus, and the popular desire to escape the cholera ravages, the city was brought to its best condition of cleanliness, and the public health greatly improved. Four fatal cases of cholera occurred in October at Newburgh—not at that time belonging to the city corporation—and seven other cases that finally recovered, but Cleveland itself wholly escaped.

On May 1, 1866, went into effect an act of the State Legislature of the previous session, establishing for Cleveland the present Metropolitan Police System. Instead of the old system under which the mayor and city marshal, elected by popular vote, had complete control of the police force, while the general direction of the funds was left to the City Council, this act established a Board of Police Commissioners, consisting of four members appointed by the governor of the State in addition to the mayor. They were to have entire control of the police force and funds and to appoint a superintendent of police, who was to be a member *ex-officio*. The purpose in this new *régime* was to remove the police system from partisan or personal politics and poli-

ticians. To secure this result the more effectually, the commissioners were forbidden to receive any pay whatever for their services. The office of commissioner was to be vacant on the acceptance of its imcumbent of any other office, and policemen were to hold their positions during good behavior. Two years later the Legislature changed the method of selecting the police commissioners by providing for their election by popular vote instead of appointment by the governor.

On September 3, 1866, President Johnson visited Cleveland on his way to Chicago to attend the funeral services of Stephen A. Douglas. He was accompanied by Secretaries Seward and Welles, of his cabinet, Admiral Farragut, General Grant and others. The city was filled with people; flags and bunting were profuse, and a brilliant reception awaited the distinguished party at the Kennard House. The President's speech, however, from the hotel balcony, was frequently interrupted by the assembled crowd, and his criticisms of Congress were met by jeers and hooting. Epithets were bandied back and forth between the crowd and the speaker. Uncomplimentary references to his political deeds were shouted out, to which he retorted by hints at "Northern traitors" and a sweeping denunciation of those before him. The meeting was boisterous and disgraceful, and neither the President nor the crowd was appeased by it.

A week later, a large convention of soldiers and sailors met to nominate delegates to the Pittsburgh National Union Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, and passed res-

olutions endorsing Congress and strongly condemning the policy of President Johnson.

On September 20 a notable body of southern loyalists, including Governor "Parson" Brownlow, of Tennessee, Governor Hamilton, of Texas, Colonel Stokes and General H. Thomas, of Tennessee, visited Cleveland. A committee appointed by the City Council met the loyalists at Erie, and conducted them through the city to the American House, where they were greeted by a rich banquet and brilliant speeches.

At the spring election of 1866, the highest officer chosen was commissioner of water-works. The Union Republican candidate was elected by 474 majority. In the fall, the Union majority for secretary of state was 807.

The Union Passenger depot, at the foot of Bank and Water streets, was opened November 11, 1866, with a banquet given by the different roads. These were the Cleveland & Columbus, the Cleveland & Pittsburgh, the Cleveland & Toledo, and the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula railroads. The depot at the time of its construction was the largest and the best appointed in the United States. It is built entirely of iron and stone, is six hundred and three feet in length and one hundred and eight feet in width.

During the year 1866 business in some trades was seriously affected by hard times, but in others there was a great increase. The quantity of petroleum received was six hundred thousand barrels, more than double that of the preceding year. There was a great increase in the quantity of the refined product exported, but a decline in

prices of fully fifty per cent. Two large factories for sulphuric acid were constructed to supply the oil refineries. In lake commerce the old side-wheel steamers had almost entirely disappeared and propellers were taking their place.

The record for the year 1866 is darkened by two public executions. On Friday, February 9, the extreme penalty of the law was inflicted upon Dr. John W. Hughes for the murder of Miss Tanizen Parsons, in Bedford, on the ninth of the previous August. Hughes had forged a bill of divorce from his wife, and induced Miss Parsons to elope with him to Pittsburgh, where they were married. There he was arrested, tried and convicted for bigamy, and sentenced to the penitentiary, but soon pardoned through the efforts of Mrs. Hughes. Later he sought to renew his intimacy with Miss Parsons, but she rejected him. He became enraged, procured a revolver, went to Bedford, and finding his victim in the street before her father's house, deliberately fired two shots at her. The second penetrated her brain and caused instant death. He was arrested two hours afterwards, and his trial before Judge Coffinberry resulted in conviction. A petition by one thousand two hundred citizens asking for commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life was without avail, and the sentence was carried into effect by Sheriff F. Nicola.

The second person executed in that year was Alexander McConnell, for the murder of Mrs. Rosa Colvin. On the twenty-fourth of March he was detected by Mrs. Colvin in the act of stealing several articles of clothing from her house, near Olmstead Falls. In an altercation which followed, he struck her a death blow on the head with an

ax. After concealing her body near the house, he fled and escaped to Canada. William Colvin, husband of the murdered woman, and a man named Miller were arrested on strong circumstantial evidence, and held for trial after a preliminary examination. But soon after this McConnell was arrested in Canada through the efforts of Sheriff Nicola and John Odell. He was tried before Judge Foote and convicted. Before his death he made a full confession. Efforts to secure executive clemency failed, and he was executed on the gallows.

The Cleveland Bethel Union, incorporated in 1867, aims to support and carry on missionary and Sabbath School work in the lower part of the city; to establish and maintain a Christian Boarding Home for seamen and others, and to carry on the work of general benevolence, including lodging, food and clothing, and other aid to the worthy poor not otherwise provided for. The history of this greatly beneficent institution is given in the department of "Churches and Charities," to be found elsewhere in this work.

The Cleveland Library Association, whose charter dated from 1848, received in 1867 an endowment of twenty-five thousand dollars and a perpetual lease of the rooms on the second floor of the Case building, specially arranged for its accommodation by the donor, Mr. Leonard Case. These liberal advantages placed the library, which was until several years later the only public library in Cleveland, on a firm basis and gave it an assured prosperity instead of a dubious dependence upon fees and fines. A grand inauguration concert was given in Case Hall on

September 10, 1867, the date of its first opening to the public, when several of the greatest Italian opera singers appeared for the first time before a Cleveland audience. In 1876 this entire building, valued at three hundred thousand dollars, was bestowed by deed of gift upon the Cleveland Library Association. In 1880, to commemorate the repeated princely gifts which had thus connected the name of Case with the library, its name was changed to that by which the public had already learned to call it—Case Library. To-day its rapid growth and choice selection of books make its halls constantly sought by large numbers of readers and students.

The Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical society was organized in May, 1867, as an offshoot of the Cleveland Library Association, and to-day, though entirely independent in the management of its own affairs, yet *in lieu* of a special incorporation, its legal status depends upon a Board of Curators appointed by the parent organization. Its purposes are to collect all books, pamphlets, or original manuscripts that relate in any manner to Indian life, early settlement, geography, history, or antiquities of any part of the West; also objects of interest for the museum, such as relics of Indian and pioneer life. It has the perpetual lease of the fire-proof rooms on the third floor of the Society for Savings building, and a permanent endowment of ten thousand dollars. The first officers elected were Charles Whittlesey, president; M. B. Scott, vice-president; J. C. Buell, secretary; and A. K. Spencer, treasurer.*

* The original signers of the agreement for organization were M. B.

The museum is made from single donations, and the collection of pamphlets and original manuscripts furnishes very important information upon early Western history.

In 1867 the mooted question of opening the Public Park came up for final decision before the courts. There had always been two opposing parties in Cleveland as to whether the Park should be cut across by Superior and Ontario streets or should be one "Grand Central Park." Down to 1857 the intersectionists were dominant, but in that year, upon petition of over two thousand citizens, and after heated discussions in public meetings and in the newspaper columns, the Council directed the street commissioner to build a fence across the intersecting streets. This he did at dead of night, while the energetic opponents of the measure were harmless in sleep. After this step feeling ran high, and for ten years the park was discussed on the street and in the Council chamber. Municipal legislation upon the fence had always been frequent "to improve and repair; to prevent the depredation of cattle and swine;" "to keep boys and loafers from occupying it as a roosting place, to the annoyance of passers;" "to paint it;" "to close up all entrances except that leading to the courthouse;" "to so improve it as to prevent boys from using the square as a ball ground;" "to replace the wooden fence with one of iron." The Perry monument was stationed

Scott, J. C. Buell, W. N. Hudson, J. H. A. Bone, Jos. Perkins, Jno. H. Sargeant, C. C. Baldwin, Sam'l. Starkweather, Peter Thatcher, E. W. Sackrider, Geo. Willey, E. R. Perkins, H. B. Tuttle, Geo. R. Tuttle, A. T. Goodman, Henry A. Smith, J. D. Cleveland, A. K. Spencer, W. P. Fogg, T. R. Chase, Chas. Whittlesey.

in the center of the square and seemed to forbid further interference. But the rapid growth of the city and the interests of the property owners east of the park led to the presentation of a petition to the Council in 1867 against the further blockading of Superior street. Remonstrances immediately followed, and a special committee was appointed to listen to arguments on both sides. The committee failed to agree; a majority favored the re-opening, while the minority deemed that the legal questions involved could not be decided by the Council, and should be submitted to the courts. The minority report was adopted and a case was made out for adjudication. Judge Prentiss, in rendering his decision, held that the original survey and sales made under the same was evidence of a declaration, and that Superior street was thereby dedicated as a continuous street from Water to Erie streets. He held further that the closing by the city was unconstitutional, inasmuch as no provision was made for compensation to property holders. He therefore ordered the city to remove the obstructions. Notice of an appeal was given, but later the appeal bond was withdrawn and the Board of Improvements directed to remove the fence "in the day-time." On August 21 Superior street was opened. The following week petitions were presented asking for the opening of Ontario street. As no opposition was offered the entire fence was removed, the streets paved, and Cleveland's "Great Central Park" was no more.

The corporate limits of the city were extended in 1867 to include portions of Brooklyn and Newburg townships. The People's Gas Light company was incorporated the

same year, and a city ordinance granted the privilege of the streets on condition that the company furnish gas to the city at a price not to exceed $2.25 per cubic foot, and to private citizens not to exceed $3.00. The company was to forfeit its rights in case of selling out to any other gas company.

The municipal election in the spring of 1867 resulted in a majority for the Democratic candidate for mayor, Stephen Buhrer, of 455 votes over Peter Thatcher, the Republican nominee. For the other offices Republican candidates were elected. In the fall Cleveland gave a Republican majority of 534 for R. B. Hayes, the candidate for governor.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE FIREMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION—BUILDING OF A NEW ORPHAN ASYLUM—THE FIRST IRON STEAMER—BESSEMER STEEL—A SEVERE STORM—THE FENIANS' CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANADA—BEGINNING OF THE WORKINGMEN'S WAR FOR WAGES—TWO DEATH SENTENCES FOR MURDER.

THE Cleveland Firemen's Relief Association was organized in February, 1868, and in March of the same year the following officers were elected: president, Chief Engineer James Hill; vice-president, Engineer James W. Dickinson; secretary, Engineer S. H. Brown; treasurer, Engineer E. Lindsley; trustees, Dwight Palmer, Amos Townsend, Joseph Sturgess. The constitution was signed by sixty members of the department. The dues are one dollar per month. The membership now numbers one hundred and fifty-seven, and the relief fund amounts to more than five thousand dollars. The association pays disabled firemen ten dollars per week during sickness. In case of death one hundred dollars is paid to his family. The officers for 1887 are: H. H. Rebbeck, president; J. D. Lewis, vice-president; C. T. Garrard, treasurer; C. G. Anderson, secretary. The present Firemen's Relief Association is successor to the old "Firemen's General Association," which was incorporated in 1845. The first officers



Stephen Buhrer

of the old association were J. B. Emmons, president; L. H. Cutler, secretary; W. McGauphy, treasurer; Lewis R. Giles, J. J. Vinall, directors from engine company number one; John Gill, James B. Wilbur, from engine company number two; David L. Wood, James Barnett, from engine company number four; James Lloyd, David Whitehead, from engine company number five; James Proudfoot, Edward Wall, from hook and ladder company number one; Aaron Lowentritt, Henry Hellemy, from hose company number one. This old association was dissolved in 1863 and the funds on hand were divided among the several fire companies. For the five years following, and until the organization of the present Relief Association, there was maintained a plan of accident insurance—a plan which proved very inefficient.*

The Cleveland firemen have also a Life Insurance Association, organized in 1874, with John T. Gilson, president, and Charles D. Schwind, secretary. This association assesses five dollars on each member in case of the death of a member, to be paid to the family of the deceased. There are one hundred and twenty-five members. The present officers are Henry Harmond, president; Harry Orland, vice-president; and Charles T. Garrard, secretary and treasurer.

In addition to these two beneficiary associations con-

* Early in October, 1887, a defalcation was discovered in the accounts of the treasurer of the Firemen's Relief Association. The exact amount missing has not been ascertained, but it leaves the association with only sixteen hundred dollars in the treasury. The defaulting treasurer will, it is believed, make good his deficit.—[EDITOR.]

ducted by the firemen themselves, the Legislature provided in 1878 for a firemen's pension fund, to be secured from one-half the tax on all foreign insurance companies doing business in Cuyahoga county. From this fund, in accordance with amendments passed in 1886, every fireman totally disabled in the line of duty, having been a member of the department ten consecutive years, receives fifty dollars per month; in case of death his widow or dependent father or mother receives twenty dollars per month, and minor children six dollars each per month. Thus the firemen of Cleveland are doubly fortified against these dangers where life and health are risked for the whole community.

In May, 1868, the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railway Company entered into an agreement for consolidation with the Bellefontaine Railway Company. The latter company had previously been formed by the consolidation of the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad Company, of Indiana, and the Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad Company, of Ohio. The name of the new company became the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway Company, with offices located at Cleveland. By this consolidation a through line was secured from Cleveland to Indianapolis.

On July 14, 1868, was inaugurated the Jewish Orphan Asylum of the second district of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith (Sons of the Covenant). This district includes the western and southwestern states, and the fact that Cleveland was chosen for the location of their asylum is a high compliment to the advantages and character of the city. The asylum occupies grounds on Woodland avenue.

The building is a brick structure, formerly used as a water-cure establishment, is three stories high, contains seventy rooms, and is admirably arranged and managed to secure the happiness and health of the children. Their education is conducted in the asylum until they are ready to enter the grammar grade of the public schools. At the present writing a new and spacious building is in process of erection, the old structure being found inadequate to the growing needs of the institution.

The people of Cleveland were greatly elated when in 1868 the first iron steamer was launched. The *J. K. White*, though a diminutive boat, was the first one built entirely of iron by Cleveland parties, and for fourteen years she had no successor. She was launched from Blaisdell's ship-yard. Mr. R. H. Gordon, Jr., superintended the construction of the iron hull. Messrs. Miller and Young modeled and laid down the steamer, and Joseph Sarver executed the black-smithing. She was owned by Joseph Greenhalgh, and was designed for a pleasure boat in summer and a wrecking boat in spring and fall.

The most important innovation in the manufacturing history of Cleveland took place on September 5, 1868, when the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company turned out their first product of Bessemer steel. At that time there were but two other Bessemer steel manufactories in the United States, and the advantages for Cleveland of introducing the process can be appreciated only by those who have seen the complete revolution wrought in the iron and steel industry during the last twenty years, and the position that the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company has taken at its

head. Mr. Henry Chisholm, then the general superintendent of the works, and Mr. A. B. Stone, the company's president, had visited Europe to inspect the works in different places, and had secured designs for the plant and brought skilled workmen from Sheffield, England, to inaugurate the enterprise. The capacity of the first works was from fifty to sixty tons of steel ingots per day, and the first trial was the metamorphosing of four tons of iron into steel that quite met the hopes of the company. Soon after, new machinery and buildings for working up the steel into plates and other shapes, especially rails, was put in successful operation.

On September 16 occurred one of the most severe storms ever known on the lake. The schooner *Echo*, from Buffalo, with a cargo of coal, went ashore during the night about one-fourth of a mile east of the harbor, and before morning was completely dashed in pieces. One sailor was drowned; the remainder of the crew escaped to the shore by swimming. Another schooner, the *Clough*, of Black river, went to pieces fifteen miles east of the city. Only one man was saved, who had lashed himself to the topmast, where he remained thirty-six hours before succor reached him.

During the existence of the celebrated Fenian Brotherhood, great activity and enthusiasm was aroused amongst the members of that fraternity in Cleveland. They found here a large and influential body of sympathizers. The purpose of the organization, it is well known, was to free Ireland by force of arms from British thralldom. How this was to be accomplished was difficult to tell, but the

hot-headed enthusiasm of the Brotherhood called first for a raid upon Canada. That province, when conquered, would furnish a base of supplies for further military movements. Cleveland was made the grand headquarters for Ohio and the South. Three local societies were organized, with a membership of over one thousand: the Tara Circle, headquarters at 144 Seneca street, over the present business place of Hower & Higbee; Wolfe Tone Circle, 99 Superior street; and Emmet Circle, Van Tassell's Hall, on the West Side. Their efforts at raising funds were highly successful. The proceeds of fairs and picnics, together with private contributions, exceeded twenty thousand dollars. Public meetings were frequently held at the old Brainard's Hall, where the Wilshire block now stands. Fiery and eloquent speeches were made, denouncing England and stirring up volunteers for the movement on Canada. These were listened to and wildly cheered by immense crowds of people. Opportunity for fierce indignation was given when, on June 6, 1866, under instructions from the attorney-general of the United States, prominent Fenian officers were arrested by United States Marshal Earl Bill, on a charge of aiding and abetting violators of the neutrality laws of the United States, and the headquarters of Tara Circle were seized. Papers, military orders, one box of knapsacks and a box containing four muskets were found. The officers arrested were Thomas Lavan, head centre State of Ohio; T. J. Quinlan, grand treasurer, and Philip O'Neil, head centre Tara Circle. They were afterwards released without coming to trial. But not to be discouraged, the Fenians organized, drilled and

fully armed and equipped two military companies of one hundred men each. Company A, under command of Captain Michael Joyce, succeeded in planting their standard on Canadian soil, where they joined in a skirmish with the Queen's Own, at Ridgeway. After a doubtful victory, they scattered and made their way back to Cleveland. Three or four of their number were captured, but shortly released. The second company was under arms and ready to move, when, at the news from Ridgeway, their orders were countermanded and the members sent home. At this inauspicious time, two companies from Kentucky and Virginia arrived in Cleveland. They were cared for by the local societies until they could return to their homes. A great meeting shortly afterwards, at which Senator A. G. Thurman was the principal speaker, was held to intercede with the British government for the release of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, the "Manchester Martyrs." Prominent organizers and officers of the Fenians were: P. K. Walsh, P. K. Monks, Hugh Blee, Phil. Hussey, John Martin, Thomas Manning, W. J. Gleason. The Land League of 1869 and the National League of 1883 are the direct descendants of the Fenian Brotherhood.

In the fall of 1867 occurred the first of Cleveland's labor troubles. At that time the whole commercial system was undergoing re-adjustment, and when the inexorable change reached the wages of labor, it brought hardships and misgivings, which broke out in strikes. The day of inflated values was passing away. Gold was receding in value and the entire commercial and manufacturing system was coming down to the old-time specie basis. The profits of man-

ufacturers, farmers and commercial men were being lopped off. Under such conditions the price paid for labor was also gradually reduced. Add to this that the scarcity of labor caused by the demands of war was now relieved by the transformation of a million soldiers into laborers, and the reduction of wages became inevitable. The first general rebellion against this tendency was organized by the Moulder's Union. A strike begun in 1867 against a reduction of twenty per cent. in wages, lasted nine months and finally failed. This was the harbinger of similar difficulties in other industries, nearly all of which resulted in the defeat of the strikers. A strike by the Coopers' Union in 1869 practically resulted in the substitution of machinery for hand labor. These losses led to great activity in the more thorough organization of laborers. In September of 1868 a general movement was made to establish a permanent association of workingmen. A Trades Assembly was organized by delegates from the different labor unions, with O. B. Dailey, president, W. J. Gleason, secretary, and Cornelius Coghlin, treasurer. After a two-years' existence, however, it drifted into politics and disappeared. The strength of the labor unions greatly increased with the increasing prosperity of the country that preceded the panic of 1873. The demand for labor was brisk, and the market not over supplied. A strike of the moulders in 1872 against a reduction in wages was successful, because labor was well employed. Other trades experience in general similar fluctuations. Cleveland as a great manufacturing centre was made headquarters for the principal international unions.

Probably no murder trial ever excited greater public interest, than did that of Sarah M. Victor in 1868, for poisoning her brother, William Parquette, a year previous. The murdered man's body had been buried for nearly one year, but was finally exhumed in order to make a chemical examination of the stomach. This revealed abundant evidences of arsenic. Mrs. Victor was arrested, convicted, and sentenced by Judge Foote to be hanged on August 20. On account of mental derangement, a reprieve of ninety days was granted by Governor Hayes. She showed no evidence of returning sanity and her sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. After serving eighteen years in the penitentiary, she was pardoned by Governor Foraker.

The fifth person to suffer the highest penalty of the law in Cuyahoga county was Lewis Davis, who was hanged on Thursday, February 4, 1869, for the murder of David P. Skinner, a milkman living near Newburg and well known in Cleveland. The murderer, with four accomplices, all armed, entered Mr. Skinner's house on Saturday evening, the twelfth of September, 1868, with the intention of intimidating the family and robbing the safe of twenty thousand dollars, which it was reported to contain. As Mr. Skinner, who was lying on a lounge, arose before the robbers, Davis fired upon him, the bullet killing him instantly. The party then fled and returned to Cleveland, but were all arrested on Monday morning with the exception of one Folliott. Davis was tried before Judge Prentiss, and through the turning of State's evidence by one of his accomplices, McKanna, was convicted. On the night

before his execution he made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide by cutting into his wrist with a piece of broken lamp chimney. While in jail he wrote out a long account of his career which is said to have revealed such heinous crime that his wife, for whom it had been written in the hope that its publication would realize something for her support, peremptorily refused all access to it. The death penalty was inflicted by Sheriff Frazee. His accomplices were sentenced for different terms in the penitentiary.

About this time the Industrial School extended its field of usefulness by purchasing a farm. The history of this grand institution is too long and too full of interest to be treated properly here. An account of its foundation and development is given in another part of this work.

CHAPTER XIV.

REVIVAL OF OUR LITERARY SPIRIT — ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY, THE KIRTLAND SOCIETY OF NATURAL SCIENCE AND THE LAW LIBRARY ASSOCIATION — A BIT OF RAILROAD HISTORY — CITY ELECTIONS — CLEVELAND BECOMES THE "CITY OF NATIONAL CONVENTIONS" — INCORPORATION OF THE LAKE VIEW CEMETERY ASSOCIATION — EFFORTS TO SECURE PURER WATER — BUILDING OF THE LAKE TUNNEL — THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGES.

UNDER the provision of an act of the Legislature applicable to cities containing a population of over twenty thousand, a tax of one-tenth of a mill was levied in 1867 to establish a free public library. A room eighty by twenty feet in dimensions was secured and fitted up under the supervision of Mr. L. M. Oviatt, the first librarian, in the third story of Northrup & Harrington's block, on the corner of Superior and Seneca streets. In February of 1869 this invaluable addition to Cleveland's advantages was opened to the public. It was small as yet, but under most flattering auspices. The fund up to that time expended was six thousand dollars, being the result of two years' levy. The total number of volumes was five thousand eight hundred. Of these, two thousand two hundred belonged to the former public school library, and



R. K. Winslow

three thousand six hundred were purchased anew. Fourteen hundred dollars were expended in furnishing the room. As the only condition of membership was responsibility, a large number of visitors pressed forward to enroll their names as members. The rules and regulations were so liberal that this library rapidly became a most important factor in the educational privileges of the city, and was soon compelled to seek more generous housing.

The Kirtland Society of Natural Science, organized in 1869, and reorganized in 1870 as a branch of the Cleveland Library Association, is an important educational society. Its objects are "the promotion of the study of the natural sciences, and the collection and establishment of a museum of natural history as a means of popular instruction and amusement." It was named after Dr. Jared Potter Kirtland, whose collections in natural history have greatly enriched the museum. Others who have donated valuable collections of birds, insects, reptiles and fishes are William Case, John Fitzpatrick and R. K. Winslow. The museum occupies rooms in the Case Library building, where valuble accessions are being constantly received.

In March of 1869, the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad Company and the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Company were consolidated, pursuant to the laws of the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, under the name of the Lake Shore Railroad Company. In May further consolidations with the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Company resulted in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, with an authorized capital of fifty million dollars, and a line of one thou-

sand and seventy-four miles of railroad. The net earnings of the new company in 1871 were $5,018,768.84.

Stephen Buhrer was elected mayor for a second term in the spring of 1869, by a majority of 2,680 votes. For the first time a temperance party was in the field, which cast 1,049 votes for its candidate for mayor, and elected one councilman. The new council remained Republican by a majority of four. In the fall Governor Hayes received in Cleveland a majority of 953 votes.

During the years that succeeded the war, Cleveland gained the name of the city of National conventions. She sheltered in turn, female suffragists, dentists, homœopathists, photographers, labor unions, teachers and spiritualists, from the entire Union, and greeted them all with such attention that many repeated their visits. One of the most remarkable of these conventions was the first National Convention of Woman's Suffrage advocates ever assembled in the world, which was held in Case Hall, November 25–26, 1869. Twenty-one States and territories were represented, and many of the leading reformers of the day were present. After an interesting session attended by large numbers of citizens, a National constitution was adopted under the name of the American Woman Suffrage Association. Henry Ward Beecher was elected first president, and plans were agreed upon for concentrating the efforts of the advocates of woman suffrage in the United States. The impression made by the proceedings of the assembly was highly favorable and is said to have won over many people to the cause who were disposed at first to deride the movement. One of its valuable

fruits was the formation, during the following week, of the Cuyahoga Woman's Suffrage Association, with Dr. St. John as its first president.

The Cleveland Law Library Association was incorporated December 29, 1869, as a stock company of lawyers, with about one thousand volumes contributed by the different members who took stock of the association in return. The first officers were Hon. S. O. Griswold, president; W. J. Boardman, vice-president; Samuel E. Williamson, secretary; George A. Galloway, librarian. Funds are secured by the sales of stock and by annual assessments of ten dollars on each of the members. In 1873 a special act of the Legislature granted to the association five hundred dollars per year from the police court fund for the purchase of books, and required the county to pay the salary of a librarian. The county commissioners furnish in addition the commodious room built especially for the library on the fifth floor of the old court-house. The membership of the association at present is about one hundred and forty. The library ranks next to the State Law Library at Columbus and contains eight thousand volumes, many of them rare and expensive. The present officers are Hon. G. M. Barber, president; Hon. Darius Cadwell, vice-president; A. J. Marvin, secretary and treasurer; A. A. Bemis, librarian.

The Lake View Cemetery Association was incorporated July 6, 1869, when it had become evident that the city in its rapid growth was crowding out and desecrating the old and contracted cemeteries. The new association determined to select a spot of easy and pleasant access, of

large dimensions, and one not likely to be disturbed. Three hundred acres of land were secured by different purchases, in the beautiful tract five miles east of the Public Square, where the natural advantages, the range of hills, the altitude, the soil and timber, offered an unequaled scope for the highest variety of ornamentation. The association is not a stock company for profit, but all the receipts from sale of lots or otherwise, are appropriated to the perpetual adornment of the grounds. So magnificently has this work been done and so prompt was the erection of costly monuments, that Lake View has become one of the famous cemeteries of the United States, a place that no stranger in visiting the city fails to see. Some of the most elegant monuments are those of T. P. Handy, J. H. Wade, George B. Ely, Hiram Garretson, H. B. Hurlbut, Selah Chamberlain, Joseph Perkins, H. B. Payne, and the lofty National tribute to James A. Garfield. The first officers of the association were: J. H. Wade, president; C. W. Lepper, treasurer; J. J. Holden, clerk. The first ground was broken November 1, 1869, and the first interment took place August 24, 1870. The present officers are J. H. Wade, president; William Edwards, vice-president; C. D. Foote, secretary; and W. S. Jones, treasurer.

Since the first construction of the water-works in 1856, no complaint was ever heard about the unfitness of the water supply for domestic purposes, until in February, 1866, when a yellowish tint and a strong scent and taste of petroleum became painfully evident. Investigation showed that this taint affected the water about the old inlet, which was only 450 feet from the shore, and for 1000 feet further

north. It disappeared upon the breaking up of the ice in the spring, but returned again each winter, and was found as far as 3800 feet north of the inlet. To get beyond such dangerous limits it was found necessary to take the water from a point at least one and a quarter miles from the shore. Preliminary surveys were made in 1867 with a view of sinking a shaft on the shore near the old aqueduct and another shaft at the proper distance in the lake, the two to be connected by a tunnel under the bed of the lake. In 1869 work was commenced on the shore shaft. It was sunk to a depth of 67½ feet below the surface of the lake, and a tunnel 5 feet in diameter run out under the lake. A large protection crib, pentagonal in shape, each side 55 feet in length, and having a mean diameter of 87½ feet, was built for the lake shaft. It was launched on August 5, 1870, towed out to a point 6,600 feet from the shore and made fast to five large anchors previously placed in position. It was sunk in 36 feet of water and loaded down with a thousand tons of stone. Four hundred tons of stone were thrown into the lake against the exposed sides. A lake shaft was then sunk below the crib to a depth of 90 feet below the surface of the water and the lake tunnel projected to meet its complement from the shore shaft. The construction of the tunnel was hindered by many obstacles. Several hundred feet of finished tunnel had to be abandoned and a *détour* made because of the sinking in of the clay. But after successfully overcoming this difficulty and others that arose from quicksand and gas, the whole work was finally completed on March 2, 1874, and on the following day water was

drawn through it for supplying the city. The total cost of the work, including crib, tunnel and connections, was $320,351.72. The building on the crib was fitted up for a light-keeper and surmounted by a light-house 50 feet above the water. Comparisons made by Professor Morley, of the Cleveland Medical College, of the amount of solid matter dissolved and suspended in the water before and after the completion of the lake tunnel, showed that the quality of the water was greatly improved. In November, 1873, the permanganate test revealed in five minutes the presence of organic impurity; but in November, 1874, after the supply began to be drawn at a greater distance from the mouth of the river, the same test failed to show as distinctly even in two hours, the presence of easily oxidizable organic matter Though the water may at times be clouded during long-continued storms, this is of minor importance and harmless, being caused by pure clay; but freedom from all organic impurities is of the greatest importance to the public health, and this was thoroughly secured by the new improvement.

It is now thought expedient to build a second tunnel, as the draft or consumption of water sometimes nearly reaches the capacity for supply, and at the present rate of increase will soon exceed it. It is to be hoped that an appropriation sufficient to construct this needed aqueduct will be made. One of the best advantages a city can possess is an abundant supply of pure, healthy water, and with Lake Erie stretching out before us there is no reason why we should be stinted in our allowance of this article.

In 1870 the Charity Hospital Medical College, which

had been organized in 1863, was incorporated with the University of Wooster and has since that time been known as the Medical Department of the University of Wooster. Since 1885 the institution has had control of a University Hospital adjoining the college building on Brownell street, which is of the greatest practical value to its students, affording superior advantages for actual clinical instruction. Students are taken to the bedside of patients in the free wards, and the senior class are invited by the professors to be present at their private operations. In 1881 a division took place in which a majority of the faculty forsook their school and united with the Medical Faculty of the Western Reserve, but the organization of the college remained unchanged and the vacancies were soon filled. During the past year the college has changed its calendar to the "one session a year" plan, beginning the course on the first day of March and continuing for twenty-one weeks. It is believed that this change will greatly extend the facilities of the college to a class of students to whom the opportunities of a winter's term are limited. The winter course is substituted by a "Recitation Term."*

* The faculty of the college comprises Rev. Sylvester F. Scovel, D. D., president of the university, Wooster, Ohio; Leander Firestone, Wooster, Ohio; Akin C. Miller (deceased), Frank J. Weed, Charles C. Arms, Rev. Charles S. Pomeroy, Andrew Squire, Esq., John R. Smith, C. F. Dutton, Alvin Eyer, F. O. Nodine, O. F. Gordon, B. B. Brashear, G. C. Ashmun, John C. Gehring, J. M. Fraser.

CHAPTER XV.

CLEVELAND'S GROWTH—INCREASE IN THE COAL TRADE—AN EVOLUTION IN IRON — PETROLEUM AND ITS INFLUENCE IN THE COMMERCE OF CLEVELAND—THE PRESSING NECESSITY FOR BETTER TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES—HISTORY OF THREE IMPORTANT RAILROADS—THE COLORED PEOPLE'S CELEBRATION—ORGANIZATION OF THE NORTHERN OHIO FAIR ASSOCIATION—INCIDENTS OF A YEAR.

THE population of Cleveland in the year 1870, was, according to the census reports, 93,718, or 7,000 more than double that of 1860. This estimate, however, does not include the population of East Cleveland and Newburg, which were soon annexed to the city. The true population for 1870 should be put at nearly 100,000. Only one city in the Union surpassed Cleveland in the growth of population during this decade. This rapid growth was mainly sustained by the increased foreign immigration. The number of residents of foreign birth in 1870 was 38,815, or 41 per cent. of the entire population. Of this number Germany had furnished 15,856, and Great Britain, including Ireland, 15,452. Bohemia had 786 representatives.

This growth in population was of course invited and determined by the enormous advance in trade and manufacturing during the decade, and in this the development



George H. Ely

of three huge industries gave character to the whole. Since the consumption of coal lies at the foundation of Cleveland's industries, a glance at the increase of this product might fairly indicate the increase of volume of the city's business. In 1870 the total receipts of coal were 1,060,244 tons, or more than three times those of 1857. The shipments had increased to 474,545 tons, indicating a total town consumption of 585,000 tons, nearly three times as much as in 1865. Owing to lack of transportation facilities, the coal trade in 1869–70 had reached a point where the means of supply failed to keep pace with the rapidly growing demand. The only railroads by which at that time coal was received were the Atlantic & Great Western and the Cleveland & Pittsburgh. All of the Massillon coals were brought by canal. These disadvantages led to great energy in constructing new routes to the coal fields, which resulted in the completion of the Massillon & Cleveland railroad in 1870 and the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley railway in 1872. The shipments of coal by lake had been up to this time monopolized by two lake ports, Cleveland and Erie. But Toledo, Sandusky, Black River, Fairport and Ashtabula had roads in construction leading to the mines, and these soon began to share with Cleveland the handling of the product, with the result of greatly reducing its price.

The interests of Cleveland so closely depended upon the Lake Superior Iron Ore region that the development of the latter belongs to the city's industries. Practically the whole amount of iron ore and pig iron received in Cleveland came from those regions. In 1870 the total produc-

tion of the Lake Superior mines was 859,507 tons, or seven times that of 1860. Cleveland took considerably over half of the entire shipments. The most rapid development of the use of these ores took place in the years succeeding the war, after their superior quality began to be discovered. The following tests show how great is their preëminence over the best ores of the world:

Tenacity of best Swedes iron		59	tons to	square	inch.
"	" English cable bolt	59	"	"	"
"	" Russian	76	"	"	"
"	" Iron from Lake Superior ore	89½	"	"	"

We quote the following from Mr. James F. Rhodes, in the *Magazine of Western History:*

The great revolution in the iron industry of our day of the substitution of steel for iron, has only tended to enhance the value of the Lake Superior ore district as a whole, as more ore fit for Bessemer steel purposes is there produced than in any other region of the country. The Chicago, Joliet, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Johnstown and Wheeling Bessemer works depend largely on the Lake Superior ores for their raw material. These ores smelted with charcoal make not only the best, but almost the only pig metal for making malleable castings. Lake Superior charcoal pig for this purpose is used from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic ocean. The charcoal pig iron is likewise excelled by none for car wheel purposes, making in a suitable mixture with Salisbury or Southern irons the very best of wheels. The quality of the ores is such that smelted with coke the very strongest foundry and forge irons are made, and they admit of a judicious admixture with mill cinder in the blast furnace without injuring materially the pig metal for ordinary foundry or rolling mill use. This last has been a point of very considerable importance in the development of the industries in and about Cleveland, as valuable material that elsewhere goes to waste is here utilized.

The petroleum business made gigantic advances during

this period. Each year brought about greater consolidations of capital, and, notwithstanding several disastrous fires, far more extensive facilities for receiving and handling the product. In addition to the Atlantic & Great Western railway, which had heretofore been the chief source of supply, the Lake Shore Railway Company opened a connection in 1869 with the oil regions. In 1867 the great bulk of crude oil was brought from the oil regions in tanks, two of which were placed upon one platform car. This was found to be a decided improvement upon the old way of shipping in barrels. The growth of this business in Cleveland is shown by the following statement:

Date.	Received.	Forwarded.
1865	220,000	154,000
1866	613,247	402,430
1867	693,100	496,600
1868	956,479	776,356
1869	1,121,700	923,933
1870	2,000,700	1,459,500

In 1870 Cleveland had reached the head of the petroleum industry, having received one-third of the entire product of the oil territory.

The prosperity of Cleveland had always depended upon her railroad connections with the great coal regions. That these roads should be operated primarily in the interests of Cleveland as against competing cities was felt to be of supreme importance. Several companies were incorporated with this object, but lived no further than the preliminary survey. The first road to offer relief to the strained coal market was the Cleveland & Massillon rail-

road, whose history reaches back to an amendment to the charter of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, made on the nineteenth day of February, 1851, authorizing the latter company to construct a branch road from Hudson through Cuyahoga Falls and Akron to Wooster or some other point on the Ohio & Pennsylvania railroad between Massillon and Wooster, and to connect with the Ohio & Pennsylvania railroad and any other railroad running in the direction of Columbus. Subscribers to the stock of the branch were authorized to organize a company under the name of the "Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company." On March 16, 1853, the name of the company was changed by order of the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, to the Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company. Work was commenced on the branch in June, 1851; a part of the line was opened in May, 1854, and finally built to Millersburgh, Holmes county, sixty miles from Hudson. Under the financial panic of 1857 the road became embarrassed and was placed in the hands of a receiver until it was sold on the second of November, 1864, by order of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and purchased by George W. Cass and John J. Marvin at three hundred thousand dollars. The indebtedness at the time of sale, including stock, was over one and a half million dollars. On July 1, 1865, the purchasers deeded the property to the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, which in turn leased it along with their own property to the Pennsylvania Company. On November 4, 1869, it was again sold, this time to the Pittsburgh, Mt. Vernon, Columbus & London Rail-

road Company, which had been incorporated May 11 of the same year. The latter company had purchased three days earlier that part of the railroad formerly belonging to the Springfield, Mt. Vernon & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, lying east of Delaware, and after these accessions its name was changed, on December 22, 1869, to the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Delaware Railroad Company.

The Massillon & Cleveland Railroad Company was incorporated October 3, 1868, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, and authorized to construct a road from Clinton on the Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati railroad, to a point on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railway, namely Massillon, thirteen miles. This final connecting link between Cleveland and Massillon was completed in the spring of 1870. It was leased to the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, and went with this company's property on November 4, 1869, into the hands of the Pittsburgh, Mt. Vernon, Columbus & London Railroad Company. This company under its new name of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Delaware Raiload Company completed its road to Columbus in 1873, and in 1886 its name was changed to the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway Company. General G. A. Jones, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, was appointed receiver of the road in 1880, and George D. Walker receiver in 1885, but it is now operated by the company with the general offices at Akron, Ohio.

While the Cleveland & Massillon railroad was in construction, the people of Cleveland were actively discussing another road into the same regions. The Lake Shore &

Tuscarawas Valley Railway Company filed its certificate on July 2, 1870, to build a road from Berea to a point in Tuscarawas county on the line of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway, with a branch from Elyria on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway to a convenient point on the main line in Medina county. The road was completed in August, 1873, from Elyria through Grafton to Urichsville. The first officers of the road were: W. S. Streator, president; W. H. Grout, secretary, auditor, cashier, general ticket and general passenger agent; S. T. Everett, treasurer; H. M. Townsend, superintendent; Robert Moore, engineer. On October 31, 1872, the company purchased from the Elyria & Black River Railway Company eight miles of road extending northward from Elyria to Black River Harbor. In 1874 the road was placed in the hands of Mr. E. B. Thomas as receiver, and after varying fortunes was finally reorganized in 1883 under the name of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway Company.

The Valley Railway Company was incorporated August 31, 1871, to construct a railroad from Cleveland to Bowerston, Harrison county, *via* Akron and Canton. In January, 1873, the proposition to make the city a subscriber to the company's stock in the sum of one million dollars, was submitted to the voters of Cleveland, but failed to secure the two-thirds vote necessary for such a step. The business men of Cleveland, however, raised five hundred thousand dollars in stock subscriptions, and work upon the road was commenced the same year. But the panic which speedily followed stopped active proceedings until the

year 1878, when it was again revived, and in 1880 pushed through to Canton. Two years later it was extended to Valley Junction, its present terminus. In 1875 an arrangement was made with the city by which the latter, after securing from the State so much of the Ohio canal as was included within the city limits and building a weigh-lock at the new junction of the canal and the Cuyahoga river, leased the old canal bed to the Valley Railway Company for ninety-nine years and received in payment two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars in the road's first mortgage bonds. Those gentlemen who were most energetic in opening up this substantial ally to Cleveland's prosperity were: J. H. Wade, James Farmer, N. P. Payne, S. T. Everett and L. M. Coe of Cleveland, and D. L. King of Akron.

On April 14, 1870, the colored population of Cleveland broke out with a glorious celebration over the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. A long procession, headed by local bands, marched through the streets to the tune of "John Brown's Body," their banners inscribed to Lincoln, Grant, Garrison and the anti-slavery heroes. In the evening speeches were made, the colored people were eulogized, and rosy prophecies for their future freely indulged by both Republicans and Democrats.

The refusal of the State Board of Agriculture to allow the Ohio State Fair to be held in Cleveland in 1870–71, undoubtedly redounded greatly to the interests of the city, since it led to the establishment of the Northern Ohio Fair Association. Vigorous effort had been made to secure the

State fair, and ten thousand dollars had been pledged for its support. But failing to secure it, several citizens determined to place the amounts already subscribed in investments in a permanent fair for Cleveland. The project received immediate and cordial support both in Cleveland and throughout the northern portions of the State. Public meetings were held, an association was organized under the name of the "Northern Ohio Fair Association," and the following gentlemen were chosen to act as incorporators: Amasa Stone, jr., J. H. Wade, J. P. Robinson, Worthy S. Streator, Sullivan D. Harris, Azariah Everett, Amos Townsend, William Bingham, Henry Nottingham, David A. Dangler, William Collins, Oscar A. Childs, Lester L. Hickox, Oliver H. Payne, Alton Pope, Waldo A. Fisher. The capital stock was fixed at three hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of fifty dollars each. On this stock ten per cent. was to be paid down and further installments as required. The purpose of the association, as declared in its charter, was to promote agriculture, horticulture and the mechanic arts in the Northern and adjoining counties of Ohio. All feelings of sectional jealousy were disclaimed. It was evident to every unbiased mind that the time had come when the rapid industrial progress of Cleveland and the surrounding territory demanded a permanent fair of easy access instead of a temporary and itinerant State fair, and that the city of Cleveland was destined to be its abode. The committee on location, after extended inspection, reported upon nine tracts of land adjoining the city. The one finally chosen was known as the old Sprague property, comprising

eighty-seven acres and offered to the association for seventy-six thousand dollars. Access to it is highly favorable, since the St. Clair Street railway runs to the middle of it and the Lake Shore railroad runs along one side. The grounds are nearly level, affording opportunity for the construction of that magnificent race course on which has since been made the fastest trotting record known to the world. A clear stream of water breaking from several springs, traverses the grounds, and the natural advantages, together with the many improvements, have made it probably the finest for the purpose in the world. Pleasant drives were constructed; stalls for live stock, a railroad entrance and office, a power hall and an amphitheatre erected the first season.

The first fair was opened on October 4, 1870, and continued three days. All the available space was occupied by exhibitors, and the display was complete and varied in every department, far beyond the highest expectations of its friends. Its success was assured from the start, and its subsequent popularity is one of the crowning attractions of the city.

The increased interest in the scientific and intelligent prosecution of the different farming industries, which has peculiarly marked the last twenty-five years, expressed itself in 1870, in addition to the organization of the Northern Ohio Fair Association, by the creation of the Cleveland Horticultural Society, Alexander McIntosh, president, and the Northern Ohio Poultry Association, Colonel S. D. Harris, president.

The fourth annual meeting of the society of the Army of

the Cumberland was held in Cleveland, November 25–26, 1870. This was one of the most famous of the reunions of that famous army. Its great commanders were present, Generals Rosecrans, Sherman, Hooker, Granger, Ammen, Garfield, Palmer, Kimball, Slocum, Barnum, besides great numbers of its gallant soldiers. This was the occasion of the delivery by General Garfield of his immortal eulogy upon General George H. Thomas. Addresses were also delivered by Governor Palmer, of Illinois, General Rosecrans and others.

The year 1870 was rendered badly notorious by four disastrous storms and an earthquake. Three of the storms were confined to the city and contented themselves with snatching up trees, scattering houses, and seriously distracting the municipal features. The fourth storm, on the night of October 17, was general over the lakes, and resulted in heavy losses to shipping. At Cleveland harbor there were three wrecks—small boats attempting to make the port and dashed to pieces against the piles and rocks with the loss of their men. Three days after this storm the earthquake came rattling on. It was a mild earthquake, however, and left as soon as it had shaken the upper stories of buildings and upset the nerves of their inmates. A large number of fainting spells and broken crockery was all that attested its fugitive rappings.

Both the spring and fall elections of 1870 gave Republican victories. In the spring of 1871 Frederick W. Pelton was elected mayor by a majority of 1,056 votes, and a Republican Council was returned.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE WORK-HOUSE SEPARATED FROM THE INFIRMARY — THE NECESSITY OF A REFORM FARM — CELEBRATION GERMANY'S VICTORY OVER FRANCE — CREATION OF A BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS — PURCHASE AND IMPROVEMENT OF LAKE VIEW PARK — VISIT OF A RUSSIAN DUKE—ANNEXATION OF EAST CLEVELAND VILLAGE — A BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS CREATED — THE FIRE DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

ON January 1, 1871, the Cleveland Work-house and House of Correction was divorced from the City Infirmary, to which it had previously been an adjunct, and established as an independent department in the large building, just erected on the grounds on Woodland avenue. The cost of this building was about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It includes workshops for men and women, refuge for girls, chapel, hospital, engine-house, and other accessories. There are, in fact, two separate institutions embraced within the walls of the edifice, and yet each is kept as far as possible in a distinct department. The Work-house department is a punitive institution and receives only adult offenders. The Refuge department is a school and receives juvenile offenders less than sixteen years of age. The object and method of discipline in each are different. The leading aim of both is to effect, if possi-

ble, the moral reformation of their inmates, and at the same time to so conduct the industries of the two departments as to make them self-supporting. In the solution of the latter problem very creditable success has been made. During its history this has been one of the few prisons in the country that has had constant employment for every inmate able to work. The manufacture of brushes is the main industry, and these articles have generally found a demand equal to the production. The profit on the brush account in 1885 was $25,633.88. The system of labor employed is that which is known as the State or City Account System, in which the city has furnished the shops and machinery and implements, while the management purchases the raw stock, conducts the manufacture under skilled foremen, and sells the product through the same channels as do other manufacturers.

As a means of reforming offenders, the Work-house has not produced lasting results. The prisoners, who have all reached the age of obduracy, are sent up for short terms, and leave the institution before a trade can be learned or a reformation effected. During the year 1885 twenty-six hundred and eighty-three persons were in confinement, and at the close of the year there remained four hundred and sixty-eight prisoners, of whom eighty-seven were females. In many instances the same individual was repeatedly convicted and imprisoned, frequently for the same offense. To remedy this flagrant failure of the present system and accomplish that highest aim of prison discipline, the bettering of the condition of the imprisoned, two suggestions worthy of careful attention by the citizens of Cleveland

have been made by the superintendent of the Work-house; one, to increase the penalty for every repeated violation of the law by the same individual, and another, to adopt a system of indeterminate sentences, by which the offender may be confined as long as is necessary to effect his thorough reformation.

The House of Refuge exhibits slightly better results in the way of moral reclamation. The children all pass through a course of education and training designed to fit them to become honest, industrious and intelligent citizens. The schools are open the year through, are divided into three grades, and a thorough final examination, with a record of good deportment, is required for the discharge of the pupils. If they have homes they are sent to them; if not, they are retained in the institution until suitable homes or places can be secured. Religious instruction every Sabbath is conducted by Protestant ministers and teachers and on alternate Sabbaths by a Catholic clergyman. It has been long noticed that a weak point in the Refuge system is the discharge of the children to go back to the homes from which they came, where their reform training is soon forgotten and they enter again upon a career of idleness and vagabondage. Another most serious evil is the proximity of the Reform School to the contaminating atmosphere of the hardened culprits in the Work-house. They should have larger grounds and purer air, where vigorous bodies could be trained with improved morals. An independent House of Refuge with a farm is a need that should have prompt attention. The preliminary step in this direction has been taken in securing the passage through

the Legislature of a bill authorizing the city to issue bonds for a sum not to exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of purchasing lands and erecting buildings thereon for a "City Farm School," and it now remains for the city to execute the work. "This," says the superintendent in a late report, "is not a question for a day or for a year, but for all time; a question of future manhood and usefulness, or of profligacy, disgrace and ruin. The responsibility of the elevation or degradation of these youth rests with the citizens of Cleveland."

The first directors of the Work-house and House of Correction were: Harvey Rice, J. H. Wade, George H. Burt, S. C. Brooks and William Edwards. The present able superintendent, W. D. Patterson, has occupied the position since May, 1872.

Cleveland's sixteen thousand German citizens turned out as one on April 10, 1871, to celebrate the glorious victory of the United Fatherland over the armies of France. A grand triumphal arch was erected on the Public Square, surmounted by the eagle of the German Empire and flanked by the American flag and the new flag of United Germany. Upon the entablature of two side arches were pyramids of cannon balls, with cannon and stacked muskets and the flags of the different states of Germany. The height from the pavement to the top of the eagle was eighty-five feet. The whole structure, designed in the Corinthian style of architecture, frescoed and painted in imitation of marble, festooned with evergreens and wreaths, was the most beautiful of its kind ever seen in the city. Public and private houses were richly decorated, the flag

of United Germany being often seen twined with that of America. A long procession marched through the streets, with bands and singing, conducting a large wagon bearing the heroic statue of "Germania," the protectress of her people, her left arm upon her shield, her right arm upon her sword. Enthusiastic addresses were given by Mr Thieme and Dr. Jacob Mayer, to which thousands listened with frequent applause. The day closed with a grand ball at the Central Rink, with the spirit everywhere pervasive of "*Deutschland ueber Alles.*"

The Board of Park Commissioners was created by ordinance August 22, 1871, and in October the mayor appointed and the Council confirmed as the first commissioners the following gentlemen: Azariah Everett, O. A. Childs and J. H. Sargeant. This was the inaugural of a systematic attention to beautifying and maintaining the parks of the city. Previous to this period, Council resolutions had at intermittent intervals directed the street commissioner to repair sidewalks or fences, or to plant trees in the place of old ones decayed, the cost of such improvements being paid from the General or Street Fund. In 1872, by appropriation and issue of bonds, thirty-five thousand dollars was placed in the hands of the park commissioners, with which they thoroughly remodeled the grounds of Monumental Park, laying new and improved walks around and through the four quarters, erecting the pavilion, rustic bridge, fountain, pond and rock-work, and transforming the whole enclosure from a ragged commons into a beautiful landscape. In 1873 the first tax levy was made for park purposes and realized about fourteen thousand dollars. In 1874 the commissioners, after being

granted the proceeds of a loan of fifty thousand dollars, began the construction of Lake View Park. For ten years previous to this time the project of building a lakeside park had been often agitated. The first official expression relating to it was made in November, 1865, in a report by a Council committee. "The necessity for parks was so little appreciated during the early days of our city, that it is said a plat of ground of several acres in extent lying on the bank of the lake was given to the then village of Cleveland for the purpose of a park, on the sole condition that the trustees should take measures to fence it in. Unfortunately there was not sufficient enterprise or liberality on the part of the trustees to appropriate a few dollars to carry out this condition; consequently, the land reverted to the donor." To remedy the errors of the past, they urged immediate measures for securing the land for park purposes before the rapid increase in value of real estate would place such a project beyond the power of the city's exchequer. To transmogrify the cragged, yellow hillside into a charming park, they rightly represented, would create such an impression on the mind of the stranger who passed along in the cars at the foot of the bank, and would add so greatly to the beauty and attractiveness of Cleveland, that men of capital would choose this their home, thus adding greatly to the tax duplicate, and summer residents would congregate to such a degree as to rival Cleveland with Newport as a watering-place. The enhancement of values that would accrue to the real estate along the park would bring extra tax enough to pay the interest on the cost of the park. But it was not until 1869 that a bill could be

got through the Legislature granting the city the right to appropriate the lands for the park. Then followed three years of resolutions, counter resolutions and public discussion, when the Council unanimously resolved to take and appropriate for park purposes land lying between Erie street and Seneca street, and between the right of way of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railway Company and Summit street, together with a strip of land south of Summit street to be used in widening the latter street. The necessary legal steps were forthwith taken, and on May 2, 1873, the jury made its award, aggregating $234,951.52. To meet this indebtedness, seven per cent. bonds, to the amount of two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, were issued, payable in fifteen years. Again a year's delay, as if so large a debt had staggered the Council. But in November, 1874, a loan for fifty thousand dollars was authorized, and the commissioners immediately began the improvements and pushed them forward with energy and discretion until was completed one of the largest, most unique and beautiful of all the parks of Cleveland. Covering ten and a half acres, and overlooking for nearly half a mile the grand expanse of Erie, it is the constant resort of all classes of people. Its refreshing verdure and cool fountains lend a glad charm to the restless, busy lake. In 1879 permission was granted to private parties for building a bathing and boat-house and for the erection of a bridge over the tracks of the railroads. Franklin Circle, on the West Side, the smallest of the public parks, and Clinton Park, at the northern extremity of Dodge street, were also resurrected and beautified by the new Board of Park Commissioners.

The reception given by the people of Cleveland in 1871 to His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovich, fourth son of the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, was one in which excessive curiosity was prominent more than enthusiasm. It was, however, of good report for the city, for His Highness departed well pleased and maintaining that he had learned some things which he intended to put into practice on his return home. During his three-days' stay he was escorted to all the parks, cemeteries, factories, foundries, to the rink and every point of interest. The imperial party included the Russian minister, consul-general, and other high Russian functionaries. They all enjoyed themselves, and Cleveland was happy in the thought that she had looked upon a very piece of royalty.

The question of annexation of the village of East Cleveland was submitted to the qualified electors of Cleveland in April, 1872, and received 7,240 votes in its favor against 2,885 in opposition. The vote on the same proposition in East Cleveland was 268 in favor of annexation and 198 opposed. In accordance with this expression of popular choice, commissioners were appointed by the council, namely: Messrs. H. B. Payne, J. P. Robison and John Huntington, to confer with John E. Hurlbut, John W. Heisley and William A. Neff, commissioners for the village of East Cleveland. It was agreed that the annexed district should constitute two wards; that the liabilities of each corporation should be assumed by the city of Cleveland, except assessments previously made for street and other improvements, which were to be collected ac-

cording to the existing ordinances; and the Council was to expend within eighteen months after the completion of the annexation, seventy-five thousand dollars in extension of the fire department, water pipe and other improvements in the territory comprised in the limits of East Cleveland. These conditions were finally approved on October 29, 1872, and the annexation was declared accomplished. This incorporation added eight miles of territory to the city, making, with the annexations of territory in Brooklyn, Newburg and East Cleveland townships during the same and following year, a grand total of twenty-six square miles of territory included within the border lines of the city of Cleveland.

An act of the Legislature of April 29, 1873, provided for the creation of a Board of Fire Commissioners for the city of Cleveland, to be composed of five members appointed by the mayor and approved by the Council, each member to hold his office for a term of five years. This was amended in March, 1874, and the board made to consist of the mayor, *ex-officio* member, the chairman of the Committee on Fire and Water of the Common Council, and three resident freeholders to be nominated by the mayor and approved by the Council. The first Board of Fire Commissioners, were: Mayor C. A. Otis, Messrs. H. D. Coffinberry, W. H. Hayward and H. W. Luetkemeyer, citizen members appointed by the mayor, and A. T. Van Tassel, chairman of the Council Committee; A. B. Beach, secretary. The organization of the board was the signal for greatly increased efficiency in the department, especially in the conduct of the finances. In 1876 the composi-

tion of the board was again changed, making it this time to consist of the chairman of the Council Committee on Fire and Water and four citizen members, the latter to be elected by popular vote for terms of four years each.

Charges of irregularity in the management of the funds of the Fire Department led the Council, in July, 1873, to appoint a committee of three persons, consisting of D. Cadwell, A. T. Van Tassel and O. J. Hodge, to examine vigorously into the affairs of that department. The committee, after prolonged sessions, made a report exonerating all against whom charges were made from any intentional wrong, but adducing evidence to show that the business affairs of the department had "not been characterized by that system and strict adherence to the law which the public service requires." It appeared that engine-houses had been built without written contracts and without letting them to the lowest responsible bidder, and that other delinquencies had frequently occurred. The committee's report, after relieving the officers of blame, closed by recommending that ordinances be passed defining the duties of all city officers, including committees of the Council; regulating the purchase of supplies for all departments of the city; and providing for the letting of contracts. Though this report failed to remove the suspicions of wrong, no further action was taken until a year later when, after a change in the politics of the Council, a new committee of investigation was appointed, composed of Ed. Russell, John H. Farley and Edward Angell. A large number of witnesses were examined and the final report was made on July 28, 1874, declaring that the committee's in-

vestigations had elicited facts very damaging to the Fire and Water committee of the Council as constituted for the previous five or six years; also to Chief Engineer James Hill, First Assistant Engineer John A. Bennett, Ex-Second Assistant Engineer McMahon and Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph, H. H. Rebbeck; that the chief engineer had made false reports to the Council and had mutilated the books of the department by removing leaves containing entries of goods sold and money received by him; that he had connived with the superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph in building telegraph lines for outside parties, the material for the same being taken from the city; that the first assistant had not reported bids to the Committee on Fire and Water as he received them; and that the committee itself had conducted the department in an extravagant, unbusinesslike and often illegal manner. The report closed by introducing a resolution that the chief engineer, first assistant engineer and superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph be discharged from the service and successors appointed. This stirred up active opposition, and many maintained that the investigations had been carried on in a spirit of persecution. The report was referred to the newly organized Board of Fire Commissioners, and by them returned to the Council with the explanation that in their opinion the board had no legal authority to inquire into and punish any acts of personal misconduct done before the organization of the board by members of the Fire Department, but which had not been repeated since its organization. In December of the same year, however, the board removed Chief Engineer James Hill for *incom-*

petency, and promoted John A. Bennett and H. H. Rebbeck, thereby exonerating the latter of the charges against them.

Thus was closed the only great scandal with which the government of Cleveland has been afflicted. It can truly be said that her municipal affairs, compared with those of other great cities, have been peculiarly clean and free from reproach.



Chas. Roberts

CHAPTER XVII.

THE TAX RELIEF LEAGUE—BURNING OF THE NEWBURG INSANE ASYLUM —THE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL—INVENTORS' EXHIBITION—RELIEF TO THE CHICAGO FIRE SUFFERERS—THE HORSE EPIDEMIC OF '72—THREE IMPORTANT CONVENTIONS — ANNEXATION OF NEWBURG — A MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

THE Tax Relief League, composed of the most influential men of the city, was organized early in 1870. The causes which led to this movement were the increasing burdens of taxation. Their first investigation showed that the tax rate had increased from eight to nineteen mills in the decade preceding. The report had the sanction of such men as Hon. Harvey Rice, John A. Foote, A. Hughes, Ansel Roberts, S. Williamson and H. B. Payne. It was submitted to the Council the day of its publication and was met with a fiery reception. The action of the authorities was sustained by R. R. Herrick, then chairman of the Council Committee on Finance, who held that the decennial appraisement would remedy the difficulty, and though the debt of the city was then over two millions as complained of, the real property of the city was worth over three million five hundred thousand dollars. The league served a good purpose, acting as it did to check ill-advised expenditure of money.

One of the most disastrous fires of this period was the burning of the Northern Ohio Hospital for the insane, which rendered homeless insane from all the Northern counties of the State, and involved a loss of over half a million dollars. On September 26, 1872, men at work on the roof discovered fire issuing from the windows of the dome. The alarm was given and a scene of unparalleled consternation ensued. The superintendent was absent, but the remaining officials did everything in their power to save the building and the inmates. Alarms were turned in to the city, the hose attached to the tanks, and buckets and ladders plied with all speed, but the water tanks soon fell, rendering utterly useless all attempts to extinguish the fire until the arrival of fire department from the city an hour later. In the meantime the inmates were taken out as rapidly as possible, and though this was a hazardous and difficult task, the whole number, four hundred and eighty-eight, two-thirds women, were rescued uninjured except two persons, one Benjamin Burgess, the other Miss Walker, a seamstress, who were lost in the flames. The scene after the fire was most distressing. The civilly disposed insane were put in the churches or wandered at random until conveyances were procured to take them away to various places.

As soon as the trustees could make arrangements, the inmates were placed in the various charitable institutions and police stations of the city and the Central Asylum at Dayton. The probate judges of the different counties were notified to come and take their patients to their county poor-houses until provision could be made for them.



A. Williamson

Steps were taken immediately towards the rebuilding of the asylum. Governor Noyes was notified and he called a meeting of the Senate and House Committees on Benevolent Institutions and Finance. These committees met at Newburg on October 11, 1872. Rebuilding was considered a necessity. Plans submitted by Dr. J. P. Gray, of Utica, with estimates at five hundred thousand dollars, were reported as soon as possible, approved by the assembly, and five hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated for their execution. The work was pushed rapidly and finished in May of 1876, at a cost of five hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars.

The first hospital established in Cleveland by the adherents of the Homœopathic School of Medicine was in reality a private enterprise. In the year 1856 Dr. S. R. Beckwith received the appointment of surgeon to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway and also to the Cleveland & Columbus railway. Railroad surgery thirty years ago was a much more important work than it is at present, since accidents, as shown by reliable statistics, were twenty times as numerous. Surgeons had many miles of the road to look after, and patients from cities and towns along the line were brought to Cleveland that they might be under the supervision of the company's surgeon. A private house was rented on Lake street and used as a hospital for two years, with Dr. Bettely as house surgeon. This building was well adapted for hospital purposes and contained twelve beds. About this time Charity Hospital threw open her doors to homœopathic physicians and surgeons, and patients were taken there when they could not

be well accommodated at hotels or private houses. With hospital accommodations assured, Dr. Beckwith discontinued the Lake Street Hospital. About the year 1866 the advisability of establishing a Protestant hospital was discussed by many benevolent and liberal ladies of the city. Dr. D. H. Beckwith, H. Brockway and Mrs. S. F. Lester were appointed a committee to secure a desirable location. They reported in favor of purchasing for eight thousand dollars a lot on the lake shore, opposite Clinton Park, where was a commodious building well suited to the needs of a hospital. This purchase was made, and the ladies not only paid for it but also furnished the house through donations freely made by a generous public. This was called the Wilson Street Hospital. The medical staff was selected from representative physicians of both schools of medicine. After two years of union management, some misunderstanding arose and arrangements were made by which the homœopathic adherents disposed of their interest in the hospital and withdrew. In 1867 the faculty of the Homœopathic College, in order to have surgical clinics and hospital instruction under their immediate control, purchased a large and elegant building belonging to Professor Humiston, located on University street. After a few years of hospital work in this location, it was deemed best to secure a more central place, and a private house, known as the Perry property, was secured on Huron street. This institution was soon found unable to accommodate the large number of patients applying for treatment, and in 1879 the large and commodious hospital at 66 Huron street was erected. The new building is the most complete

in its arrangements for warmth, light and ventilation that modern ingenuity can devise. It was built and furnished entirely by private donations, and accommodates both charity and pay patients.

The Inventor's Exhibition was held December, 1871, to January, 1872, for the purpose of furthering the interests of inventors by bringing their work before the eye of the public and by giving concerted and intelligent action in the procuring of patents. The exhibition began on the twenty-seventh of December and was graced the first day by the visit of Grand Duke Alexis. It was held in the Central Rink, which was crowded with exhibits, and lasted for almost a month. At the close five directors were elected to take immediate steps towards the organization and incorporation of a permanent association.

The prevalence of several kinds of disease in the old Sixth ward gave rise to a general petition to have the pest-house removed. But it was not until 1872 that the Infirmary farm was selected as the site, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the citizens of Brooklyn. The old pest-house was burned and the lot sold.

One of the grandest charitable works undertaken by our people, and the most grandly carried out, was the aid offered to the sufferers of the Chicago fire. At a mass meeting in the Central Rink, October 9, 1871, a relief committee was formed consisting of James Barnett, James Carson, Wm. J. Akers, H. Chase, J. W. Fitch, Dr. E. Sterling, D. Price, W. H. Hayward, J. P. Sherwood, E. N. Hammond, Charles Pettingill, A. W. Fairbanks, L. A. Pierce and R. M. N. Taylor. In three days thirteen car

loads of provisions and clothing were collected and sent, one of the members accompanying and distributing the same. These were among the first contributions. The pressing needs of the destitute throughout several States, for various causes, led to a permanent organization for a winter's work, late in 1871. Merchants, churches and civic societies made liberal donations, and transportation was furnished free. A most important adjunct was the organization of ladies with headquarters at the Second Presbyterian church.

The epizootic, with which nearly every horse in the city was afflicted, was the source of much inconvenience and loss to business men, and also the cause of some merriment. The first appearance was on October 31, 1872, when three hundred horses were reported sick. It spread rapidly, and the next day two street car companies suspended travel. The next day saw all the heavy draft horses and street car horses entirely laid up, and the streets filled with pedestrians. The docks and freight depots were piled with boxes to be delivered. Oxen and mules were obtained when possible, but it was a common sight to see large freight drays pulled by twenty or more men and labeled with the terse but significant word "Epizoot." The carriage traffic was completely suspended save in several instances, where young men heroically surmounted the difficulties by taking their ladies in carriages hauled by mules, to hear Patti. The Woodland avenue cars were hauled by a "dummy." Other lines were idle. The permanent loss was, however, small, as few horses died.

This year, 1872, is remarkable for the number of large

and important conventions and reunions held in our city. Beginning on May 7, 1872, and lasting for four days, were the reunions of the Army of the Potomac, the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, and the National Reunion of the Grand Cavalry Corps. These gatherings brought together an immense number of ex-soldiers. Among the prominent men present were Generals Woodford, Hooker, Meade, Custer, Burnside, Wright, Robinson, Dennis and Sheridan. The meetings were held in Case Hall, where, on the first day, Mayor Pelton welcomed the veterans with a masterly address, and General Woodford delivered an oration. The last meeting was at a grand banquet given in the Central Rink.

A direct outgrowth of the labor troubles, then so common, was the Industrial Congress that assembled in Temperance Hall on Superior street, July 16, 1873. This, also, was National, representing all legitimate trades. It had at heart the best interests of the laboring class as represented by the numerous organizations for mutual aid and protection, existing all over the country. The Congress lasted four days, and contained delegates from sixty-five different organizations from nearly every State.

In the latter part of February of the following year, assembled in the same place a most remarkable body of men—the National Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. It was just when transportation companies were beginning to experience the trouble that culminated later in riot and bloodshed. The meeting was large, containing delegates from one hundred and fifty-

two divisions, but despite the fact that they were in session for three days, the energy of reporters failed to obtain for the public any knowledge of their business.

Cleveland's beauty and readiness of access have always made it a favorite place for National gatherings. The Knights of Pythias' National Convention in August, 1877, brought immense numbers of that order, who remained in the city four days. The splendor of their parade, which has never been excelled, was greeted with great enthusiasm. A prize drill was given at the Northern Ohio Fair grounds.

Early maps located Cleveland "a little village about five miles from Newburg." In 1873 matters were quite otherwise. Newburg was then the *village*, without any existence as a corporation. The pressing necessity of corporate benefits, of improved schools, of police and fire protection and water supply, led to a large and enthusiastic meeting August 4, 1873, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

That the time has now come when the necessity and future welfare of the people imperatively demand the resultant benefits of a village or city corporation.

That in the opinion of this meeting, the best means of attaining that end is by annexation of our territory to the city of Cleveland.

A committee consisting of E. T. Hamilton, A. Topping and Joseph Turney, was appointed to confer with the Council and petition for the admission of Newburg as wards of the city. The Council appointed John Huntington, H. H. Thorpe and A. T. Van Tassel a committee to

confer concerning the territory to be annexed. This they decided should be included within the city of Cleveland. The question of annexation was submitted to the voters of Newburg on the twenty-seventh of August, and carried by a majority of 293. The Council carried out the wishes of the people with but little opposition, and supplied the new wards, now known as the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh, with fire and police protection. The annexation added twenty-five hundred acres to the area of the city and ten thousand souls to the population.

The Cleveland Light Artillery was organized in 1873 by Captain Louis Smithnight. Its members were nearly all veterans, and the Light Artillery soon became known for its discipline, drill and general excellence. Their name is the same as that of the old Cleveland Light Artillery which was organized in 1846 from the gun squad of the Cleveland Grays. They go into camp every year and are at any time ready to answer a call for duty. At the great Cincinnati riot of 1885 their services were offered and accepted; but soon after their arrival in that city the rioting ceased and the battery was not called upon to do any fighting. The battery has been pronounced by officers of the United States regular artillery to be the best equipped and drilled of any similar organization in the country. In the spring of 1886 the artillery of the State was organized into a regiment of which the Cleveland artillery is Battery A. Smithnight is colonel of this regiment, which is the only fully organized regiment of artillery in the National Guards in the United States. Their armory is on Champlain street near Seneca.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Great Crash — The Women's Crusades — Labor Outbreaks — A National Sængerfest — The Lease of the Present City Hall — The Euclid Avenue Opera House — Establishment of the City Hospital — The Harbor of Refuge — Explosion of a Powder Mill.

THE history of Cleveland as a metropolis begins about the time, or just after, the great panic of 1873. In population perhaps she had not grown to metropolitan proportions, but in manufacture and commerce, as well as in importance in the business relations of Northern Ohio, she certainly had. The accumulation of large fortunes in the city had brought a more polished and fashionable element into her society, introduced a taste for luxury previously unknown, and resulted in the expenditure of millions in building elegant residences and in adding magnificence to the city in many ways. Although the panic crushed these tendencies for a time, the fact that the basis of a large city and the bedrock of a metropolitan society had been laid, was proved by the rapid changes from town to city ways that went on notwithstanding the financial crash. The era of the laying of her foundation as a city was passed; her institutions were firmly established; she was no longer an experiment but a sure success; and, although

her growth would continue unabated, the fact that she was the most important city of Northern Ohio, and that she would become more and more so as time went on, was recognized and realized. In the past she had been known as an important town of energy, push and phenomenal growth; from thence she would be known as a great city.

The historical and disastrous panic of 1873, the causes of which are explained by many different theories that we shall not attempt to enumerate, embarrassed more or less seriously every business house in Cleveland, and forced many to the wall. Never in our history was business so completely prostrated nor hard times more keenly felt. But the admirable soundness and stability of our commercial and manufacturing enterprises was proven by the firmness with which the majority of our business men stood the tremendous shock of that terrible tidal-wave of financial disaster, which, in many places, carried nearly all before it to utter ruin. It is almost impossible to ascertain the number of failures, assignments and bankruptcies, but they reached nearly two hundred. Real estate was affected more than any other branch of business, its values being most inflated and the speculation in it most extensive, unreasonable and factitious. Prices of lots were the highest ever known in our history, and the shrinkage, when the panic came, was correspondingly great. Imagination can scarcely compass the excitement and the huge plans for bringing all the adjacent territory about the city immediately into market and selling it by lots. The corporate limits of the city were to be extended

several miles east, west and south. Cleveland was to spring at once into a metropolis that should rival the greatest cities East and West. Visions of immense fortunes filled the minds of every speculator, great and small. Large deals were accomplished with small capital by purchasing tracts of land on contract, surveying them into lots, and selling them to private parties on installments, the latter arranged to accommodate the speculator in making his payments. As rapidly as one tract was disposed of, another would be bought and sold in the same manner. When the blow fell it caught many who were unable to pull through, and swept away all they had realized in years of great success.

A number of firms availed themselves of the advantages of the loose bankrupt law, since repealed, to unjustly evade their liabilities, but most of them bravely stemmed the storm and saved their credit. Not a banking house in the city, we are proud to record, was forced to suspension. By courage, discretion and industry better times were gradually restored, but for several years business was in a very depressed condition. Probably no city throughout the country, however, suffered less than Cleveland.

The Women's Crusade against the saloons will always be remembered as a unique and impressive movement. It was carried on energetically by the women of Cleveland with important and lasting results, and, though frequently attended by great opposition and uproar, was yet unmarked by the excesses and looser features that accompanied it in many other points. The first public demonstration was on March 17, 1874, when twenty-two

women, led by Mrs. W. A. Ingham, held a solemn prayer meeting in the front office of a Public Square saloon. For many weeks afterwards similar meetings were daily conducted. Those who took part in the work were organized into bands and detailed to particular districts of the city. Occasionally the entire force would unite for a special move, and then could be seen the spectacle of five hundred women in long procession advancing upon some peculiarly obnoxious saloon. The great hotels, the prominent saloons and every liquor-selling house in the city received their visits. They were at times met by surging crowds, where the din of jeers and shouts drowned their prayers and songs. Dangers of rioting led to the increasing of the police force, and the military were ordered to be ready to move if necessary. But only one serious disturbance arose, and a squad of police was sufficient to scatter the mob. The effect of these operations was to arouse the whole city. Mass meetings were held. Organized efforts to enforce the liquor laws resulted in nine hundred indictments under the Adair law. A number of saloonkeepers were induced to abandon their business and aid the crusaders. But these results were brief. It was in the establishment of the Women's Christian League that the "Women's War" found its lasting results. The league was organized in March with the following officers: Miss Sarah E. Fritch, president; Mrs. W. A. Ingham, secretary; Mrs. Rev. S. W. Duncan, treasurer. It soon established the "Friendly Inns," designing them as permanent institutions to supply temperance restaurants, lodging places and chapels, in addition to headquarters for their district

work. The first inn established was the River Street Inn, which occupied the room previously held by a saloon. St. Clair Street Inn and Central Place Inn were opened during the same year. Lately the restaurant feature of these inns has been abandoned, so large is the number of temperance coffee houses which have sprung up since they were begun. A new building is at present in process of erection for the Central Place Friendly Inn, fifty thousand dollars having been subscribed for the building and lot. The Pearl Street Inn, on the West Side, was established in 1876 by a separate organization, the West Side Friendly Inn Association, and was discontinued in 1883. Other institutions of the league are the "Open Door," established in 1877, to afford to friendless, intemperate and fallen women every class of need; the Woodland Avenue Reading Room, the Willson Avenue Reading Room and the Detroit Street Temperance Chapel. The league was incorporated under the laws of the State in 1880, and in 1883 its name was changed by special order of court to the Women's Christian Temperance Union. In 1884 the Cleveland Union withdrew from its connection with the National Women's Christian Temperance Union on account of the enlisting of the latter in partisan politics, and has since that time been an independent organization. Its work is rapidly growing, and both in the forming of public sentiment and the organizing of practical benevolence, its efforts are marked by vigor and success. Among those whose generosity has given constant aid to the Union during its corporate existence should be mentioned the names of two of Cleveland's honored citizens, whose memory will live in the history of

every good work—Mr. Joseph Perkins and Captain Alva Bradley, trustees of the Union to the time of their death.*

The year of the financial crash was one of great depression and suffering among the laboring class of Cleveland. This suffering continued into the next year and caused several outbreaks of considerable magnitude. Strikes within the last fifteen or twenty years have been of almost monthly occurrence in the city, and to make even a bare statement of them would require a separate volume. We can, therefore, only record a few of the most notable from time to time. April 20, 1874, the sailors struck for an advance of fifty cents on the one dollar and a half per day they were then receiving. As the city was full of unemployed men, their demand was not acceded to. The next morning over two hundred strikers formed in line and started towards the vessels moored in the old river bed, compelling all hands to fall in line. In attempting to board some of the crafts the crowd was fired upon and several killed. Nothing further was done of a violent nature, and the arrest of thirteen of the ring-leaders quelled the disturbance. The abundance of idle men in the city emboldened large operators to reduce the scale of wages. Just two weeks after the sailors' strike a cut in wages led to the strike of over four hundred coal heavers,

* The officers of the Union for the year 1887 are: Mrs. Anna E. Prather, president; Miss F. Jennie Duty, corresponding secretary; Miss Mary E. Ingersoll, Mrs. E. J. Phinney, corresponding secretaries, Mrs. V. W. Orton, treasurer. Trustees, J. D. Rockefeller, E. C. Pope, General E. S. Meyer, Captain Thomas Wilson, R. K. Hawley; Douglas Perkins, treasurer.

who soon induced an equal number of lumbermen to abandon work. These men were orderly in their conduct, and their sensible and dispassionate discussion of their grievances elicited the profound sympathy of the people and resulted in a restoration of the former wages. So great was the distress among the laboring people generally, and so rife was the labor agitation of that time, that even sewer diggers struck and paraded through the city handling roughly contractors and refractory laborers.

The nineteenth Saengerfest of the North American Saengerfest Society, held in Cleveland from June 22 to 29, 1874, was of much more than ordinary importance. It was, as its name indicates, a National affair, and was attended by about fifty of the most prominent "bands" of the West, in all about fifteen hundred singers. The Fest is biennial and the Cleveland societies made elaborate preparations to outdo former attempts. A stock company was formed and sixty thousand dollars raised by the sale of stock. A large temporary building, 220x152, was erected on Euclid, between Case and Sterling avenues, at a cost of twenty-one thousand dollars. The seating capacity of the auditorium was nine thousand, and of the stage one thousand five hundred. The great Prussian *prima-donna*, Madame Lucca, sang at three of the concerts, and the Philharmonic Orchestra, of New York, was secured for the whole week. Great public interest was manifested in the enterprise, and half fare on all railroads leading to the city made a very large attendance. The decorations were elaborate, and every street in the city was hung with evergreen and

the flags of the United States and Germany. Governor Allen and Lieutenant-Governor Hart opened the Fest, and Dr. G. C. E. Weber pronounced in German a eulogy on music. The music of the reception concert was under Professor Heydler's direction, and the other concerts were directed by Carl Bergman. The whole week was unique in Cleveland's history and won for her citizens an enviable reputation for hospitality and musical appreciation.

In February, 1875, the City Council ratified a contract for the lease of the then magnificent Case building, on Superior street, to be used for a City Hall. The period of the lease extends from the first of March, 1875, to the first of April, 1900, at the annual rental of thirty-six thousand dollars. For several years the need of a commodious City Hall that should be worthy the dignity and size of the city had been sorely felt, and was the fertile parent of committee after committee and report upon report. One spasmodic attempt had been made four or five years before, when the Council offered a premium of one thousand dollars for the best plan of a City Hall. A dozen plans ensued; one was chosen and the city's bursary weakened a thousand dollars, without, however, bringing the hall. Other great municipal enterprises—the Water Works tunnel, the Viaduct, and Lake Side Park—employed the public mind and money. Meanwhile the city offices had spread about wherever an opening could be found. On the south side of the Square a so-called "City Hall" contained a dingy room where the Council met, and other rooms for the Mayor, Board of Improvements, Assessing Boards, City Clerk, City Auditor and Clerk of the Board of Health.

The Infirmary offices were a few rods up the street; the Water Works department in the Cushing Block; the Board of Education with their officers on Prospect street; the City Solicitor on Superior street; City Treasurer on Bank street; Street Commissioner on Seneca Street hill; Board of Police in Central Station building; Fire Commissioners in Engine House No. 1; while the Infirmary Directors, Cemetery Trustees and Park Commissioners wandered about without a fixed abiding-place. But now for the first time since Cleveland became a city, the public offices gathered under one roof. The terms of the lease are so favorable to the city that the rental received for the large storerooms on the first floor and the suites of rooms not used by the city, is large enough to pay the city's rental. But notwithstanding these favorable terms, Cleveland badly needs a better and more substantial building for her municipal officers.

While Cleveland was making rapid advances in material progress, she fell behind her sister cities in procuring a place for popular amusement that should be adapted in size and architecture and appointments to the demands of a great city. The chief honor of supplying this deficiency is due to Mr. John A. Ellsler, who projected the enterprise of the Euclid Avenue Opera House, collected the subscriptions and carried on the work in the face of great obstacles. The building when completed was acknowledged to be one of the finest and best appointed places of amusement in the United States. It measures one hundred feet front on Sheriff street and one hundred and fifty feet deep, and has a total seating capacity of over sixteen hundred, about

double that of the old opera house. The beauty of the interior of the edifice, the elaborate proscenium, the graceful sweep of the galleries, the glitter of the chandeliers and the glow of the richly wrought ceiling above, formed a picture that enraptured the eyes of the Cleveland audience that assembled on the evening of its opening to the public, September 6, 1875. But theatres must be classed among the luxuries, and the financial depressions that settled so roughly on every industry fell with double force on the stockholders of this beautiful structure. It was sold at a great sacrifice to meet the debts incurred in its erection, but still retains its position as a really noble temple of art.

The Cleveland City Hospital was originally established in a small frame building on Wilson street, but under the pressing need of larger accommodations its managers secured, in the fall of 1875, the lease for twenty years from the government of the old Marine Hospital, at the foot of Erie street. This building, besides being large and convenient, occupies a site most favorable for hospital purposes, and commands a beautiful view of the lake scenery, while its interior arrangements afford the best facilities for the comfort and care of patients. There are rooms on the second and third floors for pay patients, and other wards are set apart for charity patients. Though the corporate name might imply that the hospital receives aid or support from the city, such is not the case, nor does it receive any subsidy from the government. The expenses are defrayed wholly by voluntary contributions and pay patients, and by a payment from the government of sixty-four cents

per day for each sailor cared for, a sum, however, which is barely adequate to cover the actual expenditures for him.

The project of securing a commodious harbor of refuge at Cleveland had often been discussed in meetings of the Board of Trade and the City Council, but the first effective step was taken in 1870, when resolutions of the Common Council and petitions of the citizens were submitted to Congress by Hon. W. H. Upson, representative from the Cleveland district. Congress thereupon appropriated three thousand dollars for a preliminary survey. The Board of Engineers, to whom the matter was submitted, reported that the cost of the proposed harbor of refuge would amount to the enormous sum of four million dollars, at which Congress peremptorily refused further appropriations. Nothing more was done until 1873, when Hon. R. C. Parsons, then the Cleveland member of the House of Representatives, presented a memorial from the Board of Trade, and spoke in its favor, showing how necessary was the work, and also that its cost would be far less than the amount estimated by the Board of Engineers. Congress then agreed to another survey, which was made in 1874 by Colonel Blunt, of the United States Engineers' Corps. He reported two plans, one providing for an anchorage of about thirty acres at a cost of five hundred thousand dollars, the other of ninety acres at a cost of twelve hundred thousand dollars. In the following spring an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars was made to begin the work, and the size and form were referred to a corps of government engineers. These met in Cleveland in April and June, and reported in favor of the

construction of a harbor of two hundred acres at an estimated cost of eighteen hundred thousand dollars. The breakwater as thus recommended was begun in the fall of 1875 and completed in 1884. It begins at a point seven hundred feet west of the upper end of the old river bed, and extends in a direction about due north a distance of 3,130 feet, to a depth of 28 feet, where the angle is turned and it runs for 4,030 feet nearly parallel to the shore, with a spur one hundred feet long on the north side of the lake arm and two hundred feet from its eastern end. It was proposed to protect the entrance to the harbor on the east side by extending the east pier at the mouth of the river fourteen hundred feet, but in May, 1884, the engineer in charge recommended that this plan be changed and that another arm of breakwater be built to the eastward, leaving an opening opposite the piers for an entrance. This project being referred to a Board of Engineers, which met in September of the same year, was approved in an amended form, and on August 5, 1886, an act of Congress made appropriations for its execution. It provides that the new breakwater, beginning at a point on the prolongation of the west breakwater and 500 feet from it, shall extend eastward about 1200 feet, then incline towards the shore and extend 2,400 feet to a point 2,200 feet from the shore, at the foot of Wood street, and leaving an entrance 1,200 feet wide between the eastern end and the curve of fourteen feet depth of water. The foundation for the 1,200 feet to the point of incline is now completed, and it is expected that the superstructure for the same will be completed by June, 1888. The total amount expended for both the east

and west breakwater up to June 30, 1887, was $809,-206.26, and the total amount appropriated by Congress for the work is $993,750.

On the afternoon of May 16 the whole city was shaken up by a terrible explosion—nobody could tell just what. Doors were unhinged or jammed shut, window lights shivered into atoms, and many of the most expensive plate fronts in the city totally destroyed. After the people had recovered their senses, it was discovered that the Austin Powder Mills, near five-mile lock, had blown up. Of the fifty-seven buildings belonging to the company, over half were blown to atoms. Three men were killed and the loss of property was almost one hundred thousand dollars.

CHAPTER XIX.

Centennial Celebration — Incorporation of Riverside Cemetery— A Police Life and Health Fund—The Celebrated Invention of Charles F. Brush — Establishment in Cleveland of the Brush Electric Light Company—The Railroad Strike of 1877 —The Cleveland Gatling Gun Battery and the First Cavalry Troop.

THE second century of American Independence found a glorious greeting in the Forest City, though it made its *début* on a rainy and lowering day. During the entire night of July 3, the din of horns, pistols, guns and fire-crackers proclaimed its coming. At the earliest break of day a great crowd assembled around the new flag-staff on the Public Square, to witness its formal delivery by the committee having its erection in charge, into the city's hands through Mayor Payne, its representative. This staff built by private contributions, of the best Bessemer steel, is the only permanent memento of the grand celebration of that day. It stands on the spot where the old wooden flag-staff, erected in 1860, and after standing for fifteen years, had gone to its fall, honored but dry-rotted, before a rattling gale of wind. At eight o'clock the stirring sounds of "America" arose from the voices of three thousand children. After an interval of heavy raining, the

great procession of military companies, temperance and benevolent societies, bands and decorated wagons marched through the streets. Then followed the oration of the day by Hon. S. O. Griswold, in words full of power and eloquence. A sailing regatta, a naval combat, a steam regatta, occupied the afternoon, while the evening beheld such a blaze of fireworks as occurs but once in a century. Public and private buildings profusely decorated with bunting and flags, conspired throughout the day with the booming of cannon to thrill and excite the hearts of thousands of assembled patriots.

Riverside Cemetery, located at the junction of Columbus street and Scranton avenue, was laid out in 1876 under the control of the Riverside Cemetery Association. It embraces over one hundred acres of land, magnificent in its wealth of natural beauty, with ravines, hills, lakes and lawns, all bordering upon the Cuyahoga river. These original advantages, combined with the beauties of extensive and skillful ornamentation, make it equal to any of Cleveland's cemeteries. The "Grand Avenue," the receiving tomb and the canopy monument are features of elegance and beauty. The first president of the association was Mr. Josiah Barber, and the executive committee, Messrs. J. M. Curtiss, S. W. Sessions, Thomas Dixon and George H. Foster.

In 1876, by act of the Legislature, a "Police Life and Health Fund" was established, to be secured from different sources, including all unclaimed money and the proceeds arising from the sale of unclaimed property. From this fund, as provided by amendment of 1881, a pension of five hun-

dred dollars annually is paid to any member of the police force who has become disabled while in the active performance of his duty, or who has performed faithful service for fifteen consecutive years. In case of the death of one who is on the pension roll or who has been fatally injured while on duty, his widow or minor children or persons dependent upon him receive five hundred dollars. Members are placed on the pension roll by order of the Board of Police Commissioners, under certificate from the health officer or police surgeon, and remain subject to the orders of the board. The fund accrued at present amounts to about thirty-three thousand dollars.

The most wonderful of modern inventions was the work of a Cleveland man, Mr. C. F. Brush, who perfected the Brush electric light, solving at once the following four-fold problem that had baffled scientists for years: "First, to provide an efficient and economical means of converting mechanical power into electric energy; second, to devise a generator able to evolve an electric current capable of subdivision, to supply a series of lamps in one circuit; third, to invent a self-regulating lamp adapted to such an electric circuit, and so constructed that any accidental disturbance of it, or its extinction, would have no effect upon the other lamps in the same circuit, the lamp to be at the same time easy to keep in order, durable and economical in power; and fourth, to discover an automatic method of regulating the supply of electricity so that the current would always be exactly equal to the varying requirements of the circuit."

The first two of these problems were solved by the Brush

dynamo, invented in 1876. The only machine of any importance up to that time was the gramme dynamo, and that was by no means a commercial success, as it could only furnish current for a few lamps and could not sustain them with steadiness. The machine which conquered these difficulties has its chief peculiarities in the arrangement of field magnets, the armature and commutator. The armature is annular and carries eight bobbins arranged in pairs so as to be brought most fully into the field of magnetic influence. These pairs are so arranged as to be thrown successively out of the circuit precisely at that point where they cease to contribute to the force of current, but would rather afford an avenue of escape. The largest sized dynamo generates a current strong enough to sustain sixty-five lamps of two thousand candle power each.

The other two problems Mr. Brush solved with equal readiness in the arc lamp. A great difficulty, almost insurmountable, was regulating the distance of the carbons. Clock work and gravity apparatus had proved ineffectual and rendered electric light commercially useless. Mr. Brush made the current, acting through a magnet upon a clamp which holds the carbon, regulate this distance. To provide for the varying current, shunting helices of high resistance carrying currents in opposite directions, were inserted and serve as a governor upon the current; for if a stronger current go through the main wires, the adverse induced currents grow stronger and tend to weaken the main currents. The solution of the problem of electric lighting has led to the establishment of one of our

most important manufactories. The success of this enterprise is wonderful, the light having been already introduced into India, Australia, Egypt, South America, Africa, China and in every European country. In 1878 sales amounted to fifty thousand dollars, but five years after that to two million dollars. The works are the largest of the kind in the world, and the capital invested in the electrical business and kindred enterprises, the outgrowth of the Brush light, amounts to over twenty-five million dollars.

The great railroad strike of July, 1877, reached Cleveland on the twenty-second of that month, a few days after its most violent outbreak at Pittsburgh. Five hundred men employed on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway left their work and formulated demands, which were presented to the general superintendent of the road. From the first they gained entire control of the road, and no trains or engines except the mail trains were permitted to move. Other trunk lines were idle because of strikes in other places, and the blockading of all transportation facilities brought to a standstill many of the principal industries of the city. Thousands of men were thrown out of employment, and it seemed that a crisis involving enormous destruction of property might at any moment burst forth, as it had done in Pittsburgh. The strikers themselves, though making their demands vigorously and massing their numbers at different times and places, conducted their deliberations peaceably and gave assurance of their purpose to refrain from violence. But the danger was found in the scurvy mob of law-breakers, thieves and thugs, who saw an opportunity in case of out-

break for pillage and plunder. Great credit is due to the prompt and discreet action of Mayor Rose and the leading citizens, who, without any public parade that might have stirred up the fear of danger when none was imminent, summoned together and stationed bodies of police, militia, artillery and organized veterans in such shape that the first symptom of mob or riot could have been completely overpowered. In private conferences with committees from the strikers, and in a public proclamation to the citizens of Cleveland, Mayor Rose, while allowing the right of workmen to strike, warned them against intimidating others who were anxious to work. The strike on the Lake Shore road lasted two weeks, when the men were met by the general manager of the road, and, though not securing the main object of the strike, namely, a return to the wages paid before a recent reduction, yet being granted several matters of hardly inferior importance, they agreed to return to work. Thus Cleveland, owing to the conservatism of the striking workmen themselves and to the discretion and firmness of her mayor, escaped almost entirely the disturbances which had resulted so disastrously to life and property in other cities, while the justness of the demands of the laborers gained the sympathy and assistance of the mass of her citizens.

The Cleveland Gatling Gun Battery was organized by a citizens' committee, June 26, 1878, and grew out of a sense of needed security against a repetition of strikes and riots like those of the previous year. W. F. Goodspeed was chosen captain and Frank Wilson first lieutenant. An old church building at the corner of Prospect and Perry streets



Wm. C. Rose

served for an armory until the erection of the present edifice on Sibley street. The company numbered twenty-five men. In 1881 it was reorganized and incorporated and the membership increased to fifty. The Battery is an independent organization, subject to the orders of the mayor, and cannot be called outside of the city. They own the armory and grounds and their equipment, including two Gatling guns, the whole valued at twenty-eight thousand dollars. The present officers are: L. C. Hanna, captain; John H. Kirkwood, first lieutenant; G. S. Russell, second lieutenant.

The First Cleveland Troop, the only cavalry company of Cleveland, completed its organization October 10, 1877, with W. H. Harris, captain; E. S. Meyer, first lieutenant; G. A. Garrettson, second lieutenant; Charles D. Gaylord, first sergeant; and Frank Wells, surgeon. Temporary quarters were found in Weisgerber's Hall, until December, 1878, when their armory on Euclid avenue, between Sterling and Case avenues, was completed. This armory, having no riding school in connection, was abandoned in 1884 and the present commodious structure on Willson avenue was erected. Their membership has varied from fifty to seventy, all thoroughly equipped and ready to take the field at an hour's notice. They are subject to the call of the State. The officers at present are: George A. Garrettson, captain; H. E. Meyers, first lieutenant; H. F. Baxter, second lieutenant; H. C. Rouse, first sergeant; W. C. Hayes, quartermaster sergeant.

CHAPTER XX.

A Grand Work of Charity — Completion of the Superior Street Viaduct — Donation to the City of Wade Park by J. H. Wade —Funeral of President Garfield.

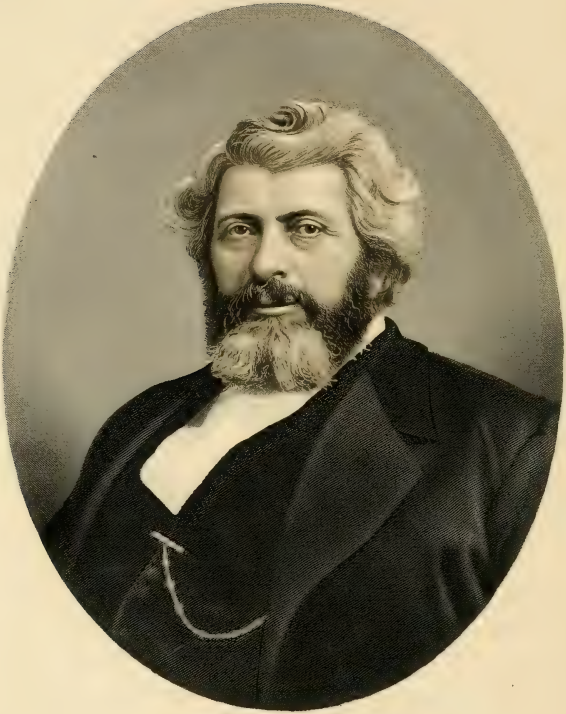
CLEVELAND has always been preëminent in her charities. Her response to Chicago's cry was prompt and generous, as also to the wail of distress that arose from the South in 1878. On the twenty-fourth of August a mass meeting was held in the Tabernacle and a relief committee of seven, with J. H. Wade as chairman, appointed. That this committee did efficient work is seen at a glance. The amount *collected* to August 27, $1,882.23; to August 30, $2,464; to September 2, $3,475; to September 7, $5,067; to September 14, $7,274.58; to September 21, $8,959; to September 27, $9,713; to October 12, $11,165. The city for a time gave itself up entirely to money-making for the benefit of the sufferers. Balls, base ball, concerts, and every description of entertainment aimed at the purse, contributed to the fund which finally in less than a month swelled to over twelve thousand dollars.

On December 27, 1878, the citizens turned out *en masse*

to celebrate the completion of the great stone Viaduct.* Their enthusiasm was amply justified by the magnitude and practical worth of the structure. By their authority had been built this bridge 3,211 feet long, and 42 wide, containing 1,994,355 cubic feet of masonry, 12,500 tons of iron, and costing $2,170,000. They felt a just pride in the mechanical skill of their fellow-citizens, and that they were amply remunerated for the enormous expense by exemption from the dangers and delays incident to the old method of transit. The idea of a high level bridge between the two cities had "lain fallow," as it were, for thirty-five years, until it became the absorbing thought of Mayor Buhrer's administration in 1870. His suggestion of it in that year was the first of a series of tardy steps in municipal legislation. In his next annual message attention was again called to the matter. In view of these suggestions a resolution was passed in Council providing for a committee of five to report on the plan of a high level bridge. The favorable report of this committee was adopted. By this time considerable opposition had developed to a high level bridge, and John Huntington introduced as a compromise a resolution to appoint a committee which was to present plans and estimates for a bridge at the foot of Superior, for the extension of Detroit and Washington to Superior, for the removal of canal locks and other obstructions, and the lowering of railroads. This resolution was adopted and was the basis of all future municipal legislation on this subject. The committee appointed under it reported fav-

*The meeting was very large and enthusiastic, Mayor Rose delivering the dedicatory address.

orably, Engineer Strong making the estimate $759,329. The Council had now gone as far as it could without authority from the State. In 1871 a bill providing for the erection of a viaduct had been introduced, but failed to pass. A second bill, the following year, was passed, and it provided for the issue of $1,100,000 coupon interest-bearing bonds, the money from the sale of which was to pay for the work proposed in the Huntington compromise. After these preliminaries the way was open for active steps. The Council passed a resolution to submit the matter to the qualified electors. This resulted in a majority of 5,451 in favor of the proposed work. The plan seemed hastening to a speedy consummation; the contract for the West Side masonry was even let. But the work made little progress for the next two years save in obtaining the right of way, owing to a temporary injunction issued by Judge McClure, of Akron. Though he gave his decision in favor of the city in 1873, little was done but the reletting of the contract. This was in all a very profitable delay; for besides the $100,000 spent in engineering, saved in the new contracts, it was now considered advisable to widen the Viaduct fourteen feet and raise it sixteen, and to have the eastern terminus on Water street, leaving Superior unoccupied. This change added $463,000 to previous estimates, and a re-estimate by Morse, then city engineer, made the whole cost $2,700,000. There was by this time abundant evidence that the authorized issue of bonds would be too small. To supply this deficit, a supplementary act was passed in April of 1876, fixing the maximum issue of bonds at $2,700,000, not less than $250,000 of which was



P. R. Dennick

to be used in lowering the railroads. But these bonds could not be issued until two questions were decided: whether toll was to be collected and whether the issue of bonds would be authorized by the voters. A special election, May 4, 1876, decided both of these questions in the affirmative; for toll by a majority of 2,626, for bonds 3,598. But that question of toll was a vexed one over which councilmen exhausted their eloquence, and which the people decided contrary to their after judgment. When once decided in accordance with the statutes, there was no escape from the execution of the law—although the City Solicitor was appointed a committee to find a flaw in the law—save the abrogation of the law. This was done by the assembly, and so the Viaduct was carried on to completion without any other serious delay. The Viaduct was turned over to the city authorities December 27, 1878, having been four years and a half in construction and costing, as previously stated, $2,170,000.

The chapter of disasters for the year 1880 was large. The region of Kingsbury Run has always been subject to fire. In the latter part of February the whole region was ablaze from floating oil. On the sixth of the following May the Worthington Block, on the corner of St. Clair and Ontario, burned to the ground. For a time it seemed impossible for the Fire Department to confine the fire to this one building. It was occupied by the Telegraph Supply Company and several printing and electrotyping establishments, all of which were a total loss, amounting to one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The Coöperative Stove Company on the Viaduct, together

with four other buildings, was burned in December, the total loss amounting to about eighty thousand dollars. Four fires have occurred on this same site.

The beauty of our city has always been a matter of pride to her citizens. Among the most generous and public-spirited, J. H. Wade stands prominent. His munificent offer was as much a surprise as a gratification to the Council, as they read his proposition to donate to the city over a hundred acres, near the city limits, fronting on Euclid avenue. The first proposition was made on June 21, 1881. The conditions of the gift were the expenditure of from one hundred thousand to one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars on improvements within three years, naming it Wade Park, reserving eight acres for a building site, and other minor details. The City Solicitor was appointed to obtain the conditions and report. An ordinance accepting the gift and appropriating the necessary amount from the Sinking Fund passed to its second reading, but seems to have gone no farther.

In September of 1882 Mr. Wade made another proposition increasing the size of the park five acres and reducing the amount to be expended on improvements to seventy-five thousand dollars, also reserving but three acres for the building site. On September 11 the new proposition was unanimously accepted, and the City Solicitor procured the deed. The Council accepted, the deed and the park passed into the hands of the city. On the suggestion of the Park Commissioners the following year, an assessment of half a mill on the dollar was made for park improvements. With a portion of this money Wade Park was

laid out and bids fair to be the finest park in the city. As many effects in landscape gardening are only obtained with time, we need not be impatient of results.

The fatal news, daily hoped against but daily dreaded, flashed across the land on the night of September 19, 1881, that the beloved and honored President, James A. Garfield, after eighty anxious days of prolonged and wasting pain, after an heroic endurance that marked a truly noble life, had at last yielded up his great soul to the inscrutable Maker of all, the Nation's second martyr to the assassin's terrible bullet. His death, awful in the united grief of fifty millions of people, was peculiarly heartfelt to the people of the Western Reserve, and of Cleveland, its metropolis. Here was the place of his birth; here had transpired the scenes of his rising fame; here were his personal friends and associates, who had watched his career and known his conflicts from the first; here were developed the institutions, the sentiments, which found in him their crown and glory; here was his home. Stricken down within seven months after the brilliant scene of his inauguration as the President of a great and free Republic, his loss was inexpressibly sad to those who had known him so intimately in his honored career.

Here in Cleveland was plainly the fitting place to receive the last of his mortal parts; and where could a spot more appropriately be chosen than that amidst the beautiful and majestic scenery of Lake View Cemetery, where he had expressed a desire to be laid to rest? A tender of burial ground being made to Mrs. Garfield and gratefully accepted, there fell upon the people of Cleveland the duty

of honorably receiving the funeral cortege and conducting the body to its last resting place. A citizens' meeting was held in the Tabernacle, the necessary committees appointed, and the entire city became busy in preparing for the mournful ceremony. During night and day an army of workmen were constructing in the centre of the Square at the intersection of Superior and Ontario streets, the great pavilion that should cover the catafalque on which the remains of the President should lie in state. When completed, this was pronounced by many of the noted visitors to be the finest temporary structure of the kind ever erected. It measured forty feet square at the base; the four fronts were spanned by arches thirty-six feet high and twenty-four feet wide at the base. The building was seventy-two feet high to the apex of the roof, on which was a beautiful gilt sphere supporting the figure of an angel twenty-four feet high. The columns, ornamented by shields of beautiful design, were shrouded by unfurled flags; and elevated platforms projecting from the angles of the base, were occupied by uniformed guards. Two car-loads of rare plants, choice flowers and exquisite floral designs added their appropriate beauties.

On Saturday afternoon, September 25, the funeral train reached the Euclid Avenue station on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road, and from there the coffin was conveyed to the catafalque. Here for two days the body rested in state, while sombre military guards paced before it and two hundred thousand people in almost endless ranks passed by it to get, if only they might, a glimpse at the portrait of the martyr, which hung above, for the closed

coffin-lid, in melancholy sternness, refused a sight of the precious features it enclosed. How overpowering the scene was can never be felt except by the many thousands who, on this day, repeated the same sad offerings that sixteen years before they had laid on a like occasion and at this same spot before the earthly cerement of another martyred President. How similar were the two occasions, and how was the grief of the present doubled by the memory of the former! Over the same route had come the inanimate dust of Lincoln, and over the same spot eighty thousand people, their hearts bursting with horror and indignation, had bowed before the noble victim, the martyr of the Republic. Yet there was a striking difference between the two occasions. It was felt that Abraham Lincoln had lived to see his great mission accomplished. The work of his hand had freed the slave and brought the Union safely through the struggle of death. His summons from duty had come after his life had blossomed into fruition. But sadly otherwise was it with James A. Garfield. Though he had done much both in war and peace, yet his eyes had only just beheld his grandest vista of opportunity. A work, glorious if successful, he had set before himself—no less than the firm cementing of the bonds of National union and the healing of the wounds of war. He seemed to hosts of patriots to be the man thoroughly prepared and almost miraculously called for such a work. The sentiments that came from his lips were those which inspired faith and fraternal feeling. "We should do nothing inconsistent with the spirit and genius of our institutions. We should do nothing for revenge, but everything for secur-

ity; nothing for the past, everything for the present and future." That such a man should be so brutally slaughtered in the very unfolding of his powers, seemed the essence of affliction. To these causes of universal grief that marked the funerals of both Lincoln and Garfield, was added on this occasion that sense of a personal, almost a family loss, that made the grief especially keen here at his home, where the patriot and statesman was the neighbor and friend.

The final funeral services took place on Monday, September 26. It was estimated that one hundred thousand visitors were in the city, and that two hundred and fifty thousand people crowded the streets. The greatest men of the Nation in every sphere of life were there on that day, men whose faces were familiar even in the farthest limits of the country—justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, members of the President's Cabinet, governors of States, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, chiefs of the Army and Navy, classmates of the President, mayors of cities, councilmen and aldermen, societies of the Army of the Cumberland and of ex-Confederate soldiers, famous and eloquent divines, all bowed in grief before the peerless dead. The funeral address, delivered by Rev. Isaac Errett, of Cincinnati, was an eloquent tribute to the character of Garfield; while to the dear old mother, four-score years of age, to whom the Nation owed the education and training that made her son what he was, and who from her humble home had shared with him the triumph and glory that came to him, step by step, as he mounted up from high to higher to receive the highest

honor that the land could bestow, now left behind him, lingering on the shore where he had passed over; to the wife who began with him in young womanhood and bravely kept step with him right along through his wondrous career, his friend, his counselor, his ministering angel; to his children upon whom the Nation's eyes were turned, the consolations offered by the speaker were the ten thousand beautiful lessons of love, righteousness and truth that hallowed the lips of him—the son, husband and father. At the close of the address the Cleveland Vocal Society rendered in deeply moving tones Garfield's favorite hymn, a true epitome of his own life:

"Mount up the heights of wisdom
And crush each error low;
Keep back no word of knowledge
That human hearts should know.
Be faithful to thy mission,
In service of thy Lord,
And then a golden chaplet
Shall be thy just reward."

After the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Pomeroy, the procession was formed, the United States Marine band took its place northeast of the pavilion and played slowly, "Nearer My God to Thee," and then "In the Sweet Bye and Bye," while the artillerymen, five on each side, lifted the casket and bore it up into the catafalque, and the pallbearers, Hon. W. S. Streator, Hon. C. B. Lockwood, J. H. Rhodes, Esq., H. C. White, Esq., Judge R. P. Ranney, Mr. Edwin Cowles, Mr. Dan. P. Eells, Hon. R. C. Parsons, Mr. Selah Chamberlain, William Robison, Esq.,

Captain E. E. Henry, and Hon. H. B. Payne, emerged from the pavilion and took their places beside the funeral car. The latter was a large platform supported by four heavy truck wheels, with heavy drapery reaching to the ground and bordered with silver fringe, and overhead a broad canopy with a lofty dome capped by a large urn, with immortelles and beautiful black plumes, the whole upheld by six pillars. Twelve black horses, four abreast, caparisoned with heavy black cloth covers with silver fringe, carrying black white-tipped plumes, and led by six colored grooms, drew the magnificent vehicle with its quiet burden towards the cemetery. The procession was five miles in length. No such imposing pageant was ever before beheld in Cleveland. The scores of military and civic societies, the rich dress and trappings, the broad bands of crape, the funeral car, stately and mournful, the slow music of the Marine band, were supremely solemn. Every point along the entire length of Euclid avenue was occupied by spectators, and with bared heads and hushed voices they viewed the cortege. At the cemetery the exercises were brief. A short oration was delivered by Rev. J. H. Jones, chaplain of the Forty-second Regiment, and the casket was borne into the receiving tomb, while the Marine band began "Nearer My God to Thee," in notes whose tender pathos was doubly impressive under the solemn surroundings. Thus was the martyred President laid to rest.



J. A. Garfield.

CHAPTER XXI.

ORGANIZATION OF THE EARLY SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION — BUILDING OF MUSIC HALL—CONSTRUCTION OF THE FAIRMOUNT RESERVOIR — THE SMITH SUNDAY LAW—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD—THE CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE—BUILDING AND BURNING OF THE PARK THEATRE—THE FRESHET ON THE FLATS—INTRODUCTION OF A NEW PAVING MATERIAL—MEETING IN CLEVELAND OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—STRIKE AT THE CLEVELAND ROLLING MILLS—THE CLEVELAND & CANTON RAILWAY.

THE Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga county was organized on the nineteenth day of November, 1879, upon a call made at the instance of H. M. Addison, signed by about sixty-eight prominent citizens of Cleveland. Of those citizens about twenty have since gone to the grave. The meeting was held at the Probate Court room, officers elected and a constitution adopted. The officers were a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer and secretary. The president, Hon. Harvey Rice, has been annually re-elected and is still its honored head. The vice-presidents, Hon. S. J. Andrews and Hon. John W. Allen, and the treasurer and secretary, George C. Dodge, have passed away. The treasurer's report, rendered January 12, 1880, states that there were then 155 members. At the last meeting, July 22, 1887, the total number of persons having joined

the organization was 683, of whom about 103 have died, leaving a surviving membership of 580. The Early Settlers' Association is one of the most useful and commendable organizations in the city. The historical researches and pioneer reminiscences of its members are very valuable and interesting. The annual meetings are held July 22. A very praiseworthy project of the association is the erection of a monument to the memory of General Moses Cleaveland. The idea originated some years ago, but it was not until the spring of 1887 that decisive steps were taken. The monument is under way, and will be formally placed and dedicated at the next annual meeting of the association July 22, 1888. Three-fourths of the cost of the entire work, base, pedestal and statue, four thousand dollars, has already been subscribed. On another page will be found a wood engraving from a photograph of the design of the statue. The following from the last report of chairman A. J. Williams, of the executive committee, will be read with interest:

> The committee is gratified in being able to report great progress in the noble project of erecting a monument in honor of General Moses Cleaveland. The form and dimensions of the work as finally submitted to the Smith Granite Company, of Westerly, Rhode Island, have met the approval of the committee, and all the details of the structure have been agreed upon, and we are happy to report that we are very much encouraged by the citizens of our city in the way of contributions to the requisite monument fund.

The city owes the construction of the beautiful new Music Hall to the benevolence of Mr. Doan and the enterprise of the prominent business men. Early in 1881 Mr.



GENERAL MOSES CLEAVELAND.

(From a photograph of a design of a statue to be erected in the Public Square by the Early Settlers' Association.)

Doan donated for this purpose a lot, southwest of the confluence of Superior and Erie, valued at fifty thousand dollars, and added thereto a gift of ten thousand dollars. The new building was to contain all modern improvements and to be known as the Cleveland Music Hall and Tabernacle. The stipulations of the transfer were simple and easily fulfilled. The right and title is vested in five trustees, three of whom are to be chosen by Mr. Doan or his heirs and two by the Cleveland Vocal Society, all vacancies to be filled by the same parties who chose the predecessors. This board superintended the construction and now regulates all its affairs. The hall under the building was reserved, as also the control over all religious meetings held in the building, the Vocal Society regulating all use for musical purposes. The main hall is on the ground floor, arranged on the amphitheatre plan, with a seating capacity of four thousand three hundred, the largest in in the city. The total cost was $51,333.50.

It became evident as the city increased in size that a new low service reservoir would have to be built. The first meeting of the Water Works and Finance Committees to decide on a site, was held in June, 1882. Options were held on two lots of land, one on Kinsman street and one on Fairmount. Strong claims were presented for each, upon which the Council was not able to decide for a long time, as personal interests seemed to control some votes. Fairmount was finally chosen, and J. D. Cleveland, J. M. Hoyt and F. W. Pelton were made the committee on appraisement of land. This immense supply-lake was put in use in November, 1885.

The Smith Sunday Law was the expression of the sentiment of all sound minded people in Cleveland. It displeased a class which was not sensitive on the question of sanctity nor inclined to accept the judgment of their betters. Against this class the Law and Order Society was organized, on the twenty-fifth of April, 1882. The society was intended from the first to be permanent. General Ed. S. Meyer was the first president. Under this beneficial law it soon transpired that instead of having one Sabbath in thirty years, the citizens had one every week.

The charter for the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, commonly called the "Nickel Plate," from Buffalo to Chicago *via* Cleveland and Fort Wayne, was issued under the general railroad law of New York, April 13, 1881, and the construction was commenced the same year. The road was opened for traffic October 23, 1882. Its rapid building and the remarkable circumstances attending its inception and completion at the hands of the Seney syndicate, and the sale of the controlling interests in it by Judge Stephenson Burke, representing the owners, to William H. Vanderbilt, representing the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, are of such recent date as to be still fresh in the public memory. This control was obtained by the purchase of fourteen million and fifty thousand dollars of its common stock, and twelve million four hundred and eighty thousand dollars of its preferred. Manager D. W. Caldwell was recently appointed as receiver of the road, and its interests are still safely lodged in his hands. Its headquarters are in Cleveland.

The Cleveland & Canton Railway Company, whose road was constructed to Cleveland in 1882, began its corporate history in Carroll county in the year 1850, in the character of a strap-iron road, operated by horse-power, and running from Carrollton to Oneida, a distance of twelve miles. It underwent the usual vicissitudes of small railways until, in 1873, it passed into the hands of the Ohio & Toledo Railroad Company by whom it was extended northerly towards Youngstown and on the south towards some point of connection with the Pan Handle. But before completing this work the Ohio & Toledo Company failed and the road was bought by George L. Ingersoll, of Cleveland, and sold by him to eastern parties. A new company was then formed under the name of the Youngstown & Connotton Valley Railroad Company, but later changed to the Connotton Valley railroad, and Canton fixed upon as its northern terminus, to which place the road was completed in 1880. In the same year the Connotton Northern Railway Company was incorporated to build a line from Canton to Fairport. After constructing the road as far north as Portage county it was determined to change the terminus, and in 1882 it was completed through to Cleveland. The Connotton Northern and the Connotton Valley Railway Companies were consolidated under the name of the Connotton Valley Railway Company, which purchased the Connotton Valley & Straitsville railroad, a line running from Canton through Coshocton and Zanesville to the Straitsville coal regions. On May 9, 1885, the road was sold under order of the court and was purchased by a combination of the bond-

holders and stockholders who reorganized it under the name of the Cleveland & Canton Railroad Company.

What will eventually be one of the greatest schools of science in the West was established by the munificent bequest of Leonard Case, of real estate worth one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, on January 9, 1880, when a deed was filed which placed this value in trust, the income of which was to defray the expenses of the school "in which shall be taught by competent professors and teachers, mathematics, physics, engineering, mechanical and natural drawing, metallurgy and modern languages." The property conveyed in the deed consists of the homestead on Rockwell street, the City Hall and other estate. A more complete account of this institution will be found in the chapter on education.

The first life of the Park Theatre was short and glorious. The final contracts were let in January, 1883, but the work was not begun until April. There was an eighty-foot frontage on the Square, and the building was five stories high with fire-proof offices. The theatre was fitted up in the finest style and was opened to the public by Rhea on the twenty-second of October. On the fifth of the following January a terrific explosion of gas set the whole interior of the building on fire, and it was a total wreck in a few hours. The loss was great, amounting to one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. In connection with it, the Stone church adjacent was burned at a loss of twenty thousand dollars. The theatre was rebuilt in 1885, and is now conducted by Mr. John A. Ellsler.

Cleveland suffered heavily from the floods so common

in February, 1883. The heavy rains of February 2 and 3 swelled Kingsbury Run and the Cuyahoga to twenty times their ordinary size, and great damage was being done in the lumber yards, when fire broke out in the Great Western Oil Works. One tank of 5,000 barrels blew up, and the burning oil spread over the boiling waters and formed a literal lake of fire. Below the Great Western's tanks were the paraffine works of Meriam & Morgan, which were fired by the burning oil. The culverts gorged with lumber and the water rose with wonderful rapidity, threatening everything within reach with immediate destruction, either by fire or water. All fires at the Standard works were extinguished, but in spite of that precaution four stills, three tanks and many smaller buildings took fire, and the whole surface of the water, which had now become a lake, was ablaze. It was a wonderful scene, with the dozen fire engines working under a full head of steam, in torrents of rain, the whole valley ablaze, watched by thousands on both banks of the river. The gorge proved the salvation of the rest of the Standard's plant, which could by no human power have been saved if fire had been communicated to the naptha works. As it was, the loss was immense—eight tanks and four stills, together with coal shoots and tressle work.

The loss to lumber men was great, as the rapid rise of the river ten feet in twenty-four hours precluded any attempt to save it. Over two million feet was carried out into the lake, involving a loss of three hundred thousand dollars. The loss to property owners was very large, for all lower stories were flooded; Scranton avenue was four or five

feet in water from Seneca street to Jennings avenue hill. The people were rescued from a house on Stone's Levee just in time to save them from drowning in the upper story. The flats were almost desolated—railroad embankments washed away, and bridges off their abutments; lumber piled up in promiscuous masses or on the lake; steam tugs and other boats shoved up on dry land or smashed into splinters, and everywhere the charred ruins of oil tanks and stills. Never has such a combination of elements united for the destruction of property. The loss was five hundred thousand dollars to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Although street improvement has been constant, the work of these two years is worthy of special mention because of the long controversy that preceded the letting of the contracts. Nicholson had proven unendurable and asphalt was not any better, and finally Medina block stone won the day. Over thirteen miles of this block were laid on the following streets: Broadway, Bank, Erie, Euclid, Park, Prospect, Superior, Seneca, Woodland, Perry, Frankfort, Lorain, Pearl and Payne avenue. The improvement to the streets justified the expenditure involved, in all $723,310.59.

Judged by the interest taken by our citizens, the American Medical Association, which met on June 5, 1883, was of absorbing interest. There were undoubtedly more educated, scientific men in the city at that time than ever before or since. Among the number were Dr. Wm. B. Atkinson, Dr. John L. Atlee, Dr. Richard J. Dunglison, Dr. Eugene Grisson, Dr. Samuel D. Gross, Dr. Robert Murray,

All States were represented but one, and all the territories but two. The city was full of Esculapians for four days, over a thousand being in attendance. The general meetings were held in Case Hall, while different sections held sessions in the Board of Education rooms, Frohsinn Hall, United States Court Room, City Council Chambers and other places.

On the evening of June 5 a public reception was given at the Opera House. A band was in attendance and luncheon was served in the Rink. This reception was largely attended by the citizens; the honors of the occasion were done by Drs. X. C. Scott, E. D. Dutton, S. D. Gross, S. N. Davis, J. L. Atlee. Other evenings of the week some prominent men on Euclid and Prospect threw open their houses and entertained the doctors royally. Some of these were Judge R. P. Ranney, Colonel W. H. Harris, W. J. Boardman, G. E. Herrick, E. B. Hale, Judge McMath, General M. D. Leggett, Stewart Chisholm, W. G. Rose, W. P. Southworth, Henry A. Stephens, Charles Hickox, A. C. Armstrong, Rev. Charles Pomeroy, W. B. Hale. The week's meeting wound up with an excursion on the Nickle Plate to the suburban residence of D. P. Eells.

One of the most important developments of the labor trouble in our city was the strike of the Cleveland Rolling Mill's operatives in May, 1882. The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers and the Knights of Labor had gained a strong foothold among these men. The cause of the trouble was the refusal of the managers to sign the scale presented to them by the men. The mills

closed down and the whole immense concern—consisting of three rod mills, one rail, two wire mills, two blooming mills, one bar mill, Bessemer Steel Works, five Siemens-Martin steel smelting furnaces. one blast furnace, and one foundry and one machine shop—lay idle for over a month, and over five thousand men were thrown out of employment. The effect on business in Newburg was instantaneous and paralyzing. When the managers determined to start the mills with non-union men, the strikers assumed a defiant attitude. Every method was resorted to of restraining and preventing the new men from work, and there were a number of assaults made. But the vigilance of the police and the increase of the force in that quarter averted any riotous acts. In a short time the strikers weakened and gave up the fight, some returning to work and many seeking employment elsewhere.

CHAPTER XXII.

STRIKE OF TELEGRAPH OPERATORS — FREE SCHOOL SUPPLIES — THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION ON THE FLATS—BUILDING OF THE CITY FIRE-BOAT—LABOR ERUPTION AT NEWBURG—GENERAL GRANT MEMORIAL SERVICES — REBUILDING OF THE NEW WESTERN RESERVE MEDICAL COLLEGE — REDISTRICTING THE CITY — CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW CENTRAL VIADUCT — THE BOARD OF INDUSTRY — FUR ROBBERY—REFORM IN ELECTIONS—TABLE OF POPULATION—LIST OF MAYORS OF CLEVELAND.

THE telegraph strike, though general, had a special effect on Cleveland, owing to the volume of its business. An average day's work for the Western Union was nine thousand messages, exclusive of the associated press. But though this was not all local business, there were three other lines, the Mutual Union, the American Rapid and the Postal Telegraph, to swell the grand total. The telegraphers in Cleveland formed a lodge of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers, and according to arrangements struck on July 19, 1883. The entire Western Union force left but two, and the American Rapid's also. Though some help was obtained, little could be done, because other offices were not occupied. No movement of wage-workers met with such hearty sympathy and support as this. The demands made were regarded as just, calling as they did for a restoration

of the twenty-five per cent. reduction made, as pay for Sunday work, for eight-hour day work and seven-hour night work. The meetings of strikers were attended and addressed by some of the most prominent members of the bar. On July 30 one of the largest mass meetings ever held in Cleveland was addressed by Hon. M. A. Foran and others, in their favor.

The effect on local business was not very marked, except on the Oil Exchange and in brokers' offices. Some of these margin men lost heavily, and all were in a state of great anxiety until the American Rapid acceded to the demands of the strikers and transmitted the most urgent messages. It was never so clearly shown what important men telegraphers were until thirty-two of them threatened the financial ruin of some of our wealthiest citizens.

The incoming members of the new Board of Education in 1884 were elected on the issue of free school supplies. The war note was sounded by the election of Mr. Mahler as president of the board. The new members were active advocates, and no later than the twenty-eighth of April, the Free Supply question was brought to issue by a resolution providing for the advertising for bids in all the daily papers. The proposals made on blanks furnished by the board were for crayons, ink, pens, etc., by the quantity, and were to be accompanied by specimens.

The question of legality was referred to the committee on judiciary, which decided it legal, and the board felt no further reluctance in the matter. Sealed proposals were received and the contract let to four firms. The first shipment of supplies was distributed, and the bills due were

about to be paid out of the school fund when indignant taxpayers interfered.

In opposition to this action of the board, on September 20 James Parker applied for a temporary injunction to restrain the payment of bills then due under contract, on the plea of illegality, the petitioner claiming that the statutes gave no authority for the distribution of free supplies, save to pupils of indigent parents. Judge Hamilton granted this injunction after an exhaustive review of the case, not, however, enjoining the payment on goods received to date. This settled the vexed question that for months had filled the "voice of the people" columns in the daily papers.

On Sunday evening, September 7, 1884, the most disastrous fire in the history of the city swept over that portion known as the flats. The destruction of property was swift and terrible, including everything on a space of over fifty acres, and seriously threatening the business portion of the city. The fire, of supposed incendiary origin, was first discovered in the lumber yard of Woods, Perry & Company. The vicinity of this yard was filled with lumber and, though the fire was comparatively small when first discovered, the dry piles of pine burnt as rapidly as the driest of pine can burn, and the fire spread in spite of the efforts of the Fire Department. Though no breeze was stirring the fire was soon seen to be assuming dangerous proportions, as it was spreading in every direction. Every engine and hose-cart was called out and despatches sent to Elyria, Erie, Delaware, Columbus, Youngstown, Painesville, Akron and Toledo for assistance. The fire reached

the docks before a half dozen streams of water were turned onto it. By eight o'clock the yard of Potter & Birdsal was in full blaze. The heat was so intense that the Fire Department was practically useless. Burning brands soon communicated the fire to the yard of C. G. King & Company on the other side of Carter street. The fire now amounted to a conflagration and brought three-fourths of the city to the rescue, or, more properly, to the scene. The military were called out to be in readiness should they be needed. A brisk breeze carried the fire, first to the Novelty Iron Works, then to the machine shop of W. R. Enyon & Company, across the river to Stanley's Lard Refinery, thus jeopardizing the very heart of the city, as buildings stand thick from that point to Superior street. The firemen had been driven out by the heat which was so intense as to be felt on Superior street. Many of their hose were ruined by the fire, and so they confined their attention to preserving the buildings on Scranton avenue, which proved to be one boundary of the burnt district, by their heroic efforts. But in spite of a strong west wind the fire crept toward the Bee Line railroad, destroying the yards of House & Davison, then crossed into the yards of Hubbell & Westover and Cahoon & Hutchinson. By eleven o'clock steamers had arrived from nine surrounding towns and were set to work to stop any further progress toward the west. At one time nineteen steamers were at work along the Bee Line railroad.

It was not until three o'clock Monday morning that the fire was fully controlled. By that time over two million dollars worth of property had been destroyed. The scene of

the fire was appalling. Fifty acres of lumber piles, some a hundred feet high, and numerous buildings sent up a blaze two or three hundred feet into the sky which was visible for seventy-five miles. The surrounding buildings were covered with spectators, the streets jammed with them, the firemen yelling, the engines puffing, and above all the horrible roar of the flames. Never has Cleveland so narrowly escaped the destruction that visited Chicago and Boston. Just two weeks after, the experiment of incendiarism was tried at the other end of the flats, and all but successfully, too. The fires broke out in four different places almost simultaneously, and were not extinguished until considerable loss of property was sustained. Monroe Bros. & Co. lost $63,000, and Brown, Strong & Co, $90,000.

On September 19 of this year some consternation was caused by an earthquake shock felt in different parts of the city. Three or more shocks, properly undulations, were felt, more or less distinct according to the altitude of the observer. No damage was done. In some of the high blocks a very perceptible rocking was experienced, accompanied by rattling windows and slamming doors. In other parts of the city, notably Prospect and Euclid, the affrighted inhabitants ran out in the streets screaming that the houses were tumbling about their heads; but no buildings fell.

In 1886, about the time of the demolition of Charleston, South Carolina, by an eruption of the earth, a very palpable shock visited the city, doing some damage to dishes, pictures, statuary, chandeliers, etc.



Geo. W. Gardner

June 30, 1885, an advertisement to the effect that there would be a cut of ten per cent. in wages—making an aggregate reduction of forty-five per cent. within a year—precipitated another strike at the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company's works.

The strike soon assumed alarming proportions, three thousand of the most ungovernable element—the Poles and Bohemians—being out. Headed by the leaders, they one day marched in procession to the city offices of the company, and asked that their demands be conceded. But obtaining no satisfaction, they proceeded to the office of Mayor Gardner and requested him to arbitrate the matter. Mr. Gardner cordially extended them sympathy, gave them some sound advice concerning their proper conduct as citizens, and promised to do his best to settle the strike.

It very soon became evident that serious trouble would arise, as the idle men were addressed daily by inflammable and seditious speakers, who denounced capitalists and preached anarchy. Emboldened by the wild, riot-inciting words of these agitators, particularly of one William Gorsuch, a large body marched to the works of the Union Steel Screw Company, and in the alleged belief that it was operated by the Chisholms in connection with the rolling mills, broke into the works and ordered the employés out, attacking all who resisted or disobeyed. Fayette Brown, the president, was quite seriously injured. The leaders were arrested the next day. Mayor Gardner now took a vigorous course. He told the strikers that they would not again be allowed to appear armed on the streets, and that any further riotous acts would be costly to the aggressors. Mr.

Gardner mingled with the men and often visited Newburg, giving them wise and kind advice, but impressing upon them the fact that no violence would be tolerated. His good judgment in dealing with them averted several imminent outbreaks He called daily sessions of the Police Board, that prompt action might be taken to quell any disturbance, and the preparations were equal to any emergency. Some weeks after, the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company attempted to start up with new men, and a squad of police was kept on hand for protection. This precaution soon proved not unnecessary, for about one thousand strikers besieged the gates for admittance, and encountered the force of thirty policemen, who soon dispersed the mob, leaving a dozen or more wounded on the ground. Some blood was shed, but no lives were lost. This was the last attempt at violence. The strikers soon became so needy that a relief committee was organized to supply their daily wants. But finally, September 27, the former scale of wages was restored by the company, the strike was declared off, and the mills put in motion. This was one of the largest and most dangerous of labor disturbances in the history of the city.

The memorial services in honor of General Grant, August 9, 1885, were fittingly extensive and imposing. The feeling of sympathy and patriotism prompted the citizens to a general participation. From sunrise until one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, guns were fired every thirty minutes. Church and fire bells tolled from 9:30 until 12, when the minute guns in Lake View began firing. From a stand in front

of the City Hall the mayor and others reviewed the immense procession of veterans and civilians who had fallen in line once more to martial music. At 1:45 the vast crowd was addressed from the auditorium in the Park by Rev. Cyrus S. Bates, Hon. M. A. Foran, Hon. Amos Townsend, H. C. White, Governor Sheldon, and General Ed. S. Meyer. In the evening memorial services were held in the Tabernacle under the auspices of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union. The enormous meeting was addressed by Colonel Winship and General Leggett. The day was generally observed, scarcely a window or door in the business part of the city being undraped.

The Board of Industry, composed of one hundred of the foremost business men of Cleveland, was the outgrowth of a movement of a number of citizens for municipal reform on the Federal plan. Early in 1887 the Federal plan assumed shape in a bill to be introduced in the State Legislature making the heads of departments appointive instead of elective, placing the appointing power in the hands of the mayor, and causing many other changes in the system of our city government. Several meetings were called at the Board of Trade rooms; and when the reform project was given up for the lack of proper support, the prime movers, not content that their work should bear no fruit, proposed the organization of a "Committee of One Hundred," composed of business men, independent of politics, the purpose of whose existence should be the discussion, investigation and promulgation of all matters conducing to the commercial, municipal and general welfare of the city. The idea met with immediate favor and

the committee was appointed, the organization being named the Board of Industry and Improvements. General James Barnett was chosen president; Thomas Axworthy, vice-president; X. X. Crum, secretary; and C. H. Bulkley, treasurer. The organization at once commenced the discussion of local matters of importance to the business interests of the city, and urged legislation on many in pressing need of attention. Their vigorous and admirable work is fresh in the minds of our readers. One worthy of particular commendation was their publication of statistics showing the enormous volume of business transacted in Cleveland, her immense manufacturing products and marked advantages for business of all kinds. They also took steps to ascertain whether natural gas could be found near enough to the city to render it profitable, and although the question, after the most thorough investigation, was decided in the negative, the indomitable energy and push of the board, together with its findings, did much good in the way of stimulating an increased interest in general matters of common benefit. The board's name is descriptive of it.

The Superior Street Viaduct was dedicated to the public in 1878. It would appear improbable that any other public work of like magnitude should have had its inception in the year following, but that is the fact. The Belt Line or Central Viaduct, which will soon provide the city with a second grand highway over the river valley, had its origin March 3, 1879, when a resolution by J. M. Curtiss was introduced in and adopted by the City Council, "that the City Civil Engineer be and is hereby requested to

report the most feasible plan of improving the communication between the South Side and the central part of the city." This document did not even suggest a structure of any kind. To have hinted at another bridge of any description to span the gulf at this time, would have required more temerity than any city officer possessed. The project was not revived until 1883, when a resolution passed the City Council submitting the question, "Elevated Roadway—Yes, No," to popular vote at the spring election, and was carried in the affirmative by over six hundred votes. Soon after, a resolution passed the Council recommending a bill appropriating one million dollars for the work. A bill requiring a three-fourths vote of the Council was accordingly drafted at once, which was introduced in the State Legislature and passed by both branches April 11, in the exceedingly short time of one day. There was no further important legislation on the subject till 1885. In the meantime, however, there were many heated discussions on the question of the most practicable route. In July, 1885, a declaratory resolution was adopted by the Common Council for the construction of a bridge from near the junction of Hill and Ohio streets on the East Side, in a straight line to Jennings avenue on the South Side, and thence to Abbey street on the West Side. An ordinance authorizing the construction of the work passed the Common Council December 14, 1885. Contracts were promptly made with the lowest bidders and the work commenced early in 1886. Great credit is due the municipal officers who projected, carried forward and executed this vast improvement, for their good judgment in letting the contracts

at a time when the prices of iron and other materials were low, their careful and correct calculations, and their promptness in getting the work under way. There has been no change in the estimates and plans of City Civil Engineer C. G. Force, and the entire structure and right of way will not cost a cent more than originally estimated by him, nor exceed the appropriation of one million dollars—a fact unprecedented in the history of city improvements of equal magnitude. It will be completed and dedicated to public use in 1888. When finished, this viaduct will perfect a belt line extending around the entire business portion of the city, greatly facilitating communication between the West, South and East sides, which are naturally divided and rendered uneasy of access from one to the other by the topography of the city, to the immense commercial advantage of the whole city.

The rebuilding of the Western Reserve Medical College was rendered possible by the benevolence of two citizens—Mr. H. B. Hurlbut, who left ten thousand dollars for that purpose, and especially Mr. J. L. Woods, who not only gave one hundred and fifty thousand dollars but was foremost in the enterprise. Besides these gentlemen, Hon. H. B. Payne and Oliver P. Payne made tenders of adjacent lots, and the latter five thousand dollars in cash, extra. The gift of Mr. Woods was made in April, 1884, and immediate steps were taken toward erecting the new building. Architects Richardson and Cudell drew up plans, and it had been decided to build pressed brick with *terra cotta* trimmings, four stories high with a one hundred and sixty foot tower. Work was about to be commenced, the college



Respectfully W. J. Scott

holding its sessions in temporary apartments, when the great "flats fire" of September 7 delayed any further action in the matter by compelling Mr. Woods to appropriate the money set apart for this purpose to the restocking of his lumber yards. Agreeable to his promise, Mr. Woods furnished the funds so that work could be begun early in the following year, and added twenty-five thousand dollars to his already large gift. The plans were now changed and new ones drawn up calling for Twinsburg brown stone. The style is Romanesque. The building is three stories above ground, 82x134 feet, and is one of the best equipped buildings in the city. The edifice was finished and dedicated March 8, 1887.

The great need of better protection against fire on the line of the lake and river front was made painfully evident on the seventh of September, 1884, when the great fire on the flats occurred. The matter was brought to the attention of the Council before the fire was out. On September 8 a resolution was introduced to instruct the City Engineer to draw up plans for a fire-boat. That officer was not regarded an expert in ship-building, and nothing came of the resolution. On November 10 the Fire Commissioners asked permission to build a boat not to cost more than twenty-five thousand dollars, giving as a reason for this request the statement that three hundred and eighty-six alarms had been turned in in six years to which a boat could have responded, and that these fires involved a loss of over two million dollars. The resolution was introduced and *lost*. Later, however, an appropriation of twenty-nine thousand dollars was made from the Sinking

Fund of 1862, with which to build and equip a boat. A committee made two trips to New York to inspect the fire-boat of that city, and the contracts were let when Judge Griswold caused to be issued an injunction restraining the city from the use of the Sinking Fund for this purpose, claiming it to be unlawful. An act of Legislature removed this difficulty, and the work proceeded.

The architect who drew up the plans was William Cowles, a marine architect of New York City. The length of the boat, over all, is seventy-nine feet. Its maximum speed is eleven miles per hour. The pumps are very powerful, their capacity of discharge being thirty-two hundred gallons of water per minute, which is more than the capacity of three of the largest steam fire engines in the city. The boat—named the *Weatherley*—was put in service in November, 1886. It is estimated that this apparatus more than paid the cost of its construction within six weeks. This is one of the most important additions to our fire service.

No occurrence of its kind has awakened the interest of the people half as much as the robbery committed at the fur store of Benedict & Reudy on the twenty-ninth of January, 1887. The value of the goods stolen was not extraordinary, being between seven and eight thousand dollars; but the mystery was profound. The chain of startling events linked to this robbery, which have been transpiring ever since, are perfectly familiar to the public. It only remains to add here that the series of crimes starting with the fur robbery will go down among the most notorious in the criminal history of the city.

The city has been twice redistricted in three years. February 4, 1884, by reason of the size of some wards, an ordinance was passed dividing the city into twenty-five wards and changing most of the boundary lines. Again in September, 1885, many of the wards were subdivided "for registration and election purposes." But this ordinance was repealed by one passed February 24, 1886, creating forty wards. It is hoped by all who desire to keep in mind the location of wards that there will not be another ripping up of lines very soon.

The registration law of 1886, which compels all electors to register before voting, has had a very beneficial effect in Cleveland, and won the favor of all good citizens. It prohibits boisterous gatherings at the polls, and enables the judges and clerks to conduct elections in a quiet and business like manner.

The following table of population of Cleveland shows its growth from 1796 to 1887:

1796	4
1830 United States Census	1,075
1846 " " "	10,135
1850 " " "	17,054
1860 " " "	43,838
1870 " " "	92,825
1880 " " "	160,141
1881 Police Enumeration	167,413
1882 " "	185,851
1883 " "	194,684
1884 " "	200,429
1885 " "	205,446
1886 " "	214,013
1887 Estimate of City Directory	239,226

In the "Official List" will be found the names of all city and many county officials from 1836 to November, 1887. It has been thought proper, however, to give a list of mayors from the city charter to the present. They were as follows:

John Willey	1836–1837
Joshua Mills	1838–1839
Nicholas Dockstader	1840
John W. Allen	1841
Joshua Mills	1842
Nelson Hayward	1843
Samuel Starkweather	1844–1845
George Hoadley	1846
Josiah A. Harris	1847
Lorenzo A. Kelsey	1848
Flavel W. Bingham	1849
William Case	1850–1851
Abner C. Brownell	1852–1854
William B. Castle	1855–1856
Samuel Starkweather	1857–1858
George B. Senter	1859–1860
Edward S. Flint	1861
I. U. Masters	1862–1863
Herman Chapin	1864–1867
Stephen Buhrer	1868–1871
F. W. Pelton	1872–1873
Charles A. Otis	1873–1874
N. P. Payne	1875–1876
W. G. Rose	1877–1878
R. R. Herrick	1879–1882
John Farley	1883–1884
George W. Gardner	1885–1886
B. D. Babcock	1887 ——

EDUCATION IN CLEVELAND.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

NO feature of the city of Cleveland is more typical of the city itself than the public schools. The present chapter as well as the present work, is but an expansion of the phrases that describe the three great periods into which the history of the city may be divided: SMALL BEGINNINGS, a LONG PERIOD of SLOW GROWTH, and a HALF CENTURY of CONSTANT PROGRESS, culminating in large and fair proportions.

I.—BEFORE THE CHARTER, 1796–1836.

The men who began the Cleveland settlement brought with them not only their New England education, but also their New England ideas about education. So we are no way surprised when tradition tells us of a school of five pupils when there were but three families on the ground. Who taught this first school, and where, as well as its precise date, can now never be ascertained. Neither from history nor tradition do we hear any intima-

tion of any other school until the year 1814, when we find one taught by a Mr. Capman; a name and nothing more. Mrs. Abigail Wright, who died at an advanced age on the West Side in 1880, used to relate that, when a girl of seventeen, she came to Cleveland in 1815, on her way to Ridgeville, now Lorain County, she put up at the log cabin of a Mr. Shepard, whom she had known in Vermont. Shepard told her that the people of the village wanted a school; he and his wife counted up twenty children that would attend, and they urged her to stay and teach one. Some of the neighbors added their solicitations to Shepard's, and she was disposed to accept the invitation; but the proposition did not meet the views of her father, and she went on with him to her destination. No doubt there had been several "schools" before 1815, but of necessity they were small, of short duration, and irregular.

The first public record relating to education now extant, and probably the first one ever made, is an enactment of the Trustees of the village of the date of January 13, 1817, to the effect "that the several sums of money which were by individuals subscribed for the building of a school-house in said village shall be refunded to the subscribers, and that the corporation shall be the sole proprietor of the said school-house; which said subscribers shall be paid out of the treasury of the corporation at the end of three years from and after the thirteenth of June, 1817." Then follows a schedule of the subscribers, twenty-five in all, their subscriptions ranging from $2.50 to $20.00 each, and aggregating $198.70. Evidently the original purpose

was for the corporation and the subscribers to build the school-house together; the latter had already paid in their money; but for some reason now unknown that plan was abandoned, and each of the two parties went on his own separate way. The Trustees now proceeded to build a school-house, the first ever built on the site of the city—an old-fashioned 24x30 school-house, just such a one as was once common in all the northern States, and just such as can be found in some parts of the country to-day—in a grove of oak trees on the lot now covered by the Kennard House, and facing St. Clair street. However, the schools taught in this house were practically private schools; the Trustees gave the rent to such teachers as were engaged from time to time, the teachers charging such tuition fees as were agreed upon, save in the cases of children who were unable to pay tuition, who attended free. How the Trustees contrived to build this house is a mystery. The first mention of a school-tax in the legislation of Ohio is found in the first general school law of the State, enacted in 1821, while it was not until 1838 that the law authorized a tax for the purchase of lots on which to erect school-houses. The village contained a population of two hundred and fifty in 1817; and it is nowise difficult to imagine what the schools taught in the St. Clair Street building were, especially if one has seen the pioneer or semi-pioneer schools of Ohio or other State. It was said in 1876 that several persons were still living who learned to read in this primitive school-house, and it is possible that some such are living to-day.

The subscribers who retired from the partnership with

the corporation, together with other citizens, not content with the village school, went on to build, also on St. Clair street, directly opposite the village school-house, a school-house of their own, called first the Cleveland Academy, and afterwards the Old Academy. This was completed in 1821, a brick building two stories in height, containing three or four school-rooms. The picture of this building, still extant, together with the traditionary descriptions, show the Academy to have been a structure of which a young Ohio village of three hundred or four hundred people, in 1821, not containing a single wealthy man, might well be proud. The teachers in the Academy were kept in their places by tuition fees. Mr. Harvey Rice was one of them. The village school and the Academy went on side by side a dozen years or more, citizens exercising their own choice as to the one that they patronized. All this time, too, or at least for much of it, there were various primary schools in different parts of the town, kept up, of course, at the private cost of those who used them. Apparently the corporation had exhausted its interest or power, or both interest and power, in building the humble school-house of 1817; at least, we hear nothing more of it in the educational field until 1830, when the Trustees repudiated a "supposed contract" for purchasing the Academy that had been entered into by some one representing or pretending to represent them, the ground of said reputation being that no corporation tax had been levied to pay either the principal or the interest that the purchase would incur.

Mr. S. H. Mather, in a communication to Mr. Freese,

found in his 'Early History of the Cleveland Public Schools', thus describes the origin of the first Cleveland free school:

"A Sunday-school was organized in the old Bethel church, probably in 1833 or 1834, a kind of mission or ragged school. The children, however, were found so ignorant that Sunday-school teaching, as such, was out of the question. The time of the teacher was obliged to be spent in teaching the children how to read. To remedy this difficulty and make the Sunday-school available, a day school was started. It was supported by voluntary contributions, and was a charity school in fact, to which none sent but the very poorest people."* This school was continued on this basis until the city, in 1836, assumed the charge of it and made it a city free school.

The foregoing is a meagre sketch of the educational work done in Cleveland down to 1836. But we urge in extenuation that the materials for a full sketch, even if we had space to use them, do not exist. If we had a full account of the schools and education of those years, the small part played by the corporation would be even more striking than it is here made to appear. However, we must remember that, although the Legislature often conferred addi-

*A different account is given in 'Cleveland, Past and Present,' 1869, p. 257. "The first public school of Cleveland, the Cleveland Free school, was established in March, 1830, for the education of male and female children of every religious denomination and was supported by the city. It was held for years in the basement of the Bethel church, which was then a frame building measuring 30x40 feet, situated at the corner of Diamond street and Superior Street hill." From what sources this very particular account is drawn, we cannot say; the one given in the text is found in the public school publications, and it rests on the direct testimony of Mr. Mather.

tional school powers on local authorities in the years between 1821 and 1836, said powers were still exceedingly small as measured by the standard of to-day. The present State Commissioner of Common Schools, Honorable E. T. Tappan, says very appositely: "The laws previous to 1838, and to a less extent after that year, contemplated that a large portion of the district school expenses should be paid by voluntary contributions. It was made the duty of the district treasurer or directors to keep an account of such moneys, and they were held responsible for their proper expenditure."

II.—THE SCHOOLS ORGANIZED UNDER THE CHARTER OF 1836.

Cleveland became a city in April, 1836. Sections XIX to XXIV of the charter relate to common schools. The Common Council was authorized to levy a tax of not more than one mill on the dollar on the tax duplicate of the city for the purchase of school sites and building school-houses, and an additional mill for the support of a school in each of the three wards into which the city was divided, for a term not less than six months, accessible to all white children not under four years of age; the Council should fix by ordinance the commencement and termination of the school year, and determine the time and duration of vacations; it should also appoint every year a board called the Board of Managers of Common Schools of the City of Cleveland, in which the detailed administration of school affairs should vest. This Board of Managers, for example, should make regulations for the government of the school;

examine and employ teachers; fix the salaries of teachers, subject to the approval of the Council; make repairs on school-houses and furnish supplies, but subject to the consent of the Council when the repairs and supplies together for a school-house amounted to more than ten dollars a year, and should certify to the Council all expenses incurred in support of the schools. These were very meagre powers certainly, compared with those of the Cleveland School Board to-day. Here it should be remarked that at no time, from that day to this, has any attention been paid, in administering the schools of Cleveland, to disabilities imposed by law upon colored children, whether by the charter of 1836 or other law; the schools have always been as open and free to colored children as to white children, and such a thing as a "colored" public school has never been known in the city. Furthermore, in 1848 all children less than six years of age were excluded from the schools of the city by especial enactment of the Legislature.

It is clear that the charter contemplated a system of free public schools. In May the Mayor sent to the Common Council a communication in relation to the subject, and in June it was resolved, "that a committee be, and is hereby appointed, to employ a teacher and an assistant, to continue the free school to the end of the quarter, or until a school system for the city should be organized at the expense of the city." This "free school" was the charity school in the Bethel already mentioned. A few extracts from the proceedings of the Council will show the progress of events.

June 22, 1836, an ordinance for the levy and collec-

tion of a school tax was presented; September 22, following, the report of Mr. Gazalay, the principal of the Bethel school, was submitted, showing an enrollment of two hundred and twenty-nine children the previous "quarter," and that the expenses of the school were $131.12; October 5 the Council appointed J. W. Willey, Anson Haydon, and Daniel Worley the first Board of School Managers; March 29, 1837, this Board reported that it had continued the common free school another "quarter" at an expense of $185.77, urging the need of a more liberal outlay for schools, and pressing the great need of school-houses; and in April following the second Board was appointed, Samuel Cowles, Samuel Williamson, and Phillip Battles. At this time the Bethel school was the only one belonging to the city, and the city did not own a single school building (for we hear no more of the house of 1817) or lot on which to build one As the population of the city in 1836 was five thousand, and as the number of youth of legal school age was more than two thousand, it is not probable that the total attendance of children on schools of all sorts was less than eight hundred. It is, therefore, plain that the private primary schools and the Academy, were, in 1837, the main educational reliance of the people. But in due time the Council passed a school ordinance which, as it is the first one of the kind in the history of the city, we quote entire:

An ordinance to provide for the establishment of Common Schools.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Cleveland, that the School Committee of the Council is hereby authorized to procure, by lease, suitable buildings or rooms for the use of the city, to be

cupied as school-rooms, as hereinafter provided, under the authority of the city; provided, that such buildings or rooms shall be appropriated by the Board of Managers of Common Schools. The expense of the lease of the same shall not exceed one-half the amount which the City Council is authorized to appropriate annually for the construction of buildings for school purposes.

Section 2. The School Committee of the Council is further authorized and instructed to provide, at the expense of the city, the needful apparatus and furniture for the buildings or rooms thus provided, and the added expense of which shall not exceed the limits prescribed in the first section of this act.

Section 3. It is further ordained that the Board of Managers of Common Schools in the city is hereby authorized to establish immediately, in the premises provided aforesaid, such schools of elementary education as to them shall seem necessary, and procure instructors for the same. The term or session of such schools shall commence on the 24th of July inst., and continue four months, to wit: till the 24th day of November next.

Section 4. It being provided that such schools are to be supplied from the revenue of the city set aside for such purposes, so that the expense of tuition and fuel in said schools shall not be permitted to exceed said specified revenue.

Passed July 7th, 1837.

The Board of Managers proceeded at once to organize the schools and set them in motion under this ordinance. That was fifty years ago, and since that time the schools have fairly kept pace with the growth of the city.

The First Annual Report of the schools of Cleveland was made in April, 1838. It shows the following among other results: Three school districts; six schools the first term, and eight schools the second term; a school year of about eight months; three male and five female teachers the second term, the first paid forty dollars per calendar month, and the second five dollars per week; eight hundred and

forty names on the registers, with an average attendance of four hundred and sixty-eight; a local school levy of half a mill, and a total school income of $2,830; teachers' salaries, both terms, $1,509.44. The Managers say the boys and girls have been taught separately, save in the two "child's schools," or schools for the youngest scholars; that the schools have been "inspected" and the teachers "examined" as the charter requires; and that a census taken under their direction the previous October contains the names of 2,134 persons in the city between the ages of four and twenty-one. They state the possible school income for the next year at $4,300, which will support twelve district schools. Such a number of schools, they say, will accommodate an average of seven hundred and twenty pupils, which is a third of the whole number privileged to attend. Unfortunately, however, these anticipations for the ensuing year were not fully realized. The report for 1839 says "the common English branches of education" had been taught in all the schools, and that considerable progress had been made in the higher branches, as History, the Natural Sciences, etc., in some of them. It is plain that the Board construed the ordinance under which it acted, liberally, for that spoke only of an "elementary education." A programme that has been wafted down from the year 1840, shows that the History of the United States, Algebra, and Natural Philosophy were taught in addition to the common branches.

All this time the city did not own a single school-room, but in 1839 the Council bought the Academy on St. Clair street for six thousand dollars. The same year the Coun-

cil, in the face of strong opposition, began to build two school-houses, one on Prospect street and one on Rockwell street. The Prospect Street building is still used for school purposes, the oldest school-house in the city. These two buildings, completed in 1840, together with the Academy, accommodated but twelve teachers and six hundred pupils, while the school statistics of that year show sixteen teachers and ten hundred and forty pupils. Of course, the city was still renting school-rooms. Some of the schools were ungraded, but at the principal buildings there were a Senior and a Primary department, each department having two schools, one for boys and one for girls. The programmes that have survived show much confusion in classification and in text-books. From 1840 to 1846 we know little of what was going on in the schools, but there was no doubt a steady expansion of the course of study and a steady improvement of the classification. Not a school-house built in that period is now standing; and such houses as were built, if any, were temporary structures.

In 1846 an important step forward was taken. George Hoadly, Esq., on assuming the duties of Mayor of the city in the spring of that year, earnestly recommended to the favorable consideration of the Council the propriety of establishing a school of a higher grade—an academic department—the scholars to be selected from the common schools according to merit. A resolution in conformity with this recommendation was adopted by the Council, rooms were rented in the basement of the building now occupied by the Homœopathic College on Prospect street,

then a church, and there the school went into operation July 13, 1846, with Andrew Freese as principal. This was a school for boys only, and eighty-three attended the first term. Girls were admitted the next year. At first the high school was strongly opposed, some of its enemies declaring that it was illegal, and some inexpedient. Most of the heavy tax-payers, while claiming to be in favor of free schools, were not willing, they said, to pay taxes to support high schools or colleges. The subject was much discussed in public meetings and in the press, as well as in the Council; but the matter was never settled until the winter of 1848–49, when a law was obtained from the Legislature authorizing and requiring the Council to maintain a high school. The Council now made the school a permanent part of the city system, but kept it well down to the point of starvation for a number of years, during which the average yearly expenditure for that purpose was but nine hundred dollars, the average attendence of pupils, however, running all the time, from eighty to ninety. In time the opposition slackened and the appropriations became more liberal. The lot on which the building now occupied by the Board of Education and the Public Library stands was purchased for this school, and a cheap wooden building was put up for its temporary accommodation in 1852. The present building was completed in 1856, and it was the home of the Central High School until all the high schools east of the river were consolidated in the beautiful building on Willson avenue, in 1878. It is worthy of remark that this school, established in 1846, was the first free public high school in Ohio; for more

than forty years it has done an invaluable work for the youth of Cleveland, teaching thousands and graduating hundreds of pupils. The successive principals of this school have been Andrew Freese, E. E. White, W. S. Palmer, Theodore Sterling, W. A. C. Converse, S. G. Williams, Z. P. Taylor and M. S. Campbell, the last of whom has now presided over it very successfully for four years.

This school is now one of the largest high schools in the country, employing about twenty-five teachers and enrolling, on any given day, about eight hundred pupils. In the following paragraphs the first principal gives this picture of the school in its infancy:

All the work of the school was done by two teachers up to the fall of 1852, when an additional assistant was employed. The course of study embraced all the branches usually taught in high schools, excepting the languages, which were not added till 1856. With so small a teaching force, it was, of course, impossible to cover the exercises in any regular order of classification. As a partial remedy for omissions and breaks, classes were heard out of school hours, sometimes assembling after tea in the evening.

The necessities of the school were pressing, and the efforts put forth by teachers and scholars to supply them in part were courageous. This much, at least, should be said. In prosecuting the study of Natural Science, some illustrative apparatus seemed indispensable. The boys of the school supplied it. They purchased a few pieces from time to time, until the collection was worth upwards of five hundred dollars. They earned it. They earned it by giving lectures, chiefly upon topics in chemistry, by doing small jobs in surveying, and occasionally they secured donations of money from their friends. They purchased materials and laid up with their own hands a small brick laboratory, and finished it off complete for their use. There is scarcely a principle in mechanical philosophy that they did not illustrate by machinery of their own construction; indeed, the same may be said of nearly every other branch of physical science. For two or three years they published a small monthly paper.

This yielded a good deal of fun and some money. It was useful, too, in other ways.

For many years the schools had no uniform course of study, and the classification was very imperfect. In 1848-49 we come upon this scheme: Primary, Intermediate, Senior, and High schools, each divided into three classes. Some progress had also been made towards a uniformity of text-books. Until 1841 there had been no general supervision of the schools save such as the Managers gave, but in that year the Council created the office of Acting Manager of the Public Schools. This officer was a member of the Board, was its secretary; as Acting Manager his duties were to provide fuel and supplies, to look after the repairs, and to exercise a general oversight of the discipline and instruction of the pupils. He was paid a small compensation for his services. Charles Bradburn was Acting Manager from 1841 to 1848; George Willey from 1848 to 1852; James Fitch from 1852 to 1853. These gentlemen were all actively engaged in business or in professions; but Mr. Bradburn gave, it is said, one-fourth of his time to the work, and Mr. Willey, who left some reports that are still worth reading, paid to the schools so much attention that his law partner complained that the business of the firm suffered in consequence. More than this, the Council was in the habit of appointing Visiting Committees of citizens that visited the schools and made careful report to the Board. A resolution now lying before us thus defines the duties of these committees: "That the Visiting Committees be requested to visit the schools in their respective wards, in concert, at some time





to be appointed by themselves, as often as twice in each term, and after carefully examining each school to report the result of their examination to the Board of Education, at least one week before the close of the term." And how thoroughly these committees performed their duties, sometimes at least, is shown by a report of six printed pages, signed by Messrs. T. P. Handy, J. B. Waring, J. A. Vincent, H. Hayward and C. D. Brayton, that also lies before us.

This is a good place to observe that in those years the schools profited greatly by the labors of public-spirited citizens, who were thoroughly committed to the cause of popular education, some of whom were men of high ability and education themselves. Charles Bradburn served on the Board of Managers thirteen years, and he quit it then only to enter the City Council, where he thought he could be of more service to the cause that lay so near his heart. He it was who obtained the law requiring the Council to support a high school. The one city office that the venerable T. P. Handy would ever consent to hold was that of Member of the School Board. George Willey served on the Board fifteen years. Mr. Freese, in his history of the schools, emphasizes the high qualifications of the men who, as members of the Board and the various Visiting Committees, gave direction to school affairs forty years ago. J. W. Willey, Cowles, Williamson, Battles, Mather, George Willey, Starkweather, Tucker, Fitch, Waring, Palmer, Thome, Rice and the Ingersolls, whose names constantly occur in school records of those and later years, were all college educated men. The school-houses of to-day over-

shadow in number and size these of that day; the sums of money expended on the schools now dwarf the sums expended then; the corps of teachers and the army of children are ten or twenty-fold greater; but citizens of to-day can learn a lesson in public school matters from citizens of that day.

But the schools were growing, and a superintendent to look after them more closely and intelligently than a business or professional man could possibly do, was imperatively called for. Recognizing this fact, the Board desired to appoint a professional superintendent, but the Common Council held back. At a public meeting called for that purpose the subject was discussed, Dr. E. E. White, then principal of Brownell school, now Superintendent of the Schools of Cincinnati, making the principal argument in favor of a superintendent; and this meeting, with other agencies, gave the proposition such an impetus that on June 1, 1853, the Council created the office, which the Managers promptly filled. At that time Cincinnati was the only city in the West that had a superintendent who gave his whole time to superintendence. Nor did the new Cleveland superintendent devote himself fully to that work for a year or more, but continued at the head of the High school also.

Before leaving this division of the subject we should remark that instruction in music was introduced into the schools in 1846. For several years following 1852 Mr. Silas Bingham was special teacher of music, and his labors contributed not a little towards starting the Cleveland schools on the way to that proud position in

music that they have enjoyed for many years under the direction of Professor N. Coe Stewart. Drawing came in 1849, and for a number of years the well-remembered Professor Jehu Brainard gave able instruction in that branch of education.

III.—SUPERINTENDENT FREESE'S ADMINISTRATION, 1853–1860.

Andrew Freese came to Cleveland a young man of twenty-four in 1840, when there was not a system of graded schools in Ohio. He was a graduate of an eastern college, had had considerable experience in teaching, and had studied the science of education. Offering his services to the Board of Managers, he was engaged as a teacher and put at the head of the Prospect Street school, where he wrought and taught until called to the High School in 1846. He acted as Principal of this school until 1853. For thirteen years he had shown, as a teacher, large intelligence and scholarship, great zeal and energy, and had been very successful; it was, therefore, the most natural thing in the world that he should be called to the new office of Superintendent. Mr. Freese filled this office with excellent judgment and an enthusiastic devotion never surpassed, until 1861. Several important steps forward were made in those years, some of which will be mentioned.

School buildings and other material appliances were improved and multiplied. A regular course of study throughout, a thing before unknown in the city, was adopted at once, and this made an improved classification of pupils possible. In 1856 the classical languages were

introduced into the High Schools, of which there were two after the union, and in 1858 German followed. But above all else Mr. Freese was a teacher. He had the insight to invent or select good methods of instruction, and he could not only use them himself but inspire other teachers to use them. He visited all the cities of the country where there was anything to learn about public education, bringing back with him the ripe fruit of his observation. Withal, he enkindled in pupils and teachers his own enthusiasm for study and learning. It is quite safe to say that no other superintendent of the city schools ever impressed himself upon the school children as strongly as Mr. Freese; the explanation of which is partly the fact that the pupils were then few in number as compared with later times, and partly to his personal qualities as teacher and man. In 1868-1869 he acted again as Principal of the Central High School, and then retired permanently from the service. The Board of Education at that time declared by resolution: "To him more than any other man, are we indebted for the deservedly elevated character of our system of graded schools."

While the schools were under Mr. Freese's charge, the number of pupils increased from 2,845 to 5,081, and the number of teachers from 41 to 83. The increase was due, in part, to the union of the two cities in 1854. Ohio City came into the union with a school population of some twenty-four hundred and with a registration of about eight hundred in the schools There were three new school-houses in course of construction at the time, of which Hicks and Kentucky buildings are still in use. The schools

were not perfectly graded, but a high school was in rapid process of evolution. The year after the union, this school was organized and for a time was called the "Branch High School," because the law authorized only one high school in the city; but this difficulty was in some way soon obviated, and the school ceased to be a "branch" even in name. This school has occupied various homes, of which only two need be mentioned—the familiar old West High School at the intersection of Ann and State streets, occupied from 1861 to 1884, and the fine building now occupied at the corner of Taylor and Bridge streets. Mr. A. G. Hopkinson was the father of this school; save for a single year, he served as Principal from 1854 to 1870. The other principals have been A. G. Manson, Warren Higley, S. D. Barr, Z. P. Taylor, J. H. Shults, Th. H. Johnston, and E. L. Harris.

IV.—MR. OVIATT'S ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Luther M. Oviatt was a graduate of Western Reserve College, and he entered the service of the city as a teacher about the year 1845. For many years he served ably and faithfully as Principal of the Eagle Street school, and on Mr. Freese's retirement in 1861 he was chosen Superintendent. He served two years and then retired. That the schools thrived under his care is shown by the fact that the number of pupils increased 1,470 in two years, a large gain for that time. On his retirement, Mr. Oviatt became head of the Public Library, and continued such until compelled by ill health to abandon the position.

V.—SUPERINTENDENT ANSON SMYTH, 1863–1867.

Rev. Dr Smyth entered the Superintendent's office at the beginning of the school year, 1863–64, and occupied it until 1867. Bred to the ministry, he had served four years as Superintendent of the Schools of Toledo, six years as State Commissioner of Common Schools, and had done duty as the editor of the journal that is now "The Ohio Educational Monthly." Mr. Smyth had not paid particular attention to methods of instruction; he was weak where Mr. Freese had been strong; but he had good common sense, sound judgment, was an excellent judge of character and particularly of teachers, had an inexhaustible fund of good humor, was a man of fine feeling, and while in the Commissioner's office had much observation of school organization. As a result, his administration of the schools was remarkable for strength in organization rather than in instruction. He laid much stress on the moral elements of education, and emphasized character-building. In after years he often pointed with just pride to the fact that a very large number of the teachers then in responsible positions had originally been chosen by him. Dr. Smyth was reëlected in 1867, but declined to serve longer. He was paid at first a salary of $1,800, afterwards of $2,100.*

* Dr. Smyth died in May, 1887, in his seventy-sixth year. The Cleveland teachers who had served under him, of whom there were still twenty or more in the service, met and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of the Rev. Dr. Anson Smyth we have lost a true and tried friend, whose life has been devoted to the advancement of the cause of education among the masses, the elevation of moral char-

VI.—THE SCHOOLS UNDER A. J. RICKOFF, 1867–1882.

On Dr. Smyth's retirement in 1867, there was some difficulty in obtaining a Superintendent; one or two gentlemen who were elected declined. At last, choice was made of Mr. Andrew J. Rickoff, who had won a wide and high reputation as an educator as the head of a private school in Cincinnati, and as Superintendent of the Cincinnati Public schools. He continued Superintendent of the Cleveland schools fifteen years, and during which he did more to shape the school organization of the city than any other Superintendent has ever done. The space at our disposal will permit only a general summary of the results of his administration.

First, a large number of excellent school buildings was built, several of them after plans of Mr. Rickoff's own devising. The course of study was overhauled from end to end, and the work, in several respects, laid down on

acter, and the dissemination of Christian principles among those with whom he, either personally or through the medium of his writings, came in contact; that society has lost a most worthy member, one who, both by word and deed, was ever ready to cheer the discouraged, help the needy, and relieve the distresses of the broken-hearted; that the State has lost a servant who gave the best years of his life to the promotion of those interests which alone can render secure the grand institutions of the commonwealth, one who assisted greatly in the organization and the perfection of our public school system, and who for several years as State Commissioner gave tone and direction to the work of our common schools, and who as Superintendent of the Schools of Cleveland for four years did much toward laying the broad foundation which made their present prosperity possible.

Resolved, That in the accomplishment of all this work he has reared to himself a monument more enduring than time itself.

new lines. The classification of pupils was revised, the twelve grades being thrown together in three grand groups: Primary, Grammar, and High School grades, every group containing four grades—marked D, C, B and A, counting from the bottom upward. The old division into "boys' schools" and "girls' schools" was abolished. A process of consolidation of the A Grammar, or highest grammar, pupils was begun in 1867–68 and carried out until there were but four such schools in the city; afterwards, with the increase of pupils, the number was increased to nine in 1876, and to fourteen in 1882. Perhaps the most noticeable of Mr. Rickoff's changes was substituting women for men as principals of the Grammar schools, and dividing the city into districts, each presided over by a Supervising Principal. At first there were four of these, but the number was soon reduced to three, and still later to two, but the offices of Special Superintendent of German Instruction and of Special Superintendent of Primary Instruction were created, and thus the work of superintendence was more specialized. By these new arrangements, the work of supervising instruction was wholly taken from the principals of buildings, as well as most general administrative duties; it being the theory of the new organization to bring the teachers of all the schools into direct relations with the Superintendent and his assistants, and also the patrons of the schools so far as the more serious matters of administration were concerned. German was introduced into all the schools in 1870; increased stress was also laid upon music and drawing.

Mr. Rickoff's principal assistants in the work of supervision were H. M. James and L. W. Day, supervising principals of districts, L. R. Klemm, and afterwards August J. Esch, as special superintendents of German; Miss Harriet L. Keeler, and afterwards Miss Kate S. Brennan, as supervisors of primary instruction, Mr Frank Aborn was special teacher of drawing; Mr. Stewart, already mentioned, of music; first Mr. A. P. Root and then Mr. A. A. Clark, of penmanship; L. C. Force of reading, who retired in 1882 without having a successor. All these were faithful and efficient instructors and supervisors in their several places; especially was much of the great improvement in the primary grades due to Miss Keeler and Miss Brennan.

One of the most valuable of Mr. Rickoff's new departures was the Normal School, now called the Training School. This school was created by the Board in 1872, but did not go into operation until 1874. The purpose of this school was to furnish a supply of well-prepared teachers for the city schools, and nobly has it vindicated its establishment. Superintendent Hinsdale stated in his report for 1886 that of the six hundred and three teachers employed in the schools the year before, two hundred and forty were "Normals;" also that the school had strongly tended to raise the standard of general culture and of professional ability of the teachers. The successive principals have been Alexander Forbes, who had previously served several years in the schools in other capacities; Elroy M. Avery, who had been Superintendent of the East Cleveland schools before the annexation of that village to the city, and the Principal of the East High School thereafter until

the union of the high schools in 1878; Oliver Arey, who had seen much good service in the Normal school work; and Miss Ellen G. Reveley, the able incumbent since 1882.

Superintendent Rickoff saw the number of teachers in the schools increase from 123 to 473, and the number of pupils from 9,643 to 26,990. As respects attendance, the growth of the upper grades of the grammar schools and of the high schools was even greater than the growth of the grades below. To a degree, the growth of attendance was due to annexations to the city; East Cleveland came in in 1872 and Newburg in 1874, the first with a full-fledged school system of its own, and the second with a system developed to the second year of the high school course. Mr. and Mrs. Elroy M. Avery had been called to the East Cleveland schools in 1871, he as Superintendent, she as Principal of the High School. The schools thrived under their care, and at the time of the union there were in the corporation six schools, seventeen teachers, and an enrollment per year of about one thousand pupils. After the union of the schools was consummated in January, 1873, Mr. Avery acted as Principal of the East High school until the consolidation of the East Side High Schools in 1878, when he became Principal of the Normal School. At the time of the consolidation, the annual attendance at the East High School was from eighty to one hundred pupils. The Newburg annexation brought into the city system the Walnut and Broadway schools, a high school with a course of two years, about a dozen teachers, and an enrollment of about six hundred scholars.

In this period the schools received many flattering notices.

At the Vienna exposition a diploma was awarded them, mainly on the ground of plans of buildings submitted by Mr. Rickoff. Mr. Rickoff also received a medal for the same plans. Sir Charles Reed placed the Cleveland schools at the head of his list of American schools in his report to the Committee of Council on Education for England; the French Commissioners preferred the Cleveland schoolhouses to all American competitors; and Professor Bonamy Price, the Oxford political economist, was so enthusiastic as to say in England, "The best schools which are to be found in America, and therefore in the world, are to be found in Cleveland."

VII.—SUPERINTENDENT HINSDALE'S ADMINISTRATION, 1882–1886.

Mr. B. A. Hinsdale, who was widely known in educational circles as President of Hiram College, was called to the superintendency on Mr. Rickoff's retirement. In his final report, Mr. Hinsdale states that on assuming the duties of the office he accepted the external organization of the schools, and made no attempts at change of system; that what the schools needed was more fruitful instruction, a more elastic regimen, and a freer spirit; and that he set himself to accomplish this work through the minds of the teachers, their knowledge, views and ideals, and not by the use of mechanical methods. He continued to work on this line until the close of his superintendency. There is no better gauge of the growth of the city in some of the best elements of life, and particularly of the growing appreciation of the public schools and of the success of Mr.

Hinsdale's administration, than a statistical summary found in the report just referred to.

In the periods 1882–1886 the number of pupils enrolled in the schools increased from 26,990 to 32,814, and the average daily attendance from 18,676 to 23,595; the pupils in the primary grades increased from 18,969 to 22,643; in the grammar grades from 6,975 to 8,682; in the German department from 8,951 to 12,266; in the high schools from 1,005 to 1,399; in the Training school from 40 to 90; the total number of pupils registered in the schools increased only 21.6 per cent., but the average daily attendance increased 26.2 per cent.; the primary pupils increased 20 per cent., the grammar pupils 25 per cent., and the High school pupils 40 per cent. These facts show conclusively that the youth of the city in those years were remaining longer in the schools, and were more and more feeling their power.

This administration was remarkable for the number and character of new school-houses erected; fourteen excellent buildings containing 137 rooms, exclusive of mere recitation rooms, seating 8,250 pupils, were built at a cost, including lots, of more than $700,000.

Particular attention should be drawn to the growth of night schools in the period now under consideration. In the winter 1882–1883 there was but one such school, counting one hundred or more pupils, and this school was not wholly supported by the city; in the winter 1885–1886 there were nine such schools, with twenty-three teachers, and a total enrollment of 1,530 pupils, all supported by the city.

The spirit of Mr. Hinsdale's management of the schools was well stated by Mr. E. A. Schellentrager, in his report as president of the Board of which he was a veteran member, on Mr. Hinsdale's retirement.

> I regard the period of his administration as one of the most beneficent in the history of our schools. Qualified by thorough and comprehensive knowledge, and enthusiastically devoted to his calling as an educator, he succeeded in inspiring the faculty of teachers with enthusiasm for their difficult and responsible work, and in inducing them to continue with avidity the development of their own attainments. Opposed to all superficiality of training, he strove indefatigably against all mere mechanism in school instruction, and though many of his efforts were for the first time apparently fruitless and unsuccessful, yet it is proper to attribute to him the merit of having sown seed which shall certainly spring up and bear beneficent fruit in the future.

At the beginning of Mr. Hinsdale's term, Mr. H. M. James, long an able supervisor, retired from the schools to accept the superintendency at Omaha, Nebraska, and during that time Miss Clara B. Umbstaetter was added to the supervising force. On Mr. Hinsdale's retirement, Mr. L. W. Day, who had served long and faithfully as a supervisor, was chosen Superintendent.

VIII.—SUMMARY AND REMARKS.

Many points of interest have been omitted in the preceding history, and some of them will now be noticed.

At first, the members of the School Board were chosen by the Common Council. In 1859 the election was intrusted to the people; each ward was now entitled to a member, and one-half the wards elected every year. This rule prevailed until 1885, when there were twenty-five members

of the Board. In the winter of 1885–86, the city having been divided into forty wards, a law was obtained from the Legislature making twenty districts, two wards and one member to a district, elected as before at the municipal election. Since that time the Board has consisted of twenty members.

The result of the new departure of 1859 has been that, in almost every instance, members of the Board have been elected on party tickets. But the law of that year did not free the Board from the Council. It was still the duty of the Council to support the schools. The Board certified to the Council an estimate of the amount needed for school purposes; but it was the business of the Council to levy the amount, more or less, as it should elect, subject only to the State law. The Board employed the teachers and managed the schools, but it could not expend more than fifty dollars for furniture or repairs on any one school building without the consent of the Council first obtained. Similarly, the Council approved the boundaries of school districts. In 1865 the Board was emancipated from the Council in all particulars but one. The Board now recommended the purchase of new school sites and the building of new school buildings when it deemed them necessary, and it was the duty of the Council to act promptly on each recommendation, and, in case of approval, to provide funds to carry the same into effect. The Board could now levy taxes for all school purposes but the one just mentioned. In 1873 even this restriction was removed, and the exclusive control of school matters was put in the Board's hands, subject only to the enactments of the Legislature.

This continued to be the law until the creation of the Tax Commission, which has the same power over the Board of Education that it has over the other branches of the city government.

The Board of Managers were the examiners of teachers for several years. The Superintendent did the work from 1853 to 1859. From 1859 to 1873 there was an examining board of three persons, and since 1873 of six appointed by the Board of Education. Messrs. A. G. Hopkinson, L. W. Ford, and J. H. Rhodes have served on this Board so long that they seem permanent parts of the school machinery.

Of the great army of able teachers who have taught in the Cleveland schools, a large number have attained higher distinction in other places, either in education or in some other profession.

The influence of the Cleveland schools has been felt far and near; they have stimulated the building of better school-houses, the paying of better salaries to teachers and superintendents, the revision of courses of study, the elevation of the standard of scholarship, and the quickening of teachers not only in Ohio but also in regions far beyond the borders of Ohio.

The Superintendent was elected every year until 1868, since then for two years at a time. For several years following 1867 the salary was $4,000, but after the commercial crisis of 1873 it was reduced to $3,300, where it has since remained.

The following table exhibits the schools from four differ-

ent interesting points of view from 1836 to 1886, inclusive, at periods of five years.

Year.	Enumeration of Youth.	Number Registered.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Teachers.
1836	*	229	*	3
1841	*	*	*	*
1846	3,455	1,500	936	15
1851	6,742	2,304	1,650	32
1856	12,998	4,734	3,310	68
1861	14,625	5,081	3,962	83
1866	18,607	8,315	5,333	115
1871	34,544	13,184	8,174	188
1876	47,043	20,771	14,069	326
1881	52,401	24,836	17,016	448
1886	61,654	32,814	23,595	603

* No reports can be found.

The report of the president of the Board for 1885 contains a very interesting table showing the receipts and expenditures of the Board of Education from 1870 to 1885, with other information. It appears that in that period the tax duplicate increased from $36,553,522 to $86,285,845; the school levy from four mills to six mills; the local tax from $141,834 to $498,521, and the total income, not counting bonds sold, from $189,948 to $589,469. The salaries paid to teachers and officers, not counting janitors, grew from $124,491 to $364,199. The Board's gross revenues for the sixteen years were $6,327,769, and the gross expenditures, $6,401,827. The Board paid an aggregate of $3,858,223 to teachers, counting by years, 347,584 pupils were registered in the schools, and the average tuition per year was $11.00.

The same report gives some interesting facts in regard to school-house building. Prospect building, 1840; Kentucky, 1852; Mayflower, 1854; Eagle, 1855; Hicks and

Alabama, 1858; Brownell, 1865; Bolton, 1868. The other buildings are arranged under their respective years.

1869.	1870.	1873.	1874.	1876.
Orchard,	Garden,	Tremont.	Outhwaite.	Case.
Rockwell,	Detroit.			
Warren,				
St. Clair.				

1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Central High.	Walton.	Tremont Addition.	Rockwell Relief,
			Broadway.

1883.	1884.	1885.
Buhrer,	Dunham,	Clark,
Dike.	Fowler,	Kinsman,
	Hicks Relief,	Sibley,
	Lincoln,	Stanard,
	Marion,	Sumner,
	West High.	Waverly.

At the present time five buildings that will contain sixty rooms and accommodate three thousand children, are going up in various parts of the city.

The Clerk's report for 1886 shows that he keeps account with sixty different schools. We have no statement of the number of school buildings owned by the Board, or the estimated value of the real estate in its possession; but the first are numbered by the score, and the second by several millions.

For the school year 1885–1886 the total income of the schools from taxes was $614,526, the total income from all sources $789,957, the difference between the two amounts being mainly derived from bonds sold. The expenditures for the same year were $700,622.

Two schools that belong to the city, but that do not belong to the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, are the Industrial School on Detroit street beyond the city limits, and the House of Refuge School at the Work-House; both of them well managed and of great usefulness.

For many years there were small school libraries in nearly all the public school buildings, provided by the enterprises of pupils and teachers. The Public Library originated in the legislation of 1853 making provision for school libraries throughout the State; and although it has for many years had an independent legal footing, its relations to the schools are still intimate. The Board of Education appoint the Library managers. The home of the Library and the educational headquarters are very appropriately in the same building. The circulation and reference departments reach a large number of school children and teachers, and do a vast amount of good. At present the income of the Library is twenty thousand dollars annually, and the number of volumes is somewhat less than fifty thousand.

Such a history as this cannot enter very deeply into the inner life of the schools; it must necessarily deal mainly with external facts. Mr. Freese, in his history, touches some phases of the subject in a way that is, to a teacher, both suggestive and amusing:

> Schools and their methods are varied, like many other things, to conform to popular notions, or to what is, for the time, the prevailing style. There was a time when Parley's histories were a "new discovery" in adaption, and every child capable of reading was set to learning the history of the United States. The style of imparting oral instruction to children was in imitation of "Peter Parley." Then there was a period of mental arithmetic—great attention was given to the study.

The book of boo ks was declared to b Colburn's 'First Lessons,' and his method was universally adopted as the *true* method. There was, too, a black-board era, when black-board exercises were made a great feature in every school, and the eye was constantly addressed. Of the Cleveland schools, it may be said that the Peter Parley period reached from their organization to about the year 1846. Mental arithmetic held its way for twenty years, reaching its culmination in the years preceding 1860. Black-boards, wide and long, for the simultaneous exercises of whole classes, began to be used in 1845. They were used with great enthusiasm in 1850, and reached their highest appreciation and widest use a few years later. In each of these periods, teachers fancied they had hit upon a very excellent thing, and that it would, without doubt, be an abiding good. In the succession of changes it was lost, or went out of fashion—none could say when, or how, or for what reason.

This history, covering the ground occupied by the fifty annual school reports, reveals, at least on the material side, the grand proportions to which the system has attained, and it shows, to a degree, the hold that the schools have on the intellect and heart of the people. These are made an invaluable power in the life of the city by the labors of a cultivated and devoted corps of teachers. Superintendent Hinsdale said in 1886:

> The public school teachers of this city now are six hundred strong. To build up this corps of teachers—to choose its material, to give it discipline, to establish its traditions, to create its atmosphere and *esprit de corps*—has been the work of fifty years. A few years, or even months, might suffice to impair its usefulness or even to destroy it altogether. If politics or favoritism be allowed to recruit its ranks, or to regulate its discipline, the results will be disastrous. In the work of no other equal number of persons—neither business men nor professional men—has the city a greater interest.

As a pendant to this history of the public schools, very brief accounts will be given of other agencies that have

contributed to carrying on educational work in the city.

First, the parochial schools of the Catholic church. These occupy a large number of school buildings, commonly located near the churches; they employ a large corps of teachers, and provide instruction for about twelve thousand pupils. The education furnished in these schools is supplemented by other schools under the control of the church, as the Ursuline Academy on Euclid avenue. The diocese of Cleveland stands well among Catholic dioceses for its educational facilities.

There are also parochial schools in connection with some of the German Protestant churches. About two thousand children are taught in these. Before German was taught in all the grades of the public schools, the attendance upon these schools was relatively much larger than now.

Private schools have also done a good work in Cleveland. We find in the annals of the city mention of many such schools that no longer exist. Cleveland Seminary for Young Ladies, on Woodland avenue, long presided over by Mr. Sanford, and Humiston's School, on the South Side, are well remembered. Of living schools the most prominent are the Cleveland Academy, at one time under the charge of Miss Guilford, later of Mr. I. P. Bridgman; Miss Mittleberger's School for Young Ladies, and Miss Brown's, formerly Miss Fisher's school. It is believed that less than one thousand pupils attend private schools of all kinds in the city.

Brooks School, named for its founder, Rev. Frederick Brooks, at the time rector of St. Paul's church, was or-

ganized in 1874, and has done an excellent work in the fields of primary, grammar, and academical instruction. A considerable number of Cleveland boys have been fitted for college at this school. Professor A. H. Thompson has been for some years the efficient Principal.

About the year 1850 the Cleveland University was launched. Dr. Asa Mahan, who had been president of Oberlin College for many years, was its president. At first the university found a home in a building on Ontario street; but a new building—and a fine building for those times—was constructed for its accommodation on the South Side. Dr. Mahan brought great ability and enthusiasm to his work; he was supported by an able corps of teachers, but the university lacked financial backing, and after a struggle of two or three years, and graduating one class, it ceased to exist. The building was afterwards occupied by Humiston's School, and then by the Homœopathic Hospital. One of the wings still stands on University street.

In 1876 Mr. Leonard Case executed a deed of trust setting apart certain real property to establish and endow a school to be called the Case School of Applied Science. After Mr. Case's death in 1880, the school was incorporated, and in 1881 was organized on a small scale on Rockwell street. In 1885 it was transferred to an elegant building provided for its accommodation at the East End. This building was nearly destroyed by fire in October, 1886, but is now again approaching completion. The name of this school describes the field that it occupies. Its superior material facilities, fine faculty, and large endowment are its promise of great usefulness in the future.

In 1880 Mr. Amasa Stone offered to give Western Reserve College, that had been carrying on collegiate work of a high order at Hudson since its foundation in 1826, five hundred thousand dollars—one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be used in the erection of suitable buildings, and three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be added to the permanent endowment funds of the college—provided: (1) the college should be removed to Cleveland; (2) the citizens of Cleveland would give suitable grounds for its use; and (3) the name should be changed to Adelbert College of Western Reserve University. These considerations were all complied with, and in the autumn of 1882 the old college with a new name, a strengthened faculty, and largely augmented funds, moved into the beautiful building that it now occupies at the East End, where it holds high aloft the standard of superior instruction.

The Medical College on Erie street, founded in 1844 under the charter of Western Reserve College, now a part of Western Reserve University, has long ranked with the best medical schools of the West. Its greatly enlarged accommodations, provided by the generosity of Mr. J. L. Woods, will enable it to take a higher rank in the future. The Homœopathic Hospital College, founded in 1850, is one of the best schools of that practice in the country. It is also the second in respect to age. The Medical Department of Wooster University is much younger than either of its competitors, but is, no doubt, destined to grow with the institution of which it is a part.

For many years there was a law college in Cleveland,

but it never flourished and some years ago became extinct.

Of business colleges, first and last, there have been several; but mention can be made of only the Spencerian College, the strongest of them all, and never more flourishing than now.

Cleveland has much of which to be proud—her location, railroad facilities, manufactures, trade, streets, homes, and churches; but of nothing has she greater reason to be proud than of her educational institutions, public and private.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

FROM STATISTICS FURNISHED BY THOMAS JONES, JR.

PRIOR to 1871 the duties now pertaining to the office of City Auditor were discharged by the City Clerk, and were regarded by the coördinate branches of the city government and by the incumbent of the office as wholly clerical in character. The clerk was a mere pay-master, issuing his warrants on the treasury on the mandate of the City Council, without question and without responsibility beyond such as might incidentally attach to any merely clerical duty; and we find periodical groans in the annual messages of two decades of mayors, as well as in the reports of more than one Special Committee of Investigation, because no records were kept from which the exact financial standing of the city or the condition of any of the funds could be ascertained.[1]*

Each of the several departments of the city government

* See notes beginning on page 2—.

was managed by a Standing Committee of the City Council, or by a Board of Directors, Trustees or Commissioners, and these subsidiary bodies, acting entirely independent of each other and practically without accountability, check or restraint, not only disbursed the funds appropriated for the maintenance of the department under their control, as their judgment or caprice might elect, but unhesitatingly incurred obligations far in excess of legalized expenditure. Under such a system—or rather entire lack of system—the exact, or even an approximate showing could be made only at the end of each fiscal year.

Under such conditions a history of municipal finance must be sought for in fragmentary entries, carelessly made in indifferently kept records of the departments; we shall look in vain for comprehensive or satisfactory data elsewhere, and inasmuch as a narrative compiled from such sources would convey no moral whatever, and be at best but a compendium of statistics, without significance, the date referred to may be justly regarded as that at which a financial policy was inaugurated.

It is no serious reflection upon any officer or body of the corporation, occupying place prior to the time named, to thus summarily dispose of their stewardship; many of them were men of sterling worth and high standing; they but followed precedent; the business had been conducted in the same manner since the incorporation as a city in 1836, and the necessity for, or even the advisability of a change had not occurred to them, at least not with sufficient force or directness to incite a reformation. The cry for "Reform" had not yet been heard in the land, and the

local magnates regarded their personal integrity and the excellence of their individual judgments as an ample guaranty of able management and honest administration, without the restraints of a systematic conduct of affairs. A liberal, open-handed, "go-as-you-please" spirit prevailed; any question as to payment of the debt being accumulated annually was met with the scriptural injunction, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," and bonds became a panacea for the evil when the day of payment arrived.

In April, 1871, the office of City Auditor was created, and Thomas Jones, Jr., was elected to the position. Having been for a number of years a member of the Board of Education and of the City Council, he had acquired a fair knowledge of municipal business, and was keenly alive to the defective manner of administering the public trust. With his experience, supplemented by rare executive ability, inherent integrity, an indomitable will power and an abundant self-reliance, the newly elected auditor entered upon his duties, and the history of Cleveland's municipal finances had a beginning.

Mr. Jones' eminent fitness for the position demonstrated itself at the outset in the energy displayed in organizing the department. His clear understanding of the situation, his immediate adoption of means to remedy existing defects, and his unswerving adherence to sound business principles were invaluable in that emergency, and to him is due the credit not only of devising a systematic management but of rescuing the city from a course which, if

persisted in, must have culminated in disaster and bankruptcy.

The prejudices engendered by long usage and precedent, and the tenacious grip of "time honored custom" invited lively opposition to the radical innovations proposed by Mr. Jones, and greatly retarded the work; to such an extent, in fact, was this hostility to change or modification persisted in that in one notable instance, that of the Water-Works department, the changes and reforms then urged by Mr. Jones, as requisite to a unified system, are still being urged upon the attention of the Legislature, the Council and the public generally, but with the ever recurring, strenuous and, thus far, successful opposition of the Water-Works directory and officials. That this department must sooner or later be brought into line, and be held to some accountability is inevitable; that it should so long have maintained its independence from restraint or supervision, is a striking example of the power of persistent and determined effort in a given direction, when exercised by adepts in the science of manipulation.[2]

Opposition to the new order of things developed in every branch of the service, extending even into the City Council, where remarks, tinctured at times with acrimony, engendered by disappointment at the failure of a pet measure, were not infrequently directed at the auditor. The press of the city indulged at times in adverse criticism, but the course marked out was rigidly adhered to. It has stood the test of time, and in its essential elements is still the rule of management in the department of city finance. The system of records and accounts, the devising of which

was but a detail of the labor involved, has triumphantly withstood the test of expert investigation and inspection, instigated by no friendly *animus*.

To limit the annual expenditure in every department to the amount appropriated to its use, constitutes the keynote of municipal finances. This principle has been accepted in theory from the outset, but had never been adopted as a factor in the practical administration of city affairs. Mr. Jones, however, essayed the task of reducing the theory to practice, and this aroused the opposition already referred to.

It was not until the fall of 1873 that a fitting opportunity presented itself for an open attack upon the prevalent custom, and an explicit announcement of a purpose to follow a given line of procedure. On the ninth of September, 1873, a resolution was introduced into the City Council and referred to the City Auditor, providing for the issue of bonds to the amount of sixty-four thousand dollars, "which was expended from the Fire Department fund for improvements therein, in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards, by reason of the terms of annexation of said wards (the village of East Cleveland) to the city." After showing that the terms of annexation had been agreed to subsequent to the date at which the amount appropriated for fire department purposes had been fixed, and that, consequently, no provision had been made for this expenditure, the auditor, in his report upon the resolution, says: "The fact of these continuous overdrafts from the various funds[3] points to one of two legitimate conclusions, namely: that the vari-

ous departments specified are either too expensively managed, or that the levy for municipal purposes is too small to meet the necessary current expenditures of the city. Hence the deduction is inevitable that the Council must either curtail the ordinary current expenses, or that an increased levy must be authorized to provide for them. In any case the financial credit of the city demands that no expenditures be made, or liabilities of any kind incurred, beyond the authorized means of liquidating them. It is a clear and unmistakable violation of our municipal code for the Council to incur any liabilities in excess of the current revenues of the city, and no warrants on the treasury can legally be drawn by the auditor, unless the money to pay such warrant is already in the treasury, and to the credit of the proper fund to which it should be charged.[4] The embarrassment under which I have labored in meeting this question hitherto, has arisen from the very fact that when I first entered upon the duties of my office the funds of the departments referred to (Fire, Police, House of Refuge, Infirmary, Street and Gas funds) and of some others, even including the interest account at times, had been continuously overdrawn for years. . . . But if the plain letter and spirit of the law shall continue, as heretofore, to be violated in incurring liabilities for any department, for the payment of which there are no funds in the treasury, the auditor, in the plain and legal discharge of his duties, will feel obliged to take his stand, as it is his determination to do, and refuse to issue warrants on any fund whose resources are exhausted."

In order to impress this matter more fully upon the minds

of heads of departments, and to caution them against a violation of this principle, a full statement of the condition of each fund, showing the resources, was prepared by the auditor and published, before the expiration of each fiscal year, with such comments as seemed pertinent at the time.

In 1875 the principle was fully vindicated, and in his annual report for that year, under date, March 21, 1876, the auditor gives utterance to the following:

> Thus, in spite of the prophecies adverse to the system, and to its practicability of restricting the current expenditures of the city to a point actually below current revenues, the result of the past year has established, for the second time only in the history of this city, not the practicability alone, but the complete success of the principle adopted two years ago, in exact conformity to the requirements of the law.
>
> The costly result of departing from this principle is shown by the accumulating, from a comparatively small overdraft at first, of a funded debt against the city, which by the continued increase, occurring within the past ten or twelve years only, consisting almost exclusively of these overdrafts for current expenses, now amounts to no less than $1,822,000! The penalty which the city pays annually in interest for this so-called "liberal" style of managing city affairs is no less than $127,400.

Such was the clearly expressed sentiment of the auditor, in his annual report for the year 1874.

The following compilations will, in a measure, illustrate the practical results of the change brought about:

On the first of January, 1872, the overdrafts aggregated $269,766.31.

In 1873 the expenditures exceeded the receipts by $248,362.78, the overdrafts in twelve of the funds amounting to $416,612.05, as follows:

Fire Department	$95,760.26
Infirmary	6,196.71
House of Correction	36,195.51
Cemeteries	5,265.45
Streets	39,798.43
Gas	79,516.00
Bridges	21,964.30
Police Court	31,085.11
Dredging	27,269.45
Parks	599.66
Superior Court	2,229.07
Police Department	70,773.10

In April and May, 1874, funded debt bonds to the amount of $400,000 were issued to cover the deficit, and on January 1, 1875, the city started in with a credit balance to all the funds, the Cemetery and Superior Court funds excepted, amounting to $261,048.48.

The net credit balances, cash in the treasury, on the first day of January, and the expenditures for each year are shown in the following table:

Year.	Cr. Balance.	Disbursements for Ordinary Expenses of City Government.	Total Disbursements for General Funds, Including Interest.
1876	$ 274,444.84	$ 930,748.12	$1,683,634.36
1877	253,927.33	888,488.29	1,464,329.13
1878	220,557.22	783,392.35	1,679,003.61
1879	273 224.79	732,200.44	1,343,770.81
1880	2,464,897.22	784,017.62	1,369,671.17
1881	2,124,817.15	811,651.08	1,377,121.12
1882	1,817,738.86	845,306.19	1,466,438.53
1883	1,683,311.29	909,301.80	1,605,567.72
1884	666,960.27	1,060,282.32	2,345,316.06
1885	809,955.28	1,127,577.30	2,306,586.66
1886	766,711.50	1,133,344.08	2,004,286.39
1887	891,002.28		

Another practice, alike pernicious and subversive of law and a proper consideration of the rights of the taxpayer, had been freely indulged in, namely that of directing by simple Council resolution the payment of public money for purposes entirely foreign to that for which it had been levied, and which were in no sense included in the catalogue of municipal obligations. Of this character was a resolution unanimously adopted by the City Council, October 31, 1871, instructing the auditor "to place all bills for the purchase of such articles as have been made for the benefit of the sufferers by the Chicago fire, when properly approved by the appointed committee, in the next claims ordinance." Sentiment and finance did not assimilate, and the auditor promptly declined to draw the warrant, because there were no funds in the treasury for the purpose. The urgent demand of the mayor, of the president of the Council and of the chairman of the Finance Committee preferred in somewhat arbitrary terms, failed to secure the requisite signature of the auditor.* The visitation of the plague at the city of Memphis in 1873, and the appeal for aid in that behalf, brought forth a resolution, adopted by the City Council, October 28, 1873, after receiving the approval and recommendation of the Committees on Finance and on Judiciary, directing the auditor to draw a warrant on the city treasury for three thousand dollars in response to the appeal. The press of the city commended both of these measures, and a heavy pressure otherwise was brought to bear upon the auditor, but the result was identical with that of the Chicago project; the warrant was not drawn.

*A large amount was afterwards raised by private subscription.



This was, so far as the records show, the last attempt made to draw money from the city treasury for purposes other than for which it was collected.

Affairs in the City Treasurer's department had been conducted in unison with the manner of the other departments, and no attempt whatever seems to have been made or thought of, whereby the city should be placed on a footing which its solvency and ability to meet its obligations entitled it to in financial circles. When money was required temporary loans were made, for the use of which ten per cent. was demanded and cheerfully paid. Frequent emergencies were met by frequent loans, and a history of the epoch, if such a history could be compiled, would be an interesting chapter to the student in finance. In 1869 Mr. S. T. Everett was elected City Treasurer, and immediately thereon a new order of things was inaugurated.[5] Educated and trained as a banker, Mr. Everett brought to the office a knowledge and experience which were invaluable, and which during the fourteen years of his incumbency were instrumental in placing the city's credit upon a secure foundation, enabling it to negotiate its bonds on exceptionally favorable terms, Mr. Everett himself negotiating the securities at the eastern money centers.[6] The ten per cent. temporary loans were at once called in and the money secured at seven per cent., and during Mr. Everett's administration Cleveland city bonds became "gilt edged" securities, and brought higher rates than those of any other city in the west.[7]

When the perplexing questions arising from the struggle made by property owners against the assessments for spe-

cial improvements confronted the city's officials, and it became necessary to meet a novel emergency, Mr. Everett did not hesitate to stand by his convictions, and in conjunction with the auditor carry out a policy which, while possibly not within the literal purview of the law, unquestionably saved to the city thousands of dollars in interest, and that too when adherence to the strict letter of the law would have relieved him of much labor and responsibility, and indirectly have inured to his profit.[8]

Mayor N. P. Payne, during his term of office, 1875 and 1876, gave much time and consideration to the city's finances, and the impress of his knowledge, experience and judgment may be found in many pages of the current record of his day and generation.

The debt of the city has, in its growth, been in a fair ratio with the increase in population, and the consequent augmented demand for enlarged facilities, greater conveniences and added luxuries, as a close study of the question will show. An unusual increase of the debt in any given year, period of years, will be found to follow a period of very or apparent inactivity, and it is altogether fair to assume that the inactivity was rather the result of a policy which ignored the needs of the hour, in the matter of improvements, than one of unusually wise or economical administration. While it is true that the charge of extravagance may, in some instances, be well grounded, and the fact conceded that the municipal coffers have been despoiled of many dollars by the action of its own citizens in taking advantage of the unpardonable carelessness and reprehensible ignorance of officials in the matter of special assess-

ments, levied for street openings, extensions etc., yet it must be admitted that, taken in its entirety, the debt has been well earned and a fair *quid pro quo* secured. In no instance has the debt been increased by the dishonest practice, or to the personal profit of an official.

A comparison of the debt of this with that of other cities will probably place the matter in a clearer light than any array of figures, compiled wholly from the ledgers at the City Hall, could do, and to that end the following comparative statement of the debt, *per capita*, is taken from the Auditor's Annual Report, 1878:

Boston	1877	$ 83
Cambridge, Mass	1877	86
Worcester, Mass	1877	59
Portland, Me	1877	144
Hartford, Conn	1877	78
New Haven, Conn	1877	15
Providence, R. I	1876	66
Albany, N. Y	1877	41
Baltimore, Md	1877	78
Brooklyn, N. Y	1877	73
Rochester, N. Y	1877	62
Buffalo, N. Y	1877	58
Cleveland, O	1878	24
Cincinnati, O	1877	88
Toledo, O	1877	70
Detroit, Mich	1877	23
Louisville, Ky	1877	45
Milwaukee, Wis	1877	22
Chicago, Ills	1877	43
St. Louis, Mo	1877	51

It will be seen from this that the city's debt was very much below the average of that of the twenty cities

named; the average *per capita* being over $60, or two and a half times greater than that of Cleveland. The debt was then at its maximum point, being but $200,000 less than the highest point ever attained. On the basis of a present population of 225,000 the debt *per capita*, January 1, 1887, is $36.42.

By a somewhat unique schedule, embodied in the annual message of Mayor W. G. Rose, presented to the City Council April 15, 1878, the assets of the city are enumerated as follows:

Armory and lot	$ 20,000.00
Bridges and appurtenances	293,000.00
Canal lands	300,000.00
Fire department, real estate and equipments	368,870.00
Infirmary farm and improvements	163,673.00
Lake View Park	307,396.00
Land, forty-three miscellaneous parcels	79,604.00
Market grounds and buildings	156,295.00
Police department, real estate and equipments	157,268.85
Pest-House and farm	30,000.00
School department, real estate and equipments	1,590,654.00
Viaduct	2,135,000.00
Water-Works, real estate and equipments	2,392,029.00
Work-House, grounds, buildings and equipments	231,633.00
Total	$8,225,422.85

To which should have been added the value of the securities and other assets held by the Sinking Fund Commissioners, to wit: $2,109,357.21, making a grand total of $10,334,580.06. The general bonded debt of the city at the time was $6,061,000.00.

The total indebtedness of the city, including bonds, city

notes and certified estimates outstanding, and the amount of overdrawn balances, on the first day of January of the years named, is here given:

1872	$4,130,506.11
1873	5,550,648.48
1874	6,016,093.36
1875	7,941,832.00
1876	8,957,702.38
1877	9,442,572.56
1878	9,358,831.26
1879	9,539,836.84
1880	8,751,595.10
1881	8,066,938.80
1882	7,343,419.11
1883	7,120,213.56
1884	7,051,361.62
1885	7,313,997.55
1886	7,774,179.30
1887	8,195,842.51

The present debt of the city, July 1, 1887, is $8,327,449.82;[9] a decrease of $1,212,387.02 from the highest point reached, 1879.

The bonded debt is divided as follows:

Water-Works	$1,775,000
Funded Debt	1,909,000
Infirmary	6,000
Monumental Park	30,000
Lake View Park	285,000
Wade Park	7,000
Canal	275,000
Viaduct	2,138,000
Kingsbury Bridge	215,000
General Bonds	250,000

School	85,000
Elevated Roadway	335,000
Pearl Street Bridge	10,000
Total General Bonds	7,320,000
Street Improvements	383,000
Street Damages	36,000
Sewers	276,800
Total	$8,015,800

These bonds are payable, as follows:

1887	$629,800
1888	316,800
1889	550,600
1890	273,000
1891	309,000
1892	679,700
1893	585,000
1894	624,000
1895	637,000
1896	802,000
1897	751,000
1898	698,000
1899	125,000
1900	365,000
1901	235,000
1902	210,000
1903	100,000
1904	125,000

The general indebtedness was largely augmented by an apparent ignorance of the statutory requirements relating to assessments for special improvements, and by a reprehensible failure to provide a prompt and adequate means for collecting assessments when made, on the part of the proper authorities. This ignorance and failure, added to

the cupidity and moral turpitude of certain interested property owners, who did not hesitate to stultify themselves (to use a mild term) when called upon to give evidence as to the assessable value of their property, resulted in throwing upon the city at large a debt which these property owners were fully obligated, in equity, to pay.[10] On an aggregate assessment of $1,591,019.60, made on property benefited by special improvements, the collection of $1,052,668.51 was enjoined by the courts on the petition of the property owners. Of the amount enjoined $373,-153.10 was on account of the Payne avenue opening, an improvement of questionable or at best trifling benefit to any one aside from the property owners through whose lands the street was laid, who petitioned for the improvement, were persistent and industrious in urging the passage of the necessary measures to carry it into effect, and quite as quick to bring every technicality into play to escape payment and place the burden upon the public at large. The same may be said of the Sheriff street opening, and others of the seventeen special improvements, the collection of the assessment for which was enjoined. The general bonded indebtedness of the city was increased to the amount of $1,027,435.98.[11] The passage of the "Burns Law," in 1876, fortunately put a stop to further blunders on the one hand and rank inconsistency on the other.[12]

The city having loaned its credit in good faith was legally and morally bound to meet its obligations, and could not set up the claim that her own citizens sought to defraud her, as a bar against the claim of her creditors. The

bonds for special improvements had been issued and must be paid on maturity. The means for this purpose having been cut off by the suits of injunction, other means must be provided. In the auditor's report for 1877 nearly all the special improvement accounts show a deficiency, marked overdrawn. The uncertainty as to the final decision of the courts was a disturbing element, which still further complicated matters. There was but one of two courses to pursue; to make another issue of bonds for the full amount of the obligations so unexpectedly cast upon the city, or to use the balances lying idle in the treasury. Whether wisely or not the latter course was pursued, at first as a temporary expedient, and then pursued year after year, in the vain hope and expectation that the cases in court might be settled or terminated, or that other means might be provided for canceling the obligation. The City Auditor and Treasurer in assuming this responsibility, which they did in the conviction that a very considerable portion of this debt would remain as a charge against the city at large, did so with the full knowledge and concurrence of successive mayors, finance committees and City Councils, all having been fully informed of the existence and character of these obligations, so unexpectedly cast upon the city.[13] They were consulted as to what was the best course to pursue and concurred in the views of the auditor and treasurer. On this subject the auditor says in his annual report for 1877: "The saving to the city in interest alone by the course pursued, instead of issuing new bonds, has not been less than $35,000 a year for six years since 1872, or about $210,000 in all, as an aver-

age of $500,000 has been carried along for the entire period. No person or fund has ever been wronged or injured by the procedure, even though its lack of regular legal authority is admitted.

Let it be distinctly affirmed, in order to correct all misstatements in the past and all misapprehensions for the future, that no warrant has ever been drawn upon the treasury by the City Auditor, nor any money ever paid by the City Treasurer, for the management of the floating special improvement debt, or for any other purpose, except by the direct authority of an ordinance of the Council, signed and recommended by the Finance Committee."

Subsequent events fully confirmed the views of the officials, the city at large being compelled to pay no less than $1,027,435.98 on this account. (See Note 11.) The wisdom of the course pursued cannot, in the light of the results, be questioned, as the interest alone on the bonds, had any been issued, would have been a heavy burden.

The issue of bonds has ever been a subject of deep consideration on the part of officials having in charge its fiduciary interests, and each succeeding administration has placed itself on record in this particular phase of the problem. Succeeding mayors have enunciated their views in well rounded periods, and have, so far as their powers enabled them, with more or less consistency, adhered to their views in the practice; but the influence wielded by the mayor in shaping affairs, either in directing or controlling its finances or in the management of any department, is so limited as to be virtually without force, and, as a consequence, his announcement of a policy conveys n

promise of development, and no credit or blame can justly attach to that officer, be the result what it may. Under such circumstances, and in the absence of any well defined uniformity of practice in any given period, or of any radical change inaugurated at any particular epoch, we must conclude that the legislators and executives have devoted themselves rather to the question of providing the improvements demanded by a great community than of devising means to pay therefor. Shall the coming generations be called upon to pay in whole or in part for public improvements, the benefit of which they shall enjoy as well as we, remains an unsolved problem.

Any history of the finances of Cleveland would be incomplete without reference to what is known as the "Sinking Fund of 1862,"[14] a brief review of which is here given. This fund had its birth in the early days of municipality, and those who laid its foundation builded better than they knew.

Empowered by an act of the Legislature, passed in 1846, the city subscribed for $100,000 of stock in the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad; in 1849 a second subscription of a like amount was authorized, and in the same year $100,000 was subscribed for stock in the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad.

In 1851, by the same authorization, $100,000 in the stock of the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula railroad was subscribed for. These several investments were paid for in Cleveland city bonds. On the first of May, 1862, at which date these stocks were placed in the custody of

the Sinking Fund Commissioners, the nominal assets were:

Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.	$ 26,277 29
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	102,964 04
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula R. R.	232,136 19
Total	$ 361,377 52

The result of the transactions in each instance, up to the date named, being as follows:

C. C. & C. R. R.

EXPENSES.

City Bonds issued	$ 200,000 00
Interest on same, paid by city	24,800 00
Total outlay	$ 224,800 00

RECEIPTS.

City Bonds issued for the C. C. & C. R. R. Co., paid by them	$ 200,000 00
City Bonds issued for the C. & P. R. R. and paid by the C. C. & C. R. R. Co.	114,606 41
Other assets turned over to the Sinking Fund Commissioners	26,277 29
Total Receipts	$ 340,883 70
Profit on the investment in fourteen years	$ 116,083 70

C. & P. R. R.

EXPENSES.

City Bonds issued for stock	$ 100,000 00
Interest paid by the city, known and estimated	37,193 59
Interest paid by C. C. & C. R. R. from its dividends	14,606 41
Interest paid by C. & P. R. R.	8,200 00
Total outlay	$ 160,000 00

RECEIPTS.

Stock sold by Commissioners	$ 42,537 50
Amount realized from dividends	8,200 00
Total Receipts	$ 50,737 50

Difference between the investment and the receipts $109,-262.50. The actual *direct* loss to the city, however, was not all of this, but was comprised in the sum of the two items of the taxes paid for interest, and the discount on the bonds sold, or $94,655.59; the remainder being the loss of the Sinking Fund, and of course, indirectly, that of the city.

C. P. & A. R. R.

EXPENSES.

City bonds issued	$200,000.00
Discount paid on the bonds	2,000.00
Total expenses	$202,000.00

RECEIPTS.

City bonds paid	$200,000.00
City stock in possession at par	178,520.00
Other assets, excluding a claim of $33,415.41 on a New York depository which had failed	20,200.78

This stock being at the time largely above par was worth probably $220,000, making a total in receipts of $398,720.78, and a direct profit upon the investment of $196,720.78 is shown.

The first annual report of the commissioners, January 1, 1863, showed a reduction in their nominal assets amounting to $29,218.45, which is accounted for by a sale of the stock of the city in the C. & P. R. R., but no real loss, as the stock when sold, in November, 1862, brought about twice as much as its quotations in May, 1862, when the Sinking Fund Commissioners took it in charge. The further progress of the fund, under the able and judicious management of the commissioners, and its remarkable increase from 1863 to the present time is briefly noted by

giving an abstract of its successive annual amounts during the period:

January 1,	1863	Total cash and assets	$ 332,059 07
"	1864	" "	422,203 36
"	1865	" "	470,858 91
"	1866	" "	569,143 59
"	1867	" "	597,272 73
"	1868	" "	933,923 78
"	1869	" "	1,008,838 59
"	1870	" "	1,146,100 68
"	1871	" "	1,209,860 93
"	1872	" "	1,311,550 79
	1873	" "	1,551,106 41
	1874	" "	1,688,793 79
"	1875	" "	1,761,543 44
"	1876	" "	1,863,736 41
"	1877	" "	1,989,751 84
"	1878	" "	2,109,357 21
"	1879	" "	*1,816,690 53
"	1880	" "	1,928,742 50
"	1881	" "	1,596,265 53
"	1882	" "	1,252,849 02
"	1883	" "	1,121,602 12
"	1884	" "	1,072,772 57
"	1885	" "	1,102,187 89
"	1886	" "	1,134,181 29
"	1887	" "	1,905,155 47

Of this fund $925,000 was pledged, originally, to the redemption of outstanding Water-Works bonds, and the unpledged balance to such public purpose as the trustees of what then, 1862, constituted that portion of the city

* The first payment from the fund, as provided by law, was made in July, 1878, being $450,000 for the redemption of maturing Water-Works bonds.

located on the east side of the river—"the first seven wards." Payments have been made from the fund to January 1, 1887, as follows:—

Cleveland City Water-Works bonds	$ 925,000 00
Other Cleveland City bonds and debts	487,963 75
City's proportion for repaving streets	463,191 72
Appropriation for fire-boat	29,000 00
Total	$1,905,155 47

The following items constitute the Sinking Fund of 1862 January 1, 1887:

2,300 shares capital stock L. S. & M. S. R'y, par value	$ 230,000 00
Cleveland city 6 per cent. Water-Works bonds, par value	637,000 00
Chicago & Atchison Bridge Company 6 per cent. bonds, par value	94,000 00
Chicago & North-West Railway 7 per cent. bonds, par value	50,000 00
Cash on deposit	79,069 82
Total assets	$1,090,069 82

The act of the Legislature, authorizing the issue of bonds for the construction of the Viaduct, made it the duty of the City Council to create a Sinking Fund within two years from the passage of the act "for the purpose of providing means to pay the principal of all bonds issued by authority of this act." In conformity with the provisions of this act, an ordinance was passed creating the "Viaduct Sinking Fund."

The cash placed to the credit of this fund the first year, 1879, was as follows:

Received of City Treasurer, proceeds of levy	$50,709 57
Interests on deposits	447 65
Payment of temporary loan	7,290 02
Interest on same	56 32
Interest on $265,000 Valley Railroad bonds	2,083 70
Total	$60,587 26

The cash disbursements during the year were:

Temporary loan	$ 7,290 02
Purchase of 500 shares of stock, Kalamazoo, Allegan & Grand Rapids Railroad Company	50,000 00
Total	$57,290 02

The first annual report of the Fund Commissioners, January 1, 1880, shows the following assets on that date:

500 shares of K. A. & G. R. R. R. stock	$ 50,000 00
Valley Railroad 7 per cent. bonds	265,000 00
Cash on deposit	3,297 24
Total	$318,297 24

The total cash and assets of the fund on the first day of January of each year have been as follows:

January 1, 1880	$318,297 24
" 1881	359,798 98
" 1882	389,030 67
" 1883	420,110 12
" 1884	478,108 58
" 1885	534,050 11
" 1886	587,471 36
" 1887	636,878 05

The Viaduct bonds, to the payment of which this fund stands pledged, mature as follows:

1893	$148,000 00
1894	270,000 00
1895	300,000 00
1896	500,000 00
1897	225,000 00
1898	570,000 00
1907	125,000 00

That the fund will be amply sufficient to fully meet the purpose for which it was created there can be no doubt.

In 1879 the funds remaining in the hands of the city treasurer as the proceeds of the annual tax levy made for the redemption of maturing city bonds, were placed in the custody of the Sinking Fund Commissioners and is now designated as the "General Sinking Fund." The only revenue derived is interest on deposits, as the constant demand made on the fund precludes investment. January 1, 1887, this fund was credited with a cash balance of $5,065.00.

In December, 1885, an ordinance was passed by the City Council, which provides that "the surplus of water rents above the cost of conducting, managing, repairing and extending the Water-Works, as said surplus may be declared by the trustees of Water-Works, shall be paid over to the Sinking Fund Commissioners, to be by them held, invested and managed as a 'Water-Works Sinking Fund,' which moneys so held, together with their earnings, shall be applied, from time to time, to the payment of the maturing interest and principal of the Water-Works debt, etc." In conformity with the foregoing, the sum of $75,000 was paid to the Sinking Fund Commissioners February 7, 1887.

But a slight idea of the labor involved in making up the records and accounts in the city's department of finance could be given by any written description of the system.[15] The grand ledger in the City Auditor's office contains no less than seven hundred and seventeen open accounts, two hundred and ninety representing the general and special funds and other general accounts, and four hundred and twenty-seven individual accounts; from these accounts are compiled annually and presented to the City Council the elaborate tables, seventeen in number, as follows:

A general exhibit of resources and disbursements in 1886.

An analysis of resources of each general fund for 1886.

A comparison of ordinary expenses paid from the following funds for 1885 and 1886.

The condition of each fund and account January 1, 1887.

The municipal levy for each general fund in the tax of 1886, and comparison with that of 1885.

Amount and proceeds of all bonds issued in 1886.

Amount and maturity of general bonds outstanding January 1, 1887.

Amount and maturity of street improvement bonds outstanding January 1, 1887.

Amount and maturity of street damage bonds outstanding January 1, 1887.

Amount and maturity of sewer bonds outstanding January 1, 1887.

Recapitulation of bonds outstanding January 1, 1887.

Comparison of city debt of all kinds January 1, 1886, and January 1, 1887.

Principal and interest of bonds maturing in each month of 1887.

A comparative showing of items included for sixteen years—1871 to 1886, inclusive.

Amounts levied in the tax of 1886 upon sewer districts.

Lists of assessments prepared by the City Auditor's department and levied in the tax of 1886.

Results in 1886.

There were issued from the department during the past year, 1886, 6,531 warrants on the treasury for the payment, in the aggregate, of $3,178,771.98.* The computations and adjustments in the department of special assessments require a large outlay of expert labor.

The accounts in the City Treasurer's department are of the simplest character and are embraced under about two hundred headings. The receipt and disbursement of the funds constitute the principal labor of the department; the aggregate cash receipts for the year 1886 were $4,548,657.12, as follows: Municipal funds, $2,971,496.36, School funds, $1,178,821.62; Water-Works, $362,420.36; Public Library $35,918.78.

The total cash disbursements were $3,909,161.16, as follows: For municipal purposes, $2,954,841.03; for School purposes, $628,882.79; for Water-Works purposes, $302,178.05; for Public Library purposes, $23,259.29.

No city in the country has a better credit in financial cir-

* This is exclusive of the amount paid on the regular pay rolls, which are made up by the several departments.

cles than Cleveland; in none have municipal affairs been administered with greater fidelity on the part of its servants, and, while there are unquestionably many abuses, it will be found that they are inherent in the system of government prescribed by the organic law of the State, which admits of legislative tinkering with the minutest detail, and that in the administration of affairs no advantage has been taken of the evils of the system. That these existing evils should be cured must become more apparent as the city increases in wealth and population; and with a speedy application of an adequate remedy, Cleveland will continue to maintain its present high standing in the financial world.

NOTES.

[1] On February 13, 1866, a special committee of the City Council, consisting of Messrs. Thomas Jones, Jr., Ansel Roberts and John Huntington, after an exhaustive examination, extending through the records of a period of fifteen years, submitted a report upon the school fund showing a balance to the credit of that fund of nearly ninety thousand dollars, with which to meet an estimated current expenditure for the year of fifty-five thousand dollars, whereas the current accounts of the clerk indicated a large deficit in that fund.

[2] In every matter pertaining to the disbursement of its vast revenues, in the appointment of its numerous officials and fixing the rate of their compensation, in directing the laying of pipe and in fixing the charges to consumers, this Board is entirely independent of supervision or control. Bills are passed upon by the Board, the warrants on the treasury are drawn by its secretary, and the auditor is required to sign the latter, without the authority of enquiry as to the nature or correctness of the account. These bills are not placed in the ordinance for the payment of

claims and passed upon by the Council, as is true of all other claims against the city. For many years the approval of a single member of the Board of Trustees sufficed to pass claims for payment. For as many years no footings of the book of entry for water rents had been made, and the system of accounts was so far defective that embezzlement was made easy and rendered safe by the entire absence of any check upon the receiving officer. The strict integrity of the incumbents alone saved the city from loss, and it is but justice to these gentlemen to say that an investigation made by a special committee of Council in 1878, disclosed the fact that all moneys had been duly accounted for. On the recommendation of this committee many defects in the system were remedied.

The autocratic power of this Board is well illustrated in the attitude taken in relation to the bonded indebtedness incurred in behalf of the department, the Board declining to pay either interest or principal out of the large surplus remaining in the treasury every year (amounting on the first day of January, 1887, to $125,386.74), thus placing the burden upon the general public and this without any apparent adequate reason, beyond a desire to show at the end of each year that the department had not only been self-sustaining, but had been operated at a large profit, a profit which, under the present schedule of rates, innures to the large consumers and is taken directly not only from the pocket of the small consumer, but as well from that of the citizen who is not supplied with water through this channel. The following statement will show the results of this policy:

Total amount of bonds issued for Water-Works purposes	$2,700 000
Interest to date of maturity	3,246,790
Total	$5,946,790

Of this amount there will have paid prior to January 1, 1888:

Of the principal	$ 925,000
Interest	2,331,040
Total	$3,256,040

The payments have been made as follows:

From the Sinking Fund	$ 300,000
By the Water-Works Department	220,000
By direct general taxation	2,736,040

From the foregoing it will be seen that for the past thirty-two years the city has paid on this behalf, principal and interest, an average of $101,750 annually, and for sixteen years to come will be required to pay an annual average of $168,170, if no change is effected.

[3] On April 1, 1868, the Fire Department fund was balanced by transferring from the general fund to its credit the sum of $102,695.64, this being the amount overdrawn at that date, since which date and up to the first of September, 1873, amounts aggregating $248,768.26 had been transferred to the same fund, and on the latter date the fund showed a balance of $33,270.77 on the wrong side of the ledger.

[4] . . . Nor shall any appropriation be made by any City Council, officer or board, having any control thereof, unless the City Auditor shall first certify to the City Council, or board, that there is money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the payment thereof.—*Act of the Legislature, passed April 18, 1871.*

[5] Mr. Everett entered upon his duties as City Treasurer in April, 1869. In June of the same year he went to New York and endeavored to negotiate the notes of the city to the amount of $200,000 through the Ocean Bank, which institution had been doing business for the city for some years. The bank declined the paper; Mr. Everett thereupon called upon the American Exchange National Bank, and through his personal acquaintance, as a banker, with its officers and directors, secured the loan at seven per cent., three per cent. less than the city had been paying. The city's balance was withdrawn from the Ocean Bank and the American Exchange National has since been the Eastern agent of the city. All Cleveland city bonds are made payable at that institution. By this transaction a saving of $25,000 in interest was effected in the first year of Mr. Everett's incumbency, and the failure of the Ocean Bank, shortly after the transfer of the funds, would have resulted in a loss of from $30,000 to $40,000 to the city had the balance remained.

[6] In his annual message, delivered to the City Council April 11, 1876, Mayor Payne says: "The terse, intelligible yet comprehensive presentation by City Treasurer Everett, in his annual report of the fiscal transactions of the government for the year, cannot but have attracted the attention and received the unqualified approbation of all. But not even here are

Mr. Everett's services to the city seen to best advantage. The high credit our securities command in the Eastern markets is in no small degree due to the masterly manner in which he has handled our bonds. Instead of employing agents on commission, as had been done, Mr. Everett has taken our bonds to the Eastern money centers, put himself in communication with the heaviest dealers in these securities, whose respect and confidence he has, and invited competition. His success in securing the highest rates is remarkable. It enabled us in our last transactions, the first and only city in the West, to dispose of one hundred thousand dollars six per cent. twenty year Water-Works bonds at a premium of five-eighths of one per cent. above par and all accrued interest."

And again one year later the same authority says: "Two years of intimate acquaintance with the working of our municipal government has convinced me of the efficiency of our civil service. The issue of the immense number of bonds required to meet the obligations imposed by the improvements in progress has made fidelity and judicious management in the treasury department indispensable. To ascertain whether the city received the best possible rates for the securities it offered in the markets, on two occasions, when large amounts of bonds were to be sold, I accompanied the City Treasurer to the Eastern money centers —visited the principal dealers in municipal and other bonds with him, and witnessed his method. I learned that no city in the West realized more on the same grade of bonds than Cleveland, and few, if any, as much. I returned thoroughly satisfied that the universal public confidence manifested in this officer was not misplaced."

[7] In 1882, $100,000 Water-Works bonds bearing 3.65 per cent. interest were disposed of at one per cent. premium.

[8] Reference is here had to the policy pursued in meeting maturing bonds, issued to pay for special improvements, by using moneys in the treasury, instead of re-issuing bonds.

[9] The increase in the debt from January 1 to July 1, 1887, is accounted for as follows:

General bonds were issued as follows:

For Elevated Roadway	$175,000
For Kingsbury Run bridge	10,000

For Petrie Street bridge	5,000
For Pearl Street bridge	25,000
For street improvements	19,000
For sewers	36,000
For notes, miscellaneous	5,200
Total	$275,200

Debt canceled:

School bonds paid	$ 50,000
Street improvement bonds paid	33,000
Sewer bonds paid	8,500
Notes paid	9,555
Total	$101,055

[10] In his Annual Report for the year 1877 the City Auditor dwells at length on this subject. After recounting briefly the history of other special improvements, he says:

"In most instances, the property owners along the line of any improvement, to all appearances, acted spontaneously and unitedly in petitioning the Board of Improvements to approve the application, and recommend it to the Council for adoption. In a few cases, some of which have been made conspicuously prominent by very general discussion as to their merits and demerits, certain large property owners, or speculators, as it may be, made up for their lack of numbers by their activity and personal influence in securing a majority of the smaller owners in endorsement of a certain method which, on further reflection, or it might be said adverse representation, the latter were dissatisfied with, as not being so much to their own private advantage as to that of other large owners! Had the cases been reversed, the dissatisfied ones would have been reversed also.

Hence if the improvement was well done, impartial citizens, not interested in these street gift schemes, could look on with serene indifference at the disappointment of those who drew blanks in the pavement lottery.

But the best illustration of the "true inwardness" of some of these speculative projects, devised especially for the benefit of certain property owners but masked under the thin veil of "public utility," is the propo-

sition, made in 1874, to open a new street between Euclid avenue and Superior street, and running between Bond street extension and Erie street, to be called Vincent street.

The petition for the new street was signed only by a few persons, and probably by an even less proportion than in the case of the Sheriff street extension; and none, perhaps, except the few original signers, out of a wide territory in every direction, on which the tax for the new street would have been assessed, would have known of their prospective liabilities till they were called upon to pay for what could have been of no real advantage except to the Superior street and Euclid avenue owners of the abutting property! Yet the application was unhesitatingly recommended by the Board of Improvements to the Council, which approved it and passed an ordinance authorizing the appropriation of the land needed for Vincent street. The value of the land to be appropriated was estimated by a jury in the Probate Court, at $90,000. Had no opposition arisen, and from an unexpected source, not from those who were nominally to pay for it—the scheme might have been successfully carried through. Prior, however, to the issue of city bonds for the payment of the $90,000, the matter was referred to the Finance Committee, then consisting of Messrs. James Barnett, Stephen Buhrer and George T. Chapman. They made a careful investigation of the case, and reported that on the basis of the extreme limit of the legal assessment, namely twenty-five per cent. of its value on the abutting property, only about $40,000 to $45,000 could be realized, and further, that a tax on an indefinite amount of territory in the vicinity to meet the remaining cost would not probably be sustained if opposed in the courts, as it seemed apparent that no other property would be directly or indirectly benefited by Vincent street except that on the street itself, as it was not a necessary outlet for anything else; and hence, that the city at large would have to pay not less than $45,000 additional for the benefit of the projectors of the scheme. Although, as stated, the Council had already authorized the appropriation of the land for the street, yet when the Finance Committee and City Auditor made an adverse recommendation to that of the Board of Improvements, the Council adopted that of the committee and auditor, and refused to issue bonds in payment of a risk which the

owners on the line of the street were unwilling to take upon themselves. The Finance Committee offered to accept a bond from these very property owners, waiving their statutory rights, and guaranteeing the city against any possible claim which might thereafter be made from the excess of the cost of the land over the legal rate of the assessment; but this, as was expected, they were unwilling to do, and the project of course fell through." [Vincent street was opened in 1886, by private enterprise, so far as the cost and expenses therefor is concerned.—Ed.]

[11] This matter is in itself of importance sufficient to justify a far more extended consideration than is practicable in an article of this character, and the following compilations, furnished by request by Mr. R. F. Jones, Deputy City Auditor, August 1, 1887, must suffice to show the bearing had upon our municipal finances and indirectly upon the material prosperity of the city. The figures are eloquent, and tell a marvelous tale of the enrichment of the private citizen at the expense of the public:

"The total amount of indebtedness for special or local improvements, which for various reasons the city of Cleveland has been unable to meet by direct taxation upon the abutting property, or the property benefited, and amounting to $1,027,435.98, has been paid by the city as follows:

From the Sinking Fund of 1862	$466,486 51
By issue of funded debt bonds	544,148 70
From the General Fund, being the remaining surplus of the 'Scott Law' liquor tax	16,561 48
From the General Sinking Fund	239 29

Of this amount $994,181.38 has been permanently enjoined by the courts.

The following accounts were credited by payments made from the Sinking Fund of 1862, being improvements in 'the first seven wards:'

Allen street opening	$ 7,012 73
Bank street extension paving	6,968 97
Bond street opening	89,764 41
Central Place opening, Huron to Prospect	54,128 93
Marquette street opening	11,230 46
Orange street extension	1,209 57

Payne avenue opening, Superior to Willson	277,851 44
Seneca street opening, grading and grading damages	18,320 00
Total	$466,486 51

Paid from the proceeds of funded debt bonds:

Arlington street opening	$ 409 46
Broadway sewer, east of Kingsbury Run	127 83
Becker avenue widening	2,887 86
Broadway paving, Union to Miles	67,817 29
Beech street grading and culverts	712 30
Bailey street opening	1,467 13
Bucton street grading and damages	444 72
Brownell street paving	1,605 44
Broadway paving, Independence to Union street	10,075 78
Columbus, Pearl and Walworth Run bridge improvements	111,440 09
Custead avenue opening	120 00
Detroit street paving, Kentucky to 220 feet west	928 11
East Prospect street opening	5,925 89
Franklin street paving	6,653 18
Grand avenue opening	4,354 39
Herald street grading, etc	804 16
Junction street grading, etc	20,887 49
Jennings avenue paving	1,025 91
Kinsman street paving and culverts	148,811 39
Lincoln avenue culverts	325 16
Lake street paving	4,870 94
Long street paving	240 23
Mulberry street paving	1,223 35
March street opening	3,663 82
Miles street damages	338 54
Pearl street paving, Detroit to Monroe	3,822 34
Russell avenue opening	3,457 83
Superior street sewer, west of Doan brook	841 20
Slater street opening	8,761 51
Summit street opening	511 15
St. Clair street widening, east of Willson avenue	28,476 12
Seneca street grading and paving	1,384 86

Superior street widening, east of Willson	760 00
Sewer Districts 1 and 2, East Cleveland	31,496 00
Woodland avenue widening, Willson to East Madison	5,801 40
Woodland avenue, macadamizing, Willson to East Madison	4,860 00
West River street improvements	1,750 57
Willson avenue grading, etc., Euclid avenue to Lake Erie	2,109 87
Wade Park avenue opening	10,423 08
Willson avenue opening, North of St. Clair street	7,687 48
Willson avenue opening, Sawtell to Broadway	18,635 90
Willson avenue grading, etc., Maurice to Sawtell	3,358 21
Willson avenue grading, etc., Julia to Maurice	12,850 72
Total	$544,148 70

Paid from the General Fund:

Columbus, Pearl and Walworth Run bridge improvements	$ 2,338 00
Sewer Districts 1 and 2, East Cleveland	5,585 16
St. Clair street paving, Erie to Willson	3,977 52
Orange street extension	1,766 00
Superior street sewer, east of Doan brook	2,894 80
Total	$ 16,561 48

Paid from the General Sinking Fund:

Bailey street opening	$ 239 29

It must be understood that this sum represents *only* so much of the taxes upon local property which have been permanently enjoined by the courts, and bonds for which indebtedness, together with the interest, have matured. Other cases of a similar nature are now pending before the courts, the result of which is yet uncertain, but doubtless will cause an addition to the already enormous debt of at least $500,000."

[12] In his report for 1877 the City Auditor very pointedly fixes the responsibility, so far as it attaches to city officials. He says:

"With the account of these instances alone, out of the long list of others which were characterized by a similar indifference or negligence on the part of successive Boards of Improvements for many years past,

many of whose members are still living among us, the burdened public may well in sentiment, if not in reality, address them as follows:

You are constituted the fiduciary agents of the city in all these special improvement projects. You were expected to examine into the merits of each with intelligence, fidelity and care. You were not expected to be swayed in your actions by any considerations of wealth, standing, or political or other influences of any petitioners. The Council relied and acted upon your recommendations—unless proved worthless, as in the Vincent street case—in assuming the original cost and issuing bonds therefor, which were to be paid, principal and interest, by taxes on the property benefited. You were not expected, from this very reliance of the City Council in your judgment, to recommend any project which would involve the city in cost beyond that which could, without contest or injunction, be realized from taxes assessed on the property improved. You made contracts upon which there is yet due the city eighty-three thousand dollars for paving that portion of the several streets occupied by street railroads, the cost of which should have been immediately paid or provided for by the railroad companies themselves, but for which the city, through your agency, was compelled to issue bonds in payment. Your contracts contained no guarantee for the re-payment of the money so expended, and the final collection of it is extremely doubtful. The failure to collect any portion of this will make the amount remaining unpaid a permanent charge against the city, as it cannot now be assessed against the abutting property.

Would these gentlemen, if they had been appointed by any court as guardians of even a comparatively insignificant trust, have risked it so hastily and readily without investigation by loaning it, without any positive security for its re-payment, or without even knowing, as in the cases cited, who was to make that re-payment? Would they have risked their own money in a security so intangible, so far as the time and vague sources of payment are concerned, as this? If they would not have taken these risks, either as guardians or personally, why did they peril thus recklessly and improvidently the interests of all the tax-payers of Cleveland thus committed to their care?

The original estimate for the whole cost of the Viaduct, and all its collateral improvements, was made under their charge, and the citizens

relied on their calculations that it would not exceed one million one hundred thousand dollars.

The Legislature authorized the issue of city bonds to that amount. The project was submitted to the citizens, who voted for it with the understanding that that sum was all which would ever be needed or called for to the end. The first contract for the work was made by them in 1874, under the authority to incur only one million one hundred thousand dollars of cost. Yet the latest estimates have shown that the total cost of the Viaduct and Canal improvements, not including the sinking of the railroad tracks, will reach at least two million four hundred thousand dollars.

No criticism of the Viaduct itself is here intended. It is admitted to be a work of great public utility, whose value as a needed thoroughfare between the two sections of the city will be more and more recognized each succeeding year. But it is intended to criticise the fact, that before entering upon the work, more intelligence and comprehensive investigations were not made to determine what would be the real cost of the structure, including the right of way, that the citizens might have known by a clear approximation at least the extent of the responsibility to be incurred in the undertaking.

By this very lack of, or failure to exhibit, at least, the indispensable qualities which should have characterized their action, they are responsible, even beyond the Council which merely confirmed their recommendations, for this great special improvement debt, the condition of which is so unsatisfactory at present to all. It is a fitting epitaph for those departed Boards of Improvements—

'The evil which men do lives after them.'

The present Board of Improvements, created since the passage of the Burns law, is not responsible for any portion of the debt, as no new improvements were or could be undertaken during the past year."

[13] Mayor Payne, in his annual message, delivered to the City Council April 11, 1876, refers to this matter in the following terms: "A moment's examination of Treasurer Everett's clear, concise statement of the transactions and conditions of the various general and special funds, forcibly impresses us with the extent of its unfortunate results. This report shows the funds which constitute the general revenue of the city

(among them the sinking fund, the use of which for any other purpose the law expressly prohibits), with an aggregate credit of $274,444.87. It also appears that there is but $6,109.48 in the city treasury. Where is this money, every dollar of which was provided for a particular purpose? The report explains this also; it shows special improvement accounts overdrawn to an aggregate of $419,000. That is, assessments have been delayed and no collections made to meet these special bonds, and to save the credit of the city the treasurer has been in the past compelled to apply all moneys in his hands, for whatever purpose raised, to discharge these obligations."

And again, a year later, Mayor Payne says: "Bonds were issued as these improvements were made, running from one to five or more years in anticipation of the tax. They matured from time to time, and no tax having been collected to redeem them, re-issues were resorted to in many cases; in others they were redeemed by the use of funds on hand provided for other uses. In either case the result is unfortunate. If the bonds are re-issued the interest account accumulates unnecessarily. If other funds are used our fiscal concerns are disturbed by it. The effect is seen at a glance in the admirable statement of City Treasurer Everett. In his special accounts, the aggregate amount of money thus diverted from its proper purpose, as shown by the overdrafts, is $364,308.89.

[14] The act of the Legislature creating the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners was passed March 28, 1862, hence the name. Previous to this date the railroad stocks, etc., comprising the fund, were in the custody of three Boards of "City Commissioners." The act of 1862 named the Sinking Fund Commissioners as follows: Messrs. H. B. Payne, F. T. Backus, Wm. Case, Moses Kelly and Wm. Bingham, and gave them power to fill vacancies, subject to the approval of the City Council. The following changes have occurred: Charles Hickox, elected May 3, 1862, vice Wm. Case, deceased; Leonard Case, elected May 28, 1870, vice F. T. Backus, deceased; J. H. Wade, elected January 2, 1871, vice Moses Kelly, deceased; S. T. Everett, elected January 26, 1880, vice Leonard Case, deceased.

A Citizens Investigation Committee, consisting of Messrs. A. K. Spencer, Jno. H. Farley, H. M. Claflen, E. S. Flint, W. H. Hayward and Hubbard Cook, authorized by a resolution of City Council, to examine the

books and accounts of every department of the city government, after six months exhaustive search, made with the assistance of an expert accountant, reported to the City Council at considerable length, October 15, 1877. The following extract from the report embodies its sentiment throughout: "We would here state that we find nothing in any department that looks like fraud or the misappropriation of the funds of the city, nor have any transactions been found that cause us to question the integrity of any of the officers of the city.

LITERATURE IN CLEVELAND.

THE mosaic of American intellectual development presents a formidable task to the historian who is also an analyst, for the bright bits of its tessellated pattern have been quarried from every land in the round earth.

The bedrock was laid by the Puritans and the French Huguenots in high thought and purity, in the North. In the South the Spanish adventurers and French convicts filled a different foundation. The free life, the soil, the climate, the surroundings, all had an influence in managing the mental life of the new world people.

At the time of the revolution a very bright standard of English literature had been attained in England and the colonies, but the interruption of the great war turned public thought into that channel, and the best talent of both countries was absorbed in statesmanship. When peace again prevailed, the independence of the new country manifested itself in literature as well as government.

The infant republic, weakened and impoverished, must devote more time to founding industries than to study,

and the good wife's maxims were oftener quoted than the immortal poets, so that when leisure was attained for the patronage of literature, much of the ideality had disappeared from poetry and fiction, the severity of New England theology was temporized, while the hard won gospel of democracy, the doctrine of all men's equality, had introduced into literature a breadth and humanity to which can directly be traced the tenderness of the Longfellow and Whittier school. The rugged discipline of the long struggle gave a realistic tone which the business-like character of the people and the accuracy of science have since preserved. The reaction of the rapid wealth from early poverty has been like malaria—springing from the all too rich but uncultivated soil of primitive fertility but that will undoubtedly yield its sensuous, sensational tone to the upward tendency of educated taste, as the very vines of the swamp, if subdued, live again in the flower and fruitage of the cultivated field. The constant addition of foreign thought is an element of change, and sectional influences have been strong enough to create a local tone in the literature of the far West, the South and New England.

The high thought and elevated literary purpose of the Western Reserve can be traced directly to the New England school, broadened and liberalized by the progressiveness of the West, transplanted to the suggestive beauty of the South shore, and purified by the keen winds of Lake Erie. Cleveland has never been a publishing centre, and its literary products have been without the stimulus, of business inducement, so that the number of books that have

spontaneously sprung to life is hardly a fair indication of the literary standard of the city.

That should be judged rather by the number of readers than the number of writers, and taking as a standard the patronage of libraries, schools and churches, and the fact that the largest proportion of mail in the country is received here, the result is most creditable.

Just how much of the record is due to the literary excellence and conscientious editing of the Cleveland papers, it is impossible to say; but the fact that they have been under the control of men of broad scholarship who have not allowed the news of the day to be polluted with the objectionable matter that so often finds its way into the press, is a cause of much good taste among the people.

The germ of Cleveland literature was the Cleveland *Gazette and Commercial Advertiser*, issued in July, 1818, and continued for about a year. Although some adverse frost cut it down, it sprouted again with a more sturdy stalk in the *Cleveland Herald*, October, 1819. This veteran paper, one of the first in the country, flourished without a competitor for about thirteen years. In 1832 the *Advertiser* was established as the organ of the Whig party, and was afterwards merged in the *Plain Dealer*.

In August, 1834, the *Cleveland Whig* was established by Rice and Penniman and was issued for about two years.

In the year 1836 several papers, most of them short-lived, were started. They were the *Ohio City Argus*, published in what is now the West Side by T. H. Smead and Lyman W. Hall; the *Cleveland Messenger*, *Cleveland*

Daily Gazette, afterwards absorbed by the *Herald;* the *Cleveland Liberalist* and the *Cleveland Journal*, a religious paper which was afterward united with the *Ohio Observer*. These were enough to arouse the spirit of journalism to a high pitch, for in the fifty years intervening between 1837 and 1887 upwards of ninety newspapers and magazines devoted to all manner of interests were unsuccessfully started, and lived from one issue to four or five years, the literary enterprise which started them being more notable than profitable.

In addition, however, to those that failed, is a good number that have been eminently successful and useful.

The oldest of these is, of course, the *Cleveland Herald*, established in 1819. The *Herald's* sole predecessor was so frail and short-lived that the former may be called the first journal in Cuyahoga county. It was a weekly paper for the first eighteen years of its existence published by Z. Willis & Company, but in 1837 it was united with the *Cleveland Gazette*, a daily paper which had been started the previous year, and the joint paper was called the *Daily Herald and Gazette*, the proprietors being Messrs. Whittlesey and Hull.

The firm changed after a time, Josiah A. Harris becoming sole proprietor. The population of Cleveland and Ohio City together was then about six thousand, and it was doubtful whether the paper could be supported. The enterprise and devotion to principle of the *Herald* won the confidence of the people and it lived.

In 1850 A. W. Fairbanks became a partner and a job

office was added. In the spring of 1853 George A. Benedict became one of the partners and editors.

The *Herald* had grown from a small paper, printed upon a press that it did not own, to a journal of large circulation and influence, owning a large building and full complement of presses and materials, and employing a large force.

In 1877 it was sold to Messrs. R. C. Parsons and W. P. Fogg, and its literary standard became even more elevated under their scholarly management. In the spring of 1885 the subscription list and good will of the *Herald* was sold to the *Leader*, and the building and presses to the *Plain Dealer*, and thus ended the separate existence of a long, fruitful and honorable career.

An event of some importance in the history of Cleveland journalism was the purchase in 1842 by Mr. M. C. Younglove of the first power printing-press ever operated northwest of the Ohio river. From this press appeared the *Herald* and *Plain Dealer* of that day. In 1848 it was removed to Ravenna, where, let us hope, it is still preserved as a curious reminder of pioneer typography.

The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* is second in age of the existing dailies.

In 1834 the *Cleveland Advertiser* was purchased by Canfield and Spencer. It was continued as a weekly until 1836, when it was issued daily. In 1841 J. W. and A. N. Gray bought the paper and changed its name to the *Plain Dealer*. J. W. Gray was the editor and proved to be a



R. C. Parsons

great accession to the paper, as he was a witty and keen writer and careful editor.

The *Plain Dealer* was always a strong Democratic sheet, but when the civil war broke out it was loyal to the Government, and threw its weight upon the side of the Union. Mr. Gray died in 1862, and four years later the paper was purchased by W. W. Armstrong, of Tiffin, and under his control has led a successful career. It is recognized as the Democratic organ of Northern Ohio, second to one only in the State. In the summer of 1885 the *Plain Dealer* was enlarged from a four page evening paper to an eight page morning paper, being quite an important development. It now enjoys a large circulation and employs an able force of writers, many of whom in the past and present have won distinction of an enviable character.

Among those of the past whose names are now widely known are J. B. Boughton, since of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*; Ex-Judge Cleveland, of the Cleveland Bar; Bishop McLaren, of the diocese of Illinois; D. R. Locke, celebrated as Petroleum V. Nasby; the late Charles Farrar Browne, the famous Artemus Ward, and E. V. Smalley, now a well-known writer.

The *Cleveland Leader* had its birth in 1844 in "Ohio City," being then founded as the *Ohio American* by R. B. Denis. It was published in 1845 by Edwin Cowles, the veteran editor, then a lad of eighteen years, and edited by D. L. Rice. In 1846 Mr. Cowles transferred the publication to Mr. M. W. Miller, who continued his connection with the paper in company with Mr. Rice until 1848. In that year

the *American* and the *True Democrat*, a Whig paper founded in 1846 by Hon. E. S. Hamlin, were consolidated and published under the name of the *True Democrat*.

In 1848 Mr. Joseph Medill, since of the *Chicago Tribune*, came to Cleveland and established the *Forest City Daily*, but it was not successful, owing to the number of papers already flourishing, and in 1853 the *True Democrat* and the *Forest City Daily* were consolidated under the name of the *Daily Forest City Democrat*. Mr. Cowles was taken into partnership under the firm name of Medill, Cowles & Co. Mr. Cowles had charge of the business department and Messrs. Medill and Vaughn of the editorial. In March, 1854, the name was changed to the *Cleveland Leader*.

In the spring of 1855 Mr. Cowles purchased the interest controlled by Messrs. Medill and Vaughn, and from that time until 1867 was sole proprietor of the *Leader*, except for two short interspaces. In 1867 a stock company was organized, Mr. Cowles retaining the majority of the stock. The *Leader* was the first paper in the world that was printed on a rotary lightning press which delivered the sheets pasted, with leaves cut at top and folded, all in one operation.

Since 1869 the company also issues an afternoon paper, established by Nevins Brothers, and afterwards purchased by the *Leader*, called at first the *Evening News*. It also publishes the Tri-weekly, the Weekly and the Sunday *Leader*, all papers of wide circulation and great influence.

In 1885 the *Leader* purchased the circulation and the name of the *Herald*, to incorporate with its own, and has

since appeared as the *Leader and Herald*, while the *Evening News* became the *News and Herald*.

With this addition to its already large circulation, and under the skillful editorship of Hon. J. C. Covert and a corps of efficient writers, the *Leader and Herald* is now a recognized power, not only as a valuable newspaper, but a factor in both State and National politics, and the leader of Republicanism in Northern Ohio.

The Ohio Farmer, a weekly agricultural, live stock and family journal, was established in January, 1848, by Thomas Brown. After putting the paper upon a good basis as to circulation and standing he retired from its control, and in 1862 it passed into the hands of William B. Fairchild as publisher, and Sullivan D. Harris as editor. At this time the *Ohio Cultivator*, established in 1845 at Columbus, Ohio, was purchased and consolidated with the *Ohio Farmer*, making the latter the only agricultural paper in the State. In 1866 Mr. Fairchild's interest was bought by A. W. Parker. Mr. Parker's death in 1867 left Mr. Harris sole proprietor until January, 1868.

After passing through the hands of Mr. George E. Blakeslee the *Farmer* was purchased in 1872 by Mr. M. J. Lawrence, who obtained the services of Mr. M. E. Williams as associate editor, and in their hands the paper became a financial success for the first time. In 1874 the *Buckeye Farmer* was purchased by Mr. Lawrence and united with the *Ohio Farmer*. In 1879 the *American Farm Journal*, published at Toledo, shared the same fate. The *Farmer* is now a successful paper of extensive circulation in Ohio and the surrounding States, and is quoted as

not only the principal agricultural paper of the State but a recognized authority in the country.

The Publishing House of the Evangelical Association was established in 1816 by the enterprise of Father John Driesbach, then quite a young man. It was started at New Berlin, Pennsylvania, in a very modest way, but still sufficiently extensive to supply the demands of the organization.

In November, 1836, at a special meeting of the General Conference, it was decided to locate a book establishment at New Berlin, Pennsylvania, and it was done the following year. In 1851 the General Conference ordered the removal of the publishing house to Cleveland, Ohio. This was accomplished in 1854, and the new building was erected on Woodland avenue, where the business is now carried on. The demand for work increased so rapidly that the building at first too large, was entirely inadequate, and work was refused for lack of facilities with which to do it. In 1874 a handsome new building was erected for store and office purposes, adjoining the original building.

This, however, would not supply the still increasing demand for greater facilities, and in 1877 another building, large, handsome and commodious, was added, fronting upon Harmon street. Thus from the small wooden building in which the book publishing was commenced in 1837 at New Berlin, Pennsylvania, with an investment of about two hundred dollars, has sprung one of the largest and best equipped publishing houses in the country.

Besides the books published, a number of both German

and English periodicals are issued. They are: *Der Christliche Botschafter*, Rev. W. Horn, editor; the oldest, largest and most extensively circulated religious German newspaper published in America.

Der Christliche Kinderfreund, Rev. C. A. Thomas, editor; an illustrated German Sunday-school paper. It is issued weekly, semi-weekly and monthly.

Die Wandtafel, a weekly publication in the guise of a blackboard, designed to illustrate the International Sunday-school lessons.

The Evangelical Magazine, Rev. C. A. Thomas, editor; a beautifully printed and finely illustrated magazine of thirty-six pages.

Evangelisches Lectionsblatt, weekly; *Evangelisches Vierteljahrshift*, quarterly; *Læmmerweide*, weekly; three German Sunday-school publications.

In the English are published: *Evangelical Lesson Leaf*, weekly.

Evangelical Lesson Quarterly, edited by Rev. P. W. Raidabaugh.

The Evangelical Messenger, weekly, edited by Rev. H. B. Hartzler.

The Evangelical Sunday School Teacher, edited by Rev. P. W. Raidabaugh.

The Living Epistle, edited by P. W. Raidabaugh.

My Lesson, weekly, by same editor.

Sunday School Messenger, by the same editor.

The Blackboard, also edited by Rev. P. W. Raidabaugh.

All of these publications have a large circulation and are calculated to be most useful in religious work. Some of

the German periodicals have an extensive subscription list in Germany. The publishing house is under the authority of the General Conference of the Evangelical Association, and under the direct management of a publishing agent. Its surplus profits are devoted to benevolent purposes.

Brainard's Musical World was first issued in 1854 by the music publishing house of S. Brainard & Co. It was an eight page journal devoted to music. It was gradually enlarged to forty pages as its success became assured. It is now issued in the music houses of the firm of S. Brainard's Sons simultaneously in Cleveland, Chicago and Cincinnati.

The German Baptist Publishing Society, at 957 Payne avenue, originated in the Conference of German Baptists, held at Berlin, Ontario, in 1866.

Philip W. Biepel was elected editor and secretary of the society. J. T. Burghardt, of Louisville, Kentucky, gave the sum of two thousand dollars, upon condition that the German churches would make up an equal sum, and with this money a building was erected upon Forest street and fitted up for the publication of religious books, tracts, etc. But in 1874 the building was partly destroyed by fire, and as it was without insurance the loss was heavy. A new building, however, was erected on Payne avenue, at the corner of Dalton street, and was completed for use in May, 1878.

The following papers are published by the society:

Der Muntere Saemann, a weekly Sunday-school paper.

Der Sendbote, a weekly eight page German Baptist paper, the only one in this country.

Der Wegweiser, a monthly church publication.

Lections Blätter, monthly for Sunday-school work.

Unsere Kleinen, a monthly for Sunday-school use.

The German Publishing House of the Reformed Church in the United States was established in Cleveland at 991 Scranton avenue in 1860, when the publications consisted of the *Reformirte Kirchen Zeitung*, a weekly issue. The second venture was *Der Læmmehörte*, a monthly and semi-monthly Sunday-school periodical. In 1876 *Die Abend Lust*, a paper for general circulation, was added to the other publications. Since then another monthly periodical has been added, the *Missionsbote*, and with the *Lections Blätter* comprise the different publications of the establishment.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal was published first in January, 1867, at Rochester, New York, S. R. Mudge being the first editor. After removing to Fort Wayne, Indiana, Cleveland was selected as the final abiding place of the Journal, and it was established here in 1870. It is a forty-eight page pamphlet devoted, as its name suggests, to the interests of locomotive engineers. It has an extensive circulation, not only in the United States and Canada but in Great Britian, India and Central America.

The *Sun and Voice* was first issued as the *Sunday Voice* in October, 1871, by Messrs. W. S. Robison, L. O. Rawson, Thomas Whitehead and E. C. Hardy. During the first year, however, Mr. Robison purchased the other interests and became sole proprietor.

The *Voice* was a pioneer Sunday paper in Cleveland, and

was met by a strong prejudice that for a time made its publication a very doubtful venture. But the enterprise of the paper triumphed, and before the close of the second year it was established upon a good financial basis.

In 1878, Hon. O. J. Hodge having purchased the *Sunday Post*, it was consolidated with the *Voice*, becoming the *Sunday Voice and Post*. It afterwards resumed the original title—the *Sunday Voice*. In the fall of 1885 the *Sunday Sun* was purchased by the *Voice*, and the two papers were united under the name of the *Sun and Voice*. Mr. O. J. Hodge is proprietor, W. R. Rose managing editor, and General A. Robertson assistant editor.

The Cleveland Anzeiger was founded in August, 1871, by Henry Gentz, and issued tri-weekly as an independent German newspaper until August, 1872, when it was bought by a stock company of prominent Republicans of Cuyahoga county and issued daily and weekly. Since that time it has been the German Republican organ of Northern Ohio. January, 1874, the stock company sold out to Bohm, Kraus & Company. Two years later Mr. Kraus became sole owner of the paper, but sold out September, 1877, to Mr. Kaufmann, one of the editors of the *Cincinnati Volksblatt*. Since that time the paper has been published by Mr. Kaufmann, who is its editor. Its circulation and influence have become very large. It is recognized as one of the principal Republican German papers in the United States, and has a good circulation in Germany. It is issued as a morning daily, weekly and Sunday paper.

The Cleveland Post was established as *Die Biene* in 1872. It was Democratic in politics, and edited by Wil-

liam Miller. In 1876 a stock company was formed and the paper was published as an independent Sunday morning weekly. Another change of name makes it the *Cleveland Post*, edited by C. F. Thiele.

The *South Cleveland Advocate* was started in 1873 by Harry H. Nelson, and called *All Around the Clock*, but the name was afterwards changed to the *South Cleveland Advocate*. It is a thirty-two column Republican weekly, still under the proprietorship of Mr. Nelson.

The *Earnest Worker* first appeared in June, 1874, under the editorial management of Miss Emma Janes. It was established by the Women's Christian Association as an organ and a source of revenue, and has been successful in both ways. Miss Janes was succeeded by Mrs. Howard Ingham, who was a successful editor. Now in the hands of Mrs. H. C. G. Arey, it is a flourishing paper, warmly received and well supported.

The *Catholic Universe* was established in 1874 by Rt. Rev. R. Gilmour. It is edited by Manley Tello and has a large circulation.

The *Catholic Knight*, edited and published by J. J. Greeves, wields no small influence in Catholicity.

The *Christian Harvester* was established in 1872 by Rev. Thomas K. Doty.

Dennice Novvoreku the name of a Bohemian paper, published entirely in that language. It was founded in 1877, and is now edited and published by Vaclav Snajdr.

The *Press* was established as the *Penny Press* in November, 1878, by Scripps and Sweeney of the *Detroit Evening News*. It was quite an innovation among the staid and

proper Cleveland papers, but won its way with surprising rapidity, bravely surmounting all obstacles. It has from the first been independent in politics, cutting and lashing alike the foibles of all parties. Its utter fearlessness and its disregard of person and position make it a terror to those so unfortunate as to offend its sense of fitness. It has been avowedly the advocate of the working people, and many a prominent official has cringed before its merciless stroke. The broad views of the managers are visible in the keen, concise editorials which give the *Press* its power. Its influence and circulation are large.

The *Sunday Journal* was started by gentlemen on the *Plain Dealer* in 1883, and after several changes of proprietorship and of fortune, it fell into the hands of these gentlemen, among them James S. Cockett, who assumed the management and retrieved the lost ground. In 1886 W. Scott Robison purchased the interests of Mr. Cockett's partners and became editor of the paper. In the winter of 1887 the name was changed to the *Sunday World*. The paper has grown rapidly in circulation and influence during the past year, and has a bright future before it.

The Magazine of Western History was originated in the fall of 1884 by W. W. and L. A. Williams. It is, as its name suggests, devoted to the historical literature of the West, and endeavors by its biographical sketches of prominent men to keep alive the memory of the benefactors of the West who laid the foundation of its prosperity. It is now edited by Mr. J. H. Kennedy.

The *Freie Presse*, an independent German weekly, was

founded in 1885 by Henry Gentz, the founder of the *Anzeiger*.

The *Cleveland Volksfreund*, a German tri weekly paper devoted to the interests of labor, was started in 1886 by the Knights of Labor and is published under their auspices.

The *Silver Dollar*, a semi-monthly paper, was founded in 1886 by Mr. E. J. Farmer. It is now recognized as one of the standard supporters of Bi-metallism in the United States and Europe.

Grip is the suggestive title of a West Side paper founded in 1886.

In addition to these periodicals of general circulation are a number of papers published by various companies, devoted to special interests and valuable in their respective lines, which cannot be enumerated from their number and the limit of space devoted to this subject.

Not less creditable than the journals they represented has been the record of the Cleveland journalists, a group of intelligent and advanced thinkers and courageous writers, whose history is inseparable from that of the community they helped to rear. Of these the veteran is probably Mr. Edwin Cowles. Descended in a direct line from the Puritan thought and liberal principles that came over in the Mayflower, and born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, the nursery of Western Reserve eminence, the spirit of progress was an instinct, an inheritance to him. His newspaper career commenced at the age of eighteen, when he embarked in the printing business with Mr. T. H. Smead, and from that time he has never been without an interest in the Cleveland press. Mr. Cowles has been a

pioneer in political advance, and through the *Leader* has foreshadowed several great reforms at times so much in advance of public feeling that their realization has been considered impossible. Of these were the first plan which led to the organization of the Republican party, and the suggestion of the abolition of slavery, nearly a year before the Emancipation Proclamation was issued. The need of the Cleveland Viaduct was first agitated by Mr. Cowles, resulting in the great bridge that is now a necessity as well as an ornament to the city. The secret of Mr. Cowles' progressive action has been his life-long ambition that his paper should take the lead in the work of reform, the promulgation of progressive ideas and the elevation of humanity, and to oppose tyranny and injustice of every form.

Hon. Richard C. Parsons was born in Connecticut in 1826, and is descended from educated New England ancestry. Mr. Parsons was so early drawn into political life that his career has been a long and brilliant one. He has always been more or less interested in journalism through the *Herald* and *Leader*, and has contributed much valuable matter to the press. He is an eloquent and polished speaker, and a fine writer. His letters from Europe, particularly those historical and descriptive of Rome, and, very recently, from the shores of the Bosporus, reveal a high power to use the English smoothly and melodiously in vivid pictures and graphic narrative.

Hon. John C. Covert was born in Norwich, Chenango county, New York, February 11, 1839. His journalistic career commenced in 1849, when he entered the printing

office of Smead & Cowles, where he worked three years, and, later, one year in the office of a campaign daily called the *Forest City*. After obtaining an education in the most laborious and persistent manner, he studied law and was admitted to the St. Louis bar in 1859. When the war broke out, his night and day struggle had made such inroads upon his constitution that he was rejected when he offered himself for enlistment. He accordingly started to Europe for the benefit of body and mind, walked all over France, acquired a good knowledge of the French, German, Spanish and Italian languages, and returned in 1868, after a seven years' tour, recuperated in health. He commenced work upon the *Leader* as reporter, and has filled all the positions from reporter to managing editor, at which he now rests. His address in favor of taxing church property, delivered while a member of the Legislature, has been published in pamphlet form and received a wide circulation. Mr. Covert also wrote a poem on "Shakespeare" for a Press Club banquet about a year ago, which excited much admiration and was copied into a number of other papers. His literary work has mainly consisted of newspaper articles, and he has probably done as much as any man in Cleveland in the production of that fleeting world of thought which goes forth every morning with the rays of the sun to disappear almost as completely as the sun when the day has gone.

Mr. Covert is a stockholder and director in the *Leader* and president of the Cleveland Press Club. From his island cottage in the St. Lawrence, he writes breezy summer letters for the *Leader*.

Mr. H. A. Griffin, the able editorial writer, and Mr. James B. Morrow, the efficient city editor, also contribute largely to the excellence of the *Leader*.

The *Plain Dealer* boasts Messrs. L. E. and R. R. Holden, gentlemen whose culture and journalistic ability win recognition, and Mr. J. H. A. Bone, who bears a most enviable reputation as a journalist, who is celebrated for his extensive reading and his ability as a critic. In addition to his newspaper work, Mr. Bone has contributed valuable articles to the leading magazines.

Mr. N. S. Cobleigh, the excellent city editor, is also a factor in the standing of the paper.

The leading spirits of the *Press* are Robert F. Paine, managing editor, J. M. Wilcox, editorial writer, and F. L. Purdy, city editor.

Another professional journalist whose taste and ability has led him beyond the limits of newspaper columns is Mr. J. H. Kennedy, a native of Trumbull county, Ohio. In 1872 he became a reporter on the *Daily Plain Dealer*, and afterwards upon the *Leader*. In a year and a half he was made city editor, retaining that position for five years. After having been general news editor and editorial writer of that paper, associate editor of *Daily Herald* and of *Sunday Voice*, Mr. Kennedy sold out his interest in the *Voice* to take editorial charge of the Magazine of Western History, for which he has furnished many articles upon the growth and development of the West. Mr. Kennedy has written many poems of a high order, and has contributed short stories to Chicago Current, Literary Life and the newspapers, one of which was in the prize series of the Cur-

rent. He has been a most industrious writer, and furnished a vast amount of matter to the leading newspapers East and West, and is a member of the Board of Public Library Managers.

W. Scott Robison, the present editor of the *Sunday World*, published the first Sunday newspaper in the city, the *Voice*, in 1871. He also started the *Sunday Sun* in 1880. He is a versatile writer, and very direct and forcible in his editorials.

Among those whose ability has made them public benefactors in their editorial capacity are conspicuous J. W. Gray, formerly editor of the *Plain Dealer*, and J. A. Harris and George A. Benedict of the *Herald*. They were pioneers whose devotion to principle, business enterprise and courage in crises raised their respective papers from financial embarrassment and gave them the standing which assured their long career.

Colonel W. P. Fogg, former editor and part owner of the *Herald*, has contributed to the literature of Cleveland a great deal of elegantly written editorial work, and his extensive travels in unusual lines have been taken for the public as well as himself. The letters descriptive of his journey around the world, published in the *Leader* and afterwards in book form, illustrated, place the writer in the highest rank of American literary travelers. He describes in wonderful English journeyings through Japan, China, India and Egypt; also, in other letters, the historic mines of Babylon and Nineveh; also in "Arabistan, Land of the Arabian Knights," he revels in the richness of his romantic subject.

In these days when the American humorist monopolizes so much attention and appreciation of the public and has become so great a necessity to current literature, it is pleasant to remember that the founder of the most popular school of distinctively American humor was connected with the *Plain Dealer*, and published his quaint productions in its columns. Charles Farrar Browne is placed by the British reviews at the head of American humorists.

The vein of good intention and utility that lay beneath his original style was of great good in the years preceding and during the civil war in showing in a true light many popular fallacies. His productions are filled with a keen yet delicate satire that, regarding certain subjects, afterwards became household maxims, and one stroke of his skillful pen was often sufficient to put in a ludicrous attitude some popular craze and destroy it. He was intensely patriotic.

D. R. Locke, the well-known Petroleum V. Nasby, was also connected with the *Plain Dealer* for a time.

E. V. Smalley, the widely known contributor to the leading magazines, was editor of the *Herald* from 1875 to 1878.

In addition to the above named gentlemen who have been directly connected with the Cleveland press, is a large number of authors, many of them of wide reputation, who have lived and written in Cleveland and may justly be claimed by the city.

It is to be regretted in the case of all who are mentioned that their number and the limit of space will prevent the writing of any biography, although the lives of authors are



a source of unfailing interest. It is possible to give only meagre details of the literary work of each, in some cases quite inadequate to the amount of work and standing of the author.

Colonel Charles Whittlesey, who was born in Connecticut, October 14, 1808, and died at Cleveland in 1886, has left the rich legacy of his long and busy career to the public. He was a naturalist, geologist, antiquarian, historian, a soldier, surveyor and a practical man of business. His early scientific and geological discoveries, particularly those in the coal fields of Ohio and the copper and iron regions of Lake Superior, have opened the way to vast industries and wealth. He was interested in meteorology, tidal waves, oscillations, etc. He also found time for much research concerning the prehistoric races of America, and his writings have given to the mound-builder a personality and a history. Many notes and essays are not yet published in an enduring form—a fact to be regretted. His books are: 'Geological Deposits of Ohio,' 'United States Geological Surveys of Upper Mississippi,' 'United States Geological Surveys of Upper Peninsula of Michigan,' 'Life of John Fitch,' 'Fugitive Essays,' mostly historical, published at Hudson, Ohio, and in Smithsonian Institute; 'Ancient Works of Ohio,' 'Fluctuations of Lake Levels,' 'Ancient Mining on Lake Superior,' 'Fresh Water Glacial Drift,' a collection of geological papers on the Western Reserve, published in 1866, with some discussions on "The Early History of Cleveland;" numerous articles in the Magazine of Western History.

Hon. Harvey Rice is another of Cleveland's honored ben-

efactors, having contributed to the public good the highest good, the possibility of the education of the masses. He is the recognized founder of the laws upon which rests the public school system. He, too, was born in New England and has thus characteristically used his share of the Puritan inheritance in elevating his fellow-men and women. In the midst of his long and busy life he has found time to write several books: 'Mount Vernon and Other Poems,' 'Letters from the Pacific Slope,' 'Nature and Culture,' 'Sketches of Western Life,' and 'Pioneers of the Western Reserve,' and a great number of essays and sketches upon a variety of subjects which have been published in Eastern and Western magazines. The public have paid the books the compliment of demanding new editions.

Dr. Jared P. Kirtland was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1795, and came to Ohio at the age of fifteen. He was eminent as physician, scientist and naturalist. During his practice in the country he acquired the love of nature that afterward led him to so great research. For twenty years of his life he was a student of natural science in animal nature. The publication of his extensive researches was made under the patronage of the Boston Historical Society, and brought him into prominent notice as a high authority in that department of science. In 1838 he was appointed to the department of Natural History in the geological survey organized by the State of Ohio, and afterwards chosen to fill a chair in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and left it to fill a similar position in the Cleveland Medical College. His valued labors as a naturalist are perpetuated in the Kirtland

Academy of Natural Sciences in Cleveland. He died at his home in Rockport, December 10, 1877.

Dr. Addison P. Dutcher, a descendant of the early Dutch Huguenots, was born in Durham, New York, in 1818. He graduated from the New York College of Physics and Surgery in 1839, and practiced for some years in New York and Pennsylvania. In 1864 he was tendered the chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Charity Hospital Medical College in Cleveland, and afterwards practiced in Cleveland, occupying a leading place in his profession. His contributions to medical literature have been extensive, and were first published in medical periodicals, having since been put into book form. They are: 'Pulmonary Tuberculosis,' published by Appletons, in 1874; 'Sparks from the Forge of a Rough Thinker,' consisting of essays; 'Two Voyages to Europe,' 'Selections from My Portfolio,' 'Common Places in Christian Theology.' He was an active worker in the abolition movement, and for years as speaker and writer took a prominent part in the effort to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors. He died in Cleveland in the winter of 1883.

Leonard Case, from the wealth of a cultivated mind endowed with natural gifts, left but two published mementos—"Treasure Trove," a legend of chivalry, a poem filling several pages of the Atlantic Monthly, and afterwards published separately and handsomely illustrated. The other was a poem, entitled "Rondonella" — the swallow—a rendering of the Italian of Tomasso Grossi's

'Marco Visconte.' Both poems excited much comment and won the highest recommendation of the critics.

Miss Constance F. Woolson, the author of 'Anne,' 'East Angels,' and for long a contributor to the Atlantic, Harper's Magazine, etc., and who now lives in Florence, Italy, spent her youth in Cleveland, being the daughter of a prominent business man in the city. Her loyalty to Cleveland and her love of the lakes appear in fine description and delicate touches of nature throughout her works.

Benjamin F. Taylor, the brilliant and versatile author of 'Pictures of Life in Camp and Field,' 'Old time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme,' 'The World on Wheels,' 'Summer Savory,' 'Between the Gates,' 'Songs of Yesterday,' 'Dulce Domum' and 'Theophilus Trent,' was for a time a resident of Cleveland, and died in this city in 1885.

Colonel John Hay has, perhaps, touched more hearts and endeared himself more lastingly to his readers, by his two poems "Jim Bludso" and "Little Breeches," than by his most polished production. Their simple pathos, their spirit of tender humanity, will make them live when books of stately lyrics are mildewed from disuse. Besides the volume of 'Pike County Ballads,' Mr. Hay's official residence in Madrid gave us the beautifully written volume 'Castilian Days.' His last joint work with Mr. Nicola, 'The Life of Abraham Lincoln,' will be a classic in the annals of American history, being probably the only truly authoritative record of our representative American hero. Though his home is at Washington, he spends several months each year in Cleveland. We can boast of

no literary personage more widely known and appreciated than John Hay.

Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton has won an enviable position in the literary galaxy of the day by the industry with which she has used her gifted and cultured pen and the tact with which she has made attractive to young people the high path to successful living in the old-fashioned sense. Mrs. Bolton's books and sketches are inspired by deep and noble philanthropy, visible in the exquisite motherliness of her writings for young people and the zeal with which she has joined her husband in his labor to provide the masses with good literature and lectures. She was one of the prime movers in early temperance work, and is said to have contributed more toward public sentiment in keeping the cause before the people than any other one agency. Besides contributions to nearly forty periodicals, she has published the following books: 'Famous American Authors,' 'Girls who Became Famous,' 'Poor Boys who Became Famous Men,' 'Stories from Life,' 'Social Studies in England,' 'How Success is Won;' and a volume of poems entitled 'From Heart and Nature,' written jointly by Sarah K. and Charles K. Bolton, mother and son.

Mr. C. E. Bolton was born in Massachusetts and graduated from Amherst College in 1865. He spent six seasons in traveling through Europe. In 1880 he was a delegate to the World's Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, and to the Sunday School centenary held in London. While abroad he corresponded for a number of leading journals, and has also written for St. Nicholas and Wide Awake. In 1881 he formed the Cleveland Educa-

tional Bureau, which gave each winter in the great tabernacle to four thousand persons a course of ten lectures preceded by concerts and half-hour preludes on important subjects, and choice brief books. The Century for January, 1885, gives an article upon the Educational Bureau from the pen of Washington Gladden. During the lecture seasons of 1885-6-7 he gave hundreds of lectures in the large cities East, West, North and South.

Mrs. Lydia Hoyt Farmer, author of 'The Boys' Book of Famous Rulers,' 'Girls' Book of Famous Queens,' 'A Story Book of Science,' 'The Prince of the Flaming Star,' 'What She Made of Her Life,' has been contributing to the various departments of literature for the last ten years. She has written upon art, society and literature for different magazines and newspapers, besides furnishing several series of children's stories for St. Nicholas, Pansy, Sunday Magazine and other popular magazines. Mrs. Farmer's books have been very flatteringly received by both the press and the public, the latter keeping them in constant demand. The latest of these, 'The Prince of the Flaming Star,' is a fairy operetta, an elegant quarto volume, which is a striking example of the author's diversified talents, the works, music and illustrations all being from her facile hand. The operetta is in four acts, introducing the fairy realms of Heaven, Titiania's kingdom on earth, the "Flower Court" and a scene of general rejoicing among the fairies of both spheres. The score is full of pleasing melodies and attractive airs. Mrs. Farmer is now engaged in preparing a 'Life of Lafayette,' to be followed by a

'Young Folks' History of the French Revolution,' both of which will be published the coming year.

Elihu Jerome Farmer is a native of Ohio and was educated at Hanerford College, Pennsylvania. His literary career began in 1871 when he wrote a series of brilliant letters from Wall street to the *Cleveland Leader*. In 1873 he began the publication of the *Pictorial World*, a paper after the style of the *New York Graphic*, the earliest attempt at illustrated journalism in our city; but the paper was in advance of the growth of the city, and for lack of proper support a paper that would have been an ornament to Cleveland was allowed to fold its pages and retire from public view. Mr. Farmer then for several years became a contributor to numerous newspapers and magazines throughout the country, and for a time successfully indulged the poetic mood. During three visits to the Rocky Mountains in 1881-82-83, Mr. Farmer contributed a series of letters to the *Leader* entitled "Among the Rockies," full of brilliant description and appreciation of nature. In 1882 Mr. Farmer published a pamphlet entitled "Statistics in Relation to Gold and Silver." In 1883, 'Resources of Rocky Mountains,' a book to which the press gave a most flattering reception. In 1884 appeared 'A Political and Historical Sketch.' In 1886 Mr. Farmer prepared a pamphlet for the *Plain Dealer* entitled "The Plain Dealer Free Coinage Silver Bill and a Plea for Bi-metallism in the United States," followed by a much larger work entitled 'The Conspiracy Against Silver, or a Plea for Bi-metallism in the United States,' a work that has gone through two editions. Mr. Farmer is now

proprietor of *The Silver Dollar*. He is soon to publish another pamphlet on the money question, and is also engaged upon a historical work.

Dr. Elroy M. Avery's first important literary work was as war correspondent of the *Detroit Daily Tribune*. The letters of this series covered a period of more than three years, and some of them were widely copied. At the close of the war their author became the Michigan University correspondent of the *Tribune* and city editor of the *Ann Arbor Courier*. In 1870 he was taken upon the editorial staff of the *Tribune* and there continued until the summer of 1871, when he took charge of the schools of East Cleveland, now the East End. In 1876 Burrows Brothers, of this city, published Avery's 'Elements of Physics,' which was immediately adopted for use in the high schools of Cleveland. In 1878 appeared his 'Elements of Natural Philosophy,' Shelden & Co., New York, also adopted in hundreds of high schools in the United States and Canada, and soon became what it remains—the leading American text-book of its class. It "hit the market," and its success was so immediate and decided that its publishers called for more "copy." They have since published the 'Elements of Chemistry,' 'The Complete Chemistry,' 'First Principles of Natural Philosophy,' 'Modern Electricity and Magnetism,' 'Teacher's Handbook and Physical Technics.' All of these books have been literary, educational and commercial successes. Their annual revision constitutes no small part of their author's work. For several years Dr. Avery acted as literary "Controversialist-in-chief," for the Brush Electric Light Company. His lance

was pointed as well as polished, and many of his tournaments attracted general attention among electricians and electric light men. Notable among these achievements was the annihilation of the Louisville "Pirates" in January, 1883. In 1886 his plea for 'Words Correctly Spoken' was published, and twenty thousand copies of this *brochure* were sold within the first six months, and the demand still continues active. For the last two or three years Dr. Avery has given most of his time to studies in American History, in which field he intends to occupy most of the still remaining years of his literary life.

Hon. A. G. Riddle, although commencing a literary career late in life, and probably as a rest from the toils of a busy law practice, has given the world a series of pictures of Western Reserve life, at once truthful and attractive. His first novel, 'Bart Ridgely,' written at the age of fifty-seven, and generally thought to be the author's best, was very flatteringly received. The following year saw the 'The Portrait' published, like its predecessor, at Boston, a semi-historical novel of the planting of Mormonism in Northern Ohio, the rise of the Disciple church, etc. The history is accurate. Judge Jere Black considered these two to be of the best American novels. In 1875 was published 'Alice Brand,' an unpleasant tale of Washington in the lurid days at the close of the war, and recognized as a truthful and graphic sketch of that mephitic period. This was followed by a series of tales in the *Leader*, published later in a volume entitled 'The House of Ross,' containing some of the author's best work. 'Hart and his Bear,' a boy and girl story, appeared

next. In addition were published three poems for private circulation. In 1873 the Morrisons published a volume of preliminary law lectures delivered to the first class of Howard University. 'The Life of Garfield' is also well known; also 'Sketches of Wade.' All these works, save 'Alice Brand,' were of the Western Reserve, strong with the flavor and color, the spirit of the Reserve, of the pioneers; and the author's intense love of that life and time, of portions of that lovely and picturesque region, has evidently been the inspiration of his works.

Mr. J. J. Elwell was from 1857 to 1861 editor of the Western Law Monthly, a law journal of large circulation in the West. In 1859 he wrote and published a work on 'Malpractice and Medical Evidence, Comprising the Elements of Medical Jurisprudence.' This book has reached its fourth edition and become a standard work on the subject, and has been well received in this country and in England and Germany. Mr. Elwell has written for various journals—the North American Review, Medico-Legal Journal, and Medical Quartertus.

Mr. Jesse B. Bishop compiled and published 'The Cleveland Law Reporter,' 'Memoir of the Rev. S. W. Adams, D. D.,' 'In Memoriam Hon. Franklin T. Backus.'

Mrs. H. G. C. Arey's literary work commenced when as a child she was caught writing a rhymed version of some local occurrence in her writing-book, between the fine copy and the coarse copy of the olden time. The production was read aloud by the teacher in spite of the protests of the small authoress, and from that time she was besieged by local papers for contributions. Mrs. Arey's sketches

were in time published in the Cleveland papers and in Eastern papers and magazines. At length Mrs. Arey accepted the editorship of a child's magazine, after which, at her suggestion, a household magazine was started, the first of its kind, and the forerunner of the number now in the field which have added so much to the dignity of housekeeping. A volume of Mrs. Arey's poems was published by J. C. Derby, New York, and in 1884 a small volume entitled 'Home and School Training,' by the Lippincotts. Mrs Arey is now editor of the *Earnest Worker*.

Mrs. Sarah M. Perkins has been a prime mover in the question of Woman's Suffrage. She has been a prominent lecturer for the last twenty years, going East and West, North and South, and has held numerous responsible positions in the organization. Mrs. Perkins is also an active worker in the temperance cause, and now fills the office of State Organizer. She has written extensively for periodicals and has published two or three books, the last of which is 'Helen; or Will She Save Him?' All were most kindly received by the press.

Dr. Hiram C. Haydn, in the busy pastorate of a large church, has found opportunity to crystallize some trains of thought into an enduring form in 'Death and Beyond,' Dartmouth prize essay on 'Lay Effort,' and 'The Blessed Man,' a booklet on the first psalm, in all a valuable contribution to the religious literature of the day.

Rev. James A. Bolles was the author of the 'American Church Catholic,' 'Confirmation Explained and Defended,' 'Holy Matrimony,' and the 'Rector's Vade Mecum.'

Rev. L. Pollock Lynn published a volume entitled 'Living Thoughts of Living Thinkers.'

Mr. E. R. Sill published a volume of poems entitled 'The Hermitage.'

Mrs. Rebecca D. Rickoff has been the author of a number of highly successful books, both educational and literary, and is an industrious contributor to the leading journals. Some of her essays and poems have attracted much attention.

Rev. James M. Hoyt is the author of 'Glances on the Wing at Foreign Lands,' published in 1871, a volume of old world travel, written for private circulation but demanded by the public, who appreciated the interest of the places visited and seen through cultivated eyes, and the literary beauty of the work.

Mr. Charles C. Baldwin has made a study of the antiquities of Ohio and written extensively upon the mounds and their creators. He has written several pamphlets for the Western Reserve Historical Society, and some for the Magazine of Western History and other publications.

Mrs. Gertrude Wickham was probably the first lady employed editorially upon one of the daily papers. Her bright and graceful pen was busy upon the *Herald* for several years, and afterwards upon the *Leader*, to which she furnished a great deal of material. She originated and carried into execution personally, the idea of the Women's Repository, for the assistance of poor women. Mrs. Wickham is now engaged in a unique undertaking, a series of papers upon the 'Dogs of Famous

People,' which were eagerly contracted for by St. Nicholas, and will be published in its columns at an early date.

Mrs. W. A. Ingham has been a most active promoter of all literary and educational interests and has contributed to a number of newspapers. She opened the way for a new form of social development in Cleveland, being the first lady to read an essay before a public audience in this city. She is a lady of broad culture and advanced thought, and has given many delightful addresses, as well as many instructive and interesting letters over her *nom de plume* of Anne Hathaway.

Mrs. Howard W. Ingham has been a busy and useful writer in the line of Christian and charitable work, and her productions have also the merit of literary excellence.

Mr. Levi F. Bauder has sought relaxation from the dry and barren field of the law, in a delightful volume of poems entitled 'Passing Fancies,' containing many delicate touches of poetic color and fine shades of thought, elegantly expressed.

Mrs. Sarah E. Bierce, secretary of the Women's Press Association, is a bright, facile, story writer, construing the English both forcibly and gracefully. She is at present connected with the *Plain Dealer*.

Rev. Frederick Burke left a volume of posthumous sermons.

Mrs. Etta Luce Gilchrist is the anonymous author of 'Apples of Sodom,' published in 1884, a novel which does not need the apology of its humane purpose to be of deep interest. Roused by personal knowledge of the abominations of Mormonism, Mrs. Gilchrist had the courage, at a

time when the subject was considered unapproachable to a lady, to write this plea in behalf of the women of Utah. It is a simple, realistic story told in a graphic, vivid style, in whose pathos the reader cannot fail to suspect the fact that it is truth and not fiction. The press of the entire country gave the book a splendid reception, one of the most flattering notices appearing in the Salt Lake *Tribune*. Mrs. Gilchrist has written extensively for periodicals, and is said to have another book in process of preparation.

Frank George Carpenter, the chief of the Washington Bureau of the Cleveland *Leader*, is a native of Mansfield, Ohio, and is about thirty years of age. He has been in journalism since his school days, publishing a paper on the day of his graduation. He has traveled extensively in the United States, Europe and North Africa, and has contributed historical and descriptive articles to prominent papers in the country and to all the leading magazines. He is well known throughout the West as the author of the gossipy "Carp" letters in the *Leader* from Washington. His letters now appear in the papers of the American Press Association, and there is hardly a congressional district in which he has not one or more papers.

Emma H. Adams is a name familiar to all readers of the *Leader* since 1884, from the pleasant descriptive letters of the Pacific coast that has appeared in its columns, also in the New Orleans *Picayune* and other papers. She has published 'To and Fro in Southern California,' in 1887, and 'Digging the Top Off.' She has now in preparation a third volume, to be called 'Here and There in Oregon,

Washington and British Columbia.' She returns to the coast at the holidays to resume literary work in the Northern Pacific Coast region.

C. L. Hotze, Esq., now a practicing attorney in our city, in 1871 published a little school book, for the use of pupils in the higher grades of our common schools, entitled 'First Lessons in Physics.' Ten years later a sequel to it was published by him, 'First Lessons in Physiology,' followed by 'Questions and Problems in Physics.' These books are to initiate young people in the rudiments of science, who might never attend high schools and, therefore, have no other opportunity for learning something about these sciences. These books circulate widely in the schools of the country, particularly in the West.

Rev. George Thomas Dowling, whose eloquence and rare elocutionary gifts in the pulpit and upon the rostrum have made his name a household word, has also found time for some elegant literary work. His one novel, 'The Wreckers,' although published in 1885, has gone through several editions. His sermons are published regularly in *The Pulpit of To-day*, while he is regular correspondent for a number of periodicals, and is a popular lecturer in lyceums. Like most busy people, he has work planned for the future.

Hon. Martin A. Foran also published a novel, entitled 'The Other Side,' in 1885, a Trades Union story, which attracted a good deal of attention.

Rt. Rev. G. T. Bedell, Bishop of Ohio, is the author of 'The Pastor,' a book of six hundred pages, valuable to clergymen and their members.

Walter Buell has published 'The Life of Joshua R. Giddings,' a well-written biography of interest to all admirers of its subject. He is an able journalist.

J. P. Abernethy, superintendent of telegraph, published 'The Modern Service of Commercial and Railway Telegraphy in Theory and Practice.' It is acknowledged to be the best and most practical telegraph book ever published.

Charles G. C. Lagervall has given one of the very few translations from the Swedish that have ever been made. It is a rendition of 'Royalists and Republicans,' a historical novel of the French Revolution, by H. Af. Trolle, into exceeding clear and vivid English.

Rev. A. H. Washburne left a volume of posthumous sermons.

Dr. James M. Eells is the author of a 'Life of Samuel Eells.'

Ex-Judge G. M. Barber has written two volumes—'Book of the Law,' published in 1886, by Lauer & Yost, and 'Notary's Guide,' by Ingham, Clarke & Co., in 1887.

Mrs. May Alden Ward has recently made an addition of value to the higher class of literature in her 'Life of Dante,' the only English work of the kind on either side of the ocean. From the kind welcome given the book by the press, it has evidently supplied a lack and met with keen appreciation. Leading papers in all parts of the country unite in commending the scholarship, the clearness and elegance of style, the modesty and absence of pedantry of the 'Life of Dante,' as well as the great good taste with

which the facts are selected and arranged into a fascinating story.

Mr. A. T. Brewer has published lately a book entitled 'Ohio Corporations.'

Mr. Thomas D. West, the enterprising foundry man, has accomplished the unusual feat of so entirely mastering his occupation as to revolutionize it for those who will follow him. His book, 'American Foundry Practice,' was first published in 1883, and proved to be of such value to molders that it immediately ran through five editions and the sixth is now in press, while his second book, on a kindred subject, is already in the third edition. The work is largely sought after in Europe, as well as in this country, and is said by all practical artisans far to surpass any work ever written on the melting and molding of iron in iron foundries. The kindly care with which the author has endeavored to make easier the way of apprentices, to detail the cause of disaster and its preventions, in his one hundred aphorisms, is to be especially commended.

Mrs. N. S. Springer wrote a novel, published in 1883, entitled, 'A Cloudy Sky,' which has passed into the second edition. Messrs. Norton T. Horr and Mr. Bemus have lately published a joint production, entitled, 'Municipal Police Ordinances.' Captain Frank Mason, our consul at Marseilles, has written a 'Life of Garfield' that is authentic and well received. John Davenport Crehore, C. E., is the author of 'Mechanics of the Girder,' published January, 1887. It is a treatise on bridges and roofs, which bears internal evidence of patient industry and scholarly ability. The author is happy in choice of words, in clear-

ness of statement and in logical method, so that no ambiguity exists as to his meaning, and no difficulty is experienced in following his argument. The press notices are very flattering.

Dr. Dudley P. Allen is the writer of "Medicine in the Western Reserve," in the Magazine of Western History.

Colonel W. F. Hinman is the writer of 'Corporal Si Klegg and his "Pard,"' a book of more than seven hundred pages with nearly two hundred illustrations, descriptive of the experiences of "Si" during the war. Some of the chapters were published serially some time ago in the *Washington Tribune* and were so highly appreciated as covering new ground in the manysided history of the war, that, at the request of hundreds of friends, Colonel Hinman has collected and enlarged them into the present volume.

Mr. W. H. Van Nortwick came to Cleveland from Jersey City, his former home, in 1880, and was engaged as associate editor of the *Leader* from that time until 1885. He was editorial writer of the *Press* for some time afterwards. Mr. Van Nortwick is an old newspaper man. He has contributed to *Frank Leslie's*, the *New York World*, *Times*, and other papers, and is the author of a book, entitled, 'Yanks and Johnnies,' now in press, which will be out in December next. Of this prospective book the *Jamestown Journal* says: "Mr. Van Nortwick will be remembered as one of the founders of the New Jersey Editorial Association. 'Yanks and Johnnies' deals wholly with the comic side of the late civil war, and consists of humorous sketches and anecdotes which will be illustrated

by competent artists. Although the work is of a humorous character, yet the incidents narrated are really a part of the country's war history. The material for this forthcoming volume has been about equally drawn from Northern and Southern sources, and the author has very properly dedicated his work to the surviving veterans of the Federal and Confederate armies. The book will consist of six hundred pages or more, and as it is the first and only one of its kind, it will undoubtedly meet with a wide circulation. C. L. Webster & Co. are the publishers."

'Cleveland, Past and Present: its Representative Men,' comprising biographical sketches of pioneer settlers and prominent citizens, published by Maurice Joblin, a book of five hundred pages, and is valuable for reference; also 'The History of Cuyahoga County,' published in 1879.

In addition to the authors who have been mentioned above are a large number of well known essayists in private circles, and writers of newspaper articles, whose work entitles them to notice, but whom it is impossible to mention, on account of their great number and the limit of space.

Frederick T. Wallace for many years has been known, especially by his intimate acquaintances, as a journalistic and magazine writer. He was born in Vermont in 1820, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1844, and settled in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1845. He was elected to the Legislature of that State in 1848, the eventful year of the second French revolution, the fall of Louis Philippe, the advent of Lamartine, and the discovery of gold in California.

He was elected a member of the Convention of 1853, to revise the constitution of that State. That was a remarkable convention even for Massachusetts, having among its members Benjamin F. Hallet, Marcus Morton, Governor Briggs, N. P. Banks, George S. Boutwell, Anson Burlingame, Benjamin F. Butler, Richard H. Dana, Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson, names that subsequently in Congress and in the war became familiar to all. Mr. Wallace once modestly remarked to the writer that his only distinction in that convention was in being its youngest member.

When Kossuth visited Massachusetts and was on his way from Springfield to Boston by special train, Mr. Wallace was selected to make a brief address of welcome to the famous Hungarian patriot, which he did from the platform of a local station, the train stopping long enough to enable the distinguished National guest to respond in his most fascinating manner, and then wave adieu to several hundred citizens as the train drew out amid their loud huzzas.

He came to Cleveland in 1854, and has been officially connected with the municipal government as a member of the Council for two years, 1856–57, and as Assistant City Solicitor for six years, from 1875 to '81.

As a political writer Mr. Wallace's articles attracted attention for their very readable qualities, clearness of statement, happy illustration, and a vein of sarcasm modified by an under-current of humor. The late J. W. Gray said of him that he was the only man he would trust in his editorial columns without first examining his articles,

"for," said he, "he knows what *not* to write as well as what to write and how to write it well." During the exacting Chase-Payne canvass of 1857, he largely supplied the editorial columns of Mr. Gray's paper, and subsequently when the editor was for two years afflicted, and until his death, he represented Mr. Gray in his editorial columns.

Besides for several years there was rarely a Democratic State Convention to which he did not silently supply one or more, and sometimes every plank in the platform.

Since the death of Douglas, whom he greatly admired, Mr. Wallace has taken but little interest in politics, having been too long behind the scenes not to know its hollow emptiness. Occasionally, however, he has in recent years lent his pen to prepare the way for the political advancement of some personal friend. In May, 1864, immediately after the second great battle of the "Wilderness," Governor Brough appointed him one of a commission of gentlemen to visit the scene of conflict to look after the wounded men of the Ohio regiments, and to supply as far as possible their temporary wants, and for that purpose to draw on the State Agent at Washington for whatever might be deemed necessary. His report thereon was so far gratifying to the Governor that it was made one of the accompanying documents of his next message to the Legislature.

In 1882 Mr. Wallace found himself much out of health through nervous prostration and other afflictions, but managed nevertheless to amuse himself by publishing an exceedingly pleasant and readable book, entitled, 'Men and Events of Half a Century,' being a collection of a few of his miscellaneous papers and public addresses, among

which we specially note the remarkably chaste and beautiful address on the dedication of Riverside Cemetery; the South Side Park dedicatory; "Sherlock J. Andrews: aMemory and a Tear;" an amusing and prophetic paper, entitled "Viaduct Reflections," and an admirable and graceful classical parallel, "Agrippina and Lucretia," "The Return of Germanicus and Garfield," inspired by the Presidential obsequies of 1881.

Mr. Wallace has long been recognized as a writer of a peculiar and graceful style, and whose quiet humor, which pervades his book, is a reminder of the pages of the *Spectator* and Diedrich Knickerbocker. Many pleasant encomiums of individuals and the press have been pronounced upon his book and literary style.

In 1882-83 Mr. Wallace devoted six months to travel and observation abroad, extending his tour to Egypt, visiting Alexandria, Cairo, the Pyramids and the land of Goshen; in Europe visiting Rome, Naples, Venice, Paris and London. Again, in 1884, he went to London intending to remain for a few years in business relations, but after a year he found his vital force not adequate to withstand the fogs of a London winter, and, under the advice of physicians, returned in 1886. He has since been engaged in literary pursuits. His reading is in the line of history and in the literature of the sciences, especially geology and astronomy, with a touch of antiquarian lore.—[Ed.

Mr. B. A. Hinsdale has performed not only a large amount but a great variety of literary work. On the founding of the *Christian Standard* in this city in 1866, he

became one of the editorial staff. In 1869, on the removal of the *Standard* to Cincinnati, his editorship ceased, but he continued to be the most extensive contributor to the paper. In 1868 Mr. Hinsdale became a leading contributor to the *Christian Quarterly*. He was also for a time one of the editors of this paper, and has been a frequent contributor to large numbers of magazines and other periodicals, educational, religious, historical, political, etc. Mr. Hinsdale's first books were: 'The Genuineness and Authenticity of the Gospels,' Cincinnati, 1872, received with great favor, being highly spoken of in the British quarterlies. The next was 'The Jewish Christian Church,' 1878, and 'Ecclesiastical Tradition,' 1879, both works that impressed the reading public and called out many favorable opinions of the press. In 1880 appeared the 'Republican Text-Book for 1880,' that still remains the best account of President Garfield's public life down to his nomination at Chicago ever written. 'President Garfield and Education,' J. R. Osgood & Company, 1881, is in part a history of Garfield's life as student and teacher, but mainly a collection of his addresses and speeches on educational subjects, with introductions.

This is the fullest account of Garfield's life at Hiram as pupil, teacher and citizen, ever published. Soon after the President's death, Mrs. Garfield appointed Mr. Hinsdale editor of his works, and they appeared from the press of J. R. Osgood & Company, 1882 and 1883, in two octavo volumes of about eight hundred pages each, with preface, notes and introductions by the editor. Mr. Hinsdale's last book was 'Schools and Studies,' a collection of four-

teen addresses and essays on educational subjects, in 1884. No educational discussions for many years have called forth stronger encomiums from high authorities than these. Mr. Hinsdale has contributed largely to the pamphlet literature of the day, in which he has dealt with a wide range of topics. Mention should also be made of his four reports to the Cleveland Board of Education while superintendent of the schools. It is understood that Mr. Hinsdale is now engaged in new works, the names of which will, no doubt, be given to the public.—[Ed.

By no means the least brilliant in the galaxy of the *litterateurs* of Cleveland is a lady whose modesty has lost to her the credit of much good work in the literary field. I refer to Mrs. Lizzie H. Neff, the writer of the foregoing paper. She has written as a pastime under assumed initials, carefully guarded, since her school days, and has produced a great variety of bright articles and charming stories. Among the publications to which she has contributed may be mentioned, *Woman's Journal*, *Youth's Companion*, *The Current*, *Western Advocate*, *Globe Democrat* (St. Louis), *Commercial Gazette* (Cincinnati) and the *Kansas City Journal*. Noticeable among her fictitious productions are the exquisite short stories brought out by McClure, in which she has shown decided originality of style. She never writes without an object, and that object is the portrayal of character. In this she has been most successful in her Southern stories, of which "An Ugly Dog," "Jean," and "Her Soldier," are the best. "Katherine," "Soil and Soul," and "The Colonel's Wife," are gems of good taste, ingenuity and brightness.

She finds a ready market for her literature in the Eastern magazines, in which a number of her articles will appear next year. Mrs. Neff's work is highly appreciated by publishers and readers. She has never made an avocation of writing, but should she ever decide to do so, she can hardly fail of a brilliant success as a professional literary woman.—[Ed.

CHARITIES AND CHURCHES.

CHARITIES.

IN strong contrast to the theological zeal which, in centuries not long passed away, burned men's bodies, pillaged their homes, and sometimes devastated an entire country for the salvation of souls, is the humane spirit of the religion of to-day, which seeks to save the soul, not by the destruction of the body but by its preservation. Theology has converted humanity at the point of the sword. In turn Christianity has humanized theology by the gentle warfare taught so long ago in a sermon by the sea.

It is learned at last that the new law of love is more potent than the old law of vengeance, that the blessing of the merciful is greater than the reward of the warrior-priest. It is remembered that the conscience of the starving one is not acute, the morals of the shivering cannot be upon a high plane. It has been noted that we are told to ask "Give us our daily bread" before we plead "Forgive us." Therefore, there are sermons in the loaves of bread,

there are prayers that reach to Heaven in flannel garments, and pæans of praise even in the cups of cold water. So fully recognized is the claim of the unfortunate that the system of charitable organizations and institutions has become almost a religion of itself, and its ramifications extend through the substrata of society until they touch almost every class of sin and suffering. It is, perhaps, more than coincidence that the chronology of the rise and development of benevolent work corresponds exactly to that of the admission of women to an equal footing with men in church and society, and their subsequent education and development.

A significant fact in this connection is that the most comprehensive, practical and successful charities in this country of noble institutions have been originated and executed by women. The great Sanitary Commission, during the civil war, the various Women's Missionary Societies, Temperance Unions, and Relief and Memorial Corps, all National organizations, are evidences of patient, plodding work in concert.

The record of our own city in this line is highly creditable to its broad and generous humanity, some of the movements being initial, and many having gained a point of usefulness that makes their continuance a public necessity. The largest and, naturally, the most successful are those unconnected with any church, and working independently.

Probably the first permanent benevolent institution of any note is the Protestant Orphan Asylum, organized in January, 1852, at a meeting held for the purpose in the

Stone Church. A board of managers, consisting of twelve ladies, was appointed, and all responsibilities were placed in their hands.

The ladies went to work immediately, to arrange the details of the little household, and in April, a house at the corner of Ohio and Erie streets having been leased for the purpose, the domicile was established with a family of eleven children under eight years of age.

Miss Sophia Hewitt gave her services gratuitously for two years as superintendent and teacher. An act of incorporation was soon obtained and a constitution adopted. In 1853 an acre of land, at the corner of Kinsman street and Willson avenue, was donated for the site of a more commodious building, and in June of 1855 the asylum moved to its new quarters.

An additional acre was afterwards purchased by the asylum. For the first ten years the institution was dependent mainly upon contributions, most of which were personally solicited by the ladies. A small permanent fund was donated by benevolent gentlemen of the city. In 1853 the bequest of Captain Levi Sartwell, who had bequeathed his entire property to the asylum, placed the institution upon a surer footing. In 1877 and '78 Mr. Leonard Case donated a valuable tract of land, four and one-fourth acres, on St. Clair street, as a site for a new building, but the officers were unable to use it until the generous donation of Mr. J. H. Wade, forty thousand dollars, made the new building a reality. Another generous gift from Dr. Alleyne Maynard, in memory of his wife, fitted up and maintains the hospital department of the





asylum. It is now as it stands, one of the handsomest and best appointed buildings of the kind in the West. The earlier bequests and donations form a permanent fund, the interest of which only is expended for the support of the asylum. The aim of the institution is to care for orphan children during their helpless years and to find homes for them, where they will be carefully reared and educated. Under the present careful management it is one of the important safeguards of society. The present officers are: Mr. Douglas Perkins, president; Dan. P. Eells, treasurer; A. H. Shunk, superintendent; Mrs. Julia W. Shunk, matron. Of the Board of Managers: Mrs. R. P. Wade, president; Mrs. S. L. Severance and Mrs. Henry Chisholm, vice-presidents; Miss Anne Walworth, secretary.

In the spring of the same year that originated the Protestant Orphan Asylum, Rt. Rev. Amadeus Rappe, Bishop of Cleveland, by personal exertion established a small hospital for the care of the sick and injured of the city, on Monroe street, on the West Side, and for several years the sisters in charge cared for all who came. The civil war, however, sent so many sufferers home for care that the accommodations were wholly inadequate, and the Bishop appealed to the public to come to his aid in building a hospital suitable to the needs of the city. The citizens, without reference to creed or nationality, responded liberally, so that in the spring of 1865 the spacious building on Perry street, between Garden and Marion, streets was open to the public. It had cost seventy-five thousand dollars. The care of patients and the general management

of the institution was confided to the Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine, and under their faithful care and the skill of the able staff of physicians, the hospital soon took a high rank among institutions of the kind in the country. In 1873–1874 additions were made under the auspices of Bishop Gilmour, costing forty-seven thousand dollars, so that in point of comfort, convenience and medical appliances the hospital is second to none in the country. The superior is Sister Thomas, the medical staff are: Drs. W. J. Scott, G. C. E. Weber, J. Bennett, H. J. Herrick, Proctor Thayer, D. B. Smith, B. W. Holliday. Consulting physicians, Drs. H. W. Kitchen, Geo. C. Ashmun, Dudley P. Allen, H. J. Lee, M. L. Brooks, Jr., R. D. Fry. Visiting physicians, Drs. W. J. Scott, D. Milliken, and H. H. Powell.

The autumn of 1852 saw also the beginning of another worthy institution—St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, and also inaugurated by Bishop Rappe.

The Sisters of Charity (Mother Ursula being superior) promised to take charge of the orphan boys. The Catholics of the diocese responded to the call for means, and a two story frame house was soon erected. Four years later this had become so much too small that a large brick building was commenced on the same site, although it was not completed for some years. It has sheltered and cared for a large number of boys. Sister Mary Alexis is the present superior.

There have since been established St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum on Woodland avenue, Sister Ann Hogan, superior, and St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum, 103 Harmon street, Miss Mary LeMasson, superior.

The Jewish Orphan Asylum, I. O. O. B., was opened September 29, 1868, in a building on Woodland avenue, purchased at a cost of about thirty-two thousand dollars, but it became necessary to enlarge the buildings in a short time. The children received during the first year numbered one hundred and thirty-three. They came from many and distant States.

The institution has been ably managed and its financial record has been creditable to the officers. A school building was erected in 1879 at cost of twenty thousand dollars. The present management consists of A. Hart, president; D. Adler, vice-president; J. Rohrheimer, treasurer; S. Wolfenstein, secretary and superintendent; M. Buchanan, finance secretary; Mrs. C. Steiner, matron.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1866 and at once became one of the leading organizations of the city. In 1872 the association purchased the building, 79 Public Square, where its headquarters remained until 1881. It is neatly furnished with chapel, reading and music rooms, parlors and committee rooms. This union was the first to engage in special work for railway employés, and for several years conducted a pleasant reading room in the Union depot. It has also given special attention to the newsboys and boot-blacks, lodging them and teaching them in Sabbath and night schools. In 1881 the headquarters were removed to 64 Euclid avenue. The present officers are: George W. Stockley, president; E. C. Pope, vice-president; F. S. Goodman, general secretary; N. K. Caskey, assistant secretary; N. F. Lyman, recording secretary; James B. Paskins, finance secretary; Chas.

W. Chase, treasurer. Railroad branch, T. H. Wells, secretary. Newburg branch, J. H. Jones, secretary.

The Home for the Aged Poor was founded by Bishop Rappe in 1870. It is conducted by the members of the society of the Little Sisters of the Poor. Every day the sisters solicit alms and collect old clothing and food for the aged inmates. Sister Noel, of St. Louis, is the present superior.

The House of Maternity, located on Marion street, is conducted by the Sisters of St. Augustine.

The society of the Cleveland Bethel Union was first incorporated in 1867 for the purpose of carrying on benevolent and mission work in the lower part of the city, and of establishing a home for seamen, railroad men and other transient sojourners, where reasonable accommodations could be offered at very moderate rates; and in 1868 the building at the corner of Superior and Spring streets was purchased for $60,000 and $3,000 improvements were added—$20,000 being paid down and the balance, $53,000, paid in installments. The relief work of the Bethel first included only the lower part of the city and provision for transient cases at the Home, but in 1873 it was made to embrace the whole city. At the Home, rooms have been prepared for the distribution of clothing and supplies, and for furnishing nourishing food to the destitute poor during the winter. An employment office has been opened, a temporary home for women and girls, and free lodgings for men worthy of assistance. A large Sabbath school and sewing school are features of the mission department. The revenue from the Home department is used for the purpose of

the Union. In relief work about ten thousand articles of clothing and kitchen utensils and $10,000 in money have been furnished to the poor during the past year. In connection with the building is a wood-yard, where opportunity is found to test the industrial desire of the applicants.

The Society for Organizing Charity was instituted in 1882, with the object of investigating, relieving and reducing the pauperism of the city by systematic and discriminate giving, which should insure the relief of the worthy and prevent fraud. This was accomplished by the concerted action of the principal benevolent societies in the city in a system of registration and investigation which revealed the unworthy. About thirty-three hundred dollars was judiciously used by the society in its first year. In November, 1884, nine directors of this society and nine directors of the Bethel united to negotiate terms of union between the two organizations. It was agreed that they should coöperate for two years, and that if the union proved satisfactory it should become permanent. Accordingly, in 1886 this was effected, under the name of the "Bethel Associated Charities." The joint work does not change the attitude of either society, as the Bethel Associated Charities continues wholly unsectarian, and the Bethel Union remains Protestant in its proclivities. The present officers of the Bethel Union are: B. L. Pennington, president; Thomas West, secretary; W. S. Jones, treasurer; W. E. Pence, superintendent of Bethel Home; Mrs. W. E. Pence, matron. The present officers of the Bethel Associated Charities are. James Barnett, president; H. R. Groff, W.

H. Harris, T. H. Graham and Mrs. W. C. North, vice-presidents; Walter S. Collins, secretary; J. H. Wade, Jr., treasurer; H. N. Raymond, superintendent.

The most comprehensive of the benevolent enterprises of the city is the Women's Christian Association. It was organized in 1868 in response to a call from H. T. Miller, asking that a women's society should be formed, corresponding to the Young Men's Christian Association. A large meeting responded, and the Women's Christian Association was formally organized, and articles of incorporation were secured the following April. Committees for missionary work were immediately appointed, and their labors commenced. The first work consisted of Sabbath visitations at the hospitals, the work-house and the infirmary, making garments to be sold to the poor at a nominal price, and instructing women in the art of household economy. A small boarding home for young working women was maintained until November, 1869, when the late Stillman Witt gave the building and land at 16 Walnut street for that purpose. So great was the need of a home for working girls that should come within their earnings, that four years later Mr. Witt purchased the adjoining lot and enlarged the building to its present dimensions, while the rooms were furnished by friends and by church societies.

The Association founded the "Retreat" for the reclamation of fallen women, and conducted it until Leonard Case donated a large lot on St. Clair street, and Mr. Joseph Perkins gave ten thousand dollars to start a building fund, which ultimately reached $31,000. In 1883 Mr. Perkins added a hospital and nursery department, costing $10,000,

thus completing the convenient and handsome structure of to-day.

The Home for Aged Women on Kennard street was erected and given to the association in 1876 by Mr. Amasa Stone. It will accommodate thirty-five inmates, but is continually besieged by applicants that it cannot receive.

The Educational and Industrial Union, under the management of Miss Mary Sherman, is a new branch of the association, designed to supplement the defective education of young working women, by giving specific instruction in industrial arts at a nominal cost.

The Young Ladies' Branch of the Association has turned its attention extensively to the necessities and suffering of the neglected children of the poor. With the object of caring for the little ones of working mothers, two pleasant day nurseries are conducted—one, the gift of Mr. Perkins, at the corner of St. Clair street and Sterling avenue, the other at the corner of Case avenue and Orange street. The flower mission is also one of the beautiful charities of these young ladies.

Another much needed branch of this work is the Home for Incurable Invalid Women and Children, now being erected on a handsome tract of land on Detroit street, both land and building being the gift of Mrs. Eliza Jennings. Several other smaller enterprises are conducted by this noble charity, which include nearly all the vicissitudes that can befall women in this age of widening social standards, and all periods of life from infancy to old age. In 1874 the *Earnest Worker* was established as the organ of the asso-

ciation and has been of great assistance in the prosecution of work.

The present officers of the association are: Miss Sarah E. Fitch, president; Mrs. William M. Merriam, corresponding secretary; Mrs. H. M. Ingham, recording secretary; Miss C. M. Leonard, treasurer. President Young Ladies' Branch, Mrs. M. E. Rawson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. M. Davis; receiving secretary, Mrs. W. E. Cushing; treasurer, Mrs. D. B. Chambers.

The Industrial School and Farm on Detroit street is one of the ornaments, architecturally and ethically, of the city, being one of the most important of the preventive measures whose need is now recognized by both State and society. Like all the other great and successful institutions, it originated in a small way. In 1854 a few Christian people, moved by the ignorance and destitution of the children in the vicinity of Canal and Water streets, organized a Sunday-school for their benefit. Food and clothing were distributed to the attendants of the school which was known as the "Ragged School," but the supplies were exhausted at the end of two years, and the school was discontinued. The condition of the children thus returned to their former neglect excited the compassion of Robert Waterton, who brought the matter to the attention of the City Council. In response to his efforts the old Champlain street schoolhouse, which was no longer used as a public school, was appropriated to the use of the waifs as an industrial school and home. It was opened in 1857 with an attendance of twenty-five pupils. Robert Waterton was ap-





pointed superintendent, and to him is due the efficiency of the school in the nineteen years following.

The Children's Aid Society was organized in 1857 and received the general management of the school.

A branch school was established at the corner of Bridge and York streets. These were public schools with an enrollment of two or three hundred, in which common English branches and a few industrial arts, as sewing, knitting and brush making, were taught There was also the nucleus of a home department in which several small, homeless children found a temporary lodging until they could be otherwise provided for. In 1865 the Children's Aid Society was incorporated, and two years later it rented the Jennings farm, on Detroit street, to give the children instruction in farming. Mrs. Eliza Jennings became interested in the school and in 1868 donated the entire property on which the school was located to its use.

This gift included ten and a half acres of land and a two story brick dwelling. In the following September, Leonard Case, Jr., donated twenty-six acres adjoining, and this with twenty-six acres purchased by interested friends, made an aggregate of more than sixty acres. In 1876 the City Council discontinued the Champlain Street school, as the establishment of a House of Refuge had taken its place. During the nineteen years of its existence it had instructed and almost supported five thousand children. The home department was transferred to the Detroit Street Home, and Rev. William Sampson and his wife were appointed superintendent and matron. In 1881 the present imposing edifice was erected and presented to the society by Mr.

Amasa Stone, at a cost of $37,000. Since 1876 two hundred or more waifs have been annually received by the Institution, and nearly a hundred a year have been placed in good families. Of these fully ninety-five per cent. are developing into good, useful citizens. Some are liberally educated by their foster parents, and others have become prominent citizens.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union (non-partisan), was organized on March 13, 1874, by a number of philanthropic ladies, who thus undertook by systematic organization and coöperation, to alleviate the misery entailed by intoxication, to reform the lives of those who are addicted to drink, and to discourage in every possible way the manufacture, sale and use of distilled liquors. The work, commenced in so noble a spirit, has broadened until it includes much of the misery of extreme poverty. Not only men are urged to reform and assisted by friendly interest, but the homes of the poor are visited, the mothers taught, encouraged and assisted; they are gathered into helpful meetings and carry away the strength and comfort there gained. The neglected little ones are gathered into Sabbath school, sewing school and boys' reading room, where they are amused, instructed and elevated by the tireless patience of the ladies in charge.

The erring and fallen are given a helping hand, and the destitute and sick are relieved. The institutions owned and carried on by the Union—and their departments of usefulness—are: three free reading rooms well furnished, two drinking fountains kept in order, twenty bands of hope conducted each week, two sewing schools held each week,

and large classes of boys taught regularly in common English branches four nights each week, two Sunday schools regularly maintained, seventy-five visits at work-house, jail and police station, including personal interest in the girls thus met, which has in many cases followed them until they were reclaimed. Twenty-six meetings held with the women at the work-house, five hundred and seventy-six gospel meetings held at the two missions, Central Friendly Inn and Detroit Street chapel, and twelve in the open air at the Haymarket, fourteen mothers' meetings at Willson Avenue Reading Rooms, mission work at the Open Door, including much personal effort in finding places for the 231 inmates of that institution, during the past year.

A vast amount of literature circulated upon temperance and social purity work, the Central Place Friendly Inn has maintained at an expense of over twenty-two hundred dollars, and the widening circle of the ennobling influences there exerted would be difficult to measure. The Detroit Street chapel has also been a source of much good in its province. The coming year will probably see the completion of a long cherished plan of the faithful workers—a new Friendly Inn—for which the sum of fifty thousand dollars has been raised. The building will be erected upon a lot fronting on Broadway and Ohio streets. The plans include a pleasant chapel for gospel services, with additional rooms for Bible class, mothers' meetings, etc., an attractive reading room for men and one for boys, with facilities for instruction, a coffee room, lodging and bath rooms, laundry, drying and ironing rooms for the convenience of destitute women, kitchen garden, sewing and cooking school rooms

for girls, a day nursery for the little ones of working mothers.

These features combine more varied means of doing good than are presented by any other institution of the kind. A specialty will be made of the instruction of young girls in all the arts that tend to home-making and self support, in the conviction "that no human element more surely tends to strict morality in the lives of both men and women than respect for labor and the ability to do some things well." The principal donors of the new building are: J. D. Rockefeller, $10,000; Mrs. and Mrs. Alva Bradley, $13,500; Ahira Cobb, $5,000; Joseph Perkins, $10,000.

The officers of the Union are: Mrs. J. S. Prather, president, Miss Mary E. Ingersoll and Mrs. E. J. Phinney, recording secretaries; Miss F. Jennie Duty, corresponding secretary; Mrs. N. W. Orton, treasurer, and H. N. Raymond, auditor.

The Central Cleveland Women's Temperance Union was originally connected with the non-partisan Union, but in the summer of 1885 separate organizations were formed. The Union is engaged in general temperance and philanthropic work, and has organized several departments of specific work. There are also two branch unions, one in the East End and one on Madison avenue. The officers of the main Union are: Mrs. T. K. Doty, president; Mrs. I. H. Amos, vice-president; Mrs. S. M. Perkins, recording secretary; Mrs. G. P. Oviatt, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Geo. Presly, treasurer.

The Dorcas Society was organized about 1866, for the

purpose of a relief society. Its main object is the assistance of widows and children, furnishing clothing, paying rents, and caring for the sick who fall outside the city work. A great deal has been done in the years of its existence. The most important mission of the society is the Invalids' Home, which is conducted under its auspices and for which its members solicit the rent and part of the support. The Home is delightfully situated at 1643 Euclid avenue, and is intended for incurable invalids, none others being received. The officers of the society are: Mrs. B. D. Babcock, president; Mrs. H. Gerould, secretary; Mrs. J. H. Rhodes, treasurer. The officers of the Invalids' Home are Mrs. M. C. Worthington, president and treasurer; Mrs. L. A. Castle, secretary.

The Trinity Church Home for the Sick and Friendless is situated at the corner of Euclid avenue and Perry street. The officers are Mrs. Philo Schovill, president; Mrs. E. C. Pechin, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. F. H. Fairfield, matron.

The Aged and Infirm Israelites' Home, O. S. K. B., is on Woodland avenue at the corner of Willson avenue. Jacob Mandelbaum, president; Jacob Cohen, secretary; Adolph Freund, Detroit, treasurer; Dr. Friedman, superintendent. The Convent of the Good Shepherd was founded July 8, 1829, and was established as a generalship by the Pope, July, 1875. The Cleveland Convent was founded by Bishop Rappe in July, 1869, and in 1875 the large convent building on Sterling avenue was completed and occupied. The institution is intended as a reformatory for women and a protectory for children.

The Cleveland Humane Society was organized in 1873 as the "Cleveland Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," the name embodying the purpose of the organization. It was found that another field lay so manifestly in its path, that to avoid it was impossible. The voice

> "Of the children weeping,
> The young, young children weeping,
> In the play time of the others,
> In the country of the free,"

was an appeal so piteous as to demand a response. This mission was also included, and the general work of the society is not limited to these two branches, but responds to any suffering of sentient creatures. The history and character of the society is embodied in that of its general agent, the late David L. Wightman, who died July 18, 1887, to whose ability in this field the society owes its general usefulness. His experience, his deep knowledge and keen detection of human nature, in which he was rarely mistaken, his tact, skill, discrimination, good policy, together with his truly kind heart and remarkable industry, and all combined in a Christian gentleman, have made his death an irreparable loss to the society of which he represented the executive agency for fifteen years. Mr. E. C. Parmelee is his worthy successor, having obtained much experience in the Bethel work.

The Infants' Rest, at 1416 Cedar avenue, is an outgrowth of the needs of the society, which fills a need not covered either by city or private charities. Mrs. Christine

Stadler is the matron. The present officers of the society are: President, James Barnett; secretary, Andrew Squire; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. A. Sterling; treasurer, B. L. Pennington.

In addition to the institutions enumerated above are upwards of fifty benevolent societies organized for relief work in special lines, exclusive of the very large number of mutual benefit associations. The extent, number and excellent record of these branches of work tell their own story in the simple statement. Comment upon their motive and usefulness is not needed, for both their personal and social benefit can never be estimated and, viewed in the broader light of history, the aggregate of effects increase. History has told us that nations perish because of the widening distance between castes, the increasing wealth of the rich and poverty of the poor making it impossible for them to join hands across the separating breach for the preservation of their common country.

But in this country, whose organic law is so imbued with the spirit of humanity as to base its constitution upon the political equality of all men, the growth of antagonism between capital and poverty is met by a counter current of Christian sympathy. In these enterprises rich and poor meet upon an equal plane and recognize their common humanity, while the patient hands that are striving to protect the good in human character and eliminate the evil, are building, stone by stone, the foundation of a citadel whose battlements will stand firm under any possible shock of insurrection, communism or anarchy.

CHURCHES.

The first church organization in the village of Cleveland was Trinity parish, established on the ninth of November, 1816, at the residence of Phineas Shepherd. The communicants were very few. Darius Cooper was chosen lay reader. There was no Episcopal clergyman, not even a missionary, in this part of the country. In March, 1817, Rev. Roger Searle, from Connecticut, visited Cleveland and reorganized the parish, there being thirteen families and eleven communicants, and repeated his visits annually for three years. After a time the services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Searle until 1825, when Rev. Silas C. Freeman was installed as rector, also having a church at Norwalk.

On the twelfth of February, 1828, the parish was legally incorporated, and the same year Mr. Freeman went East and obtained a thousand dollars to assist in building a church. A frame structure was accordingly commenced in 1828 at the corner of St. Clair and Seneca streets, and completed the following year at a cost of three thousand dollars. It was the first house of worship in the city, and was consecrated on the twelfth of August, 1829. In 1852 the church lot, costing originally two dollars and a half per foot, was sold for two hundred and fifty dollars per foot. The building was destroyed by fire, however, before the sale was consummated.

In 1853 the present stone church was commenced on Superior street near Bond, being consecrated on Ascension Day, 1855. In 1872 it was thoroughly refitted and elegantly decorated. The church is in a flourishing condi-

tion with a large number of communicants. The present rector is Rev. Y. P. Morgan: Rev. James A. Bolles, rector emeritus.

St. John's church, on the West Side, was organized in 1834. In 1836, under Rev. Seth Davis, rector, the commodious stone church, at the corner of Church and Wall streets, was erected, at a cost of $17,000. On April 3, 1866, the church was partly destroyed by fire, necessitating a cost of $25,000 in rebuilding. In 1875 a chapel was built at a cost of $7,000. The present rector is Rev. H. D. Aves.

The parish of Grace church was organized July 9, 1845, by former members of Trinity church. A substantial brick building was erected at the corner of Erie and Huron streets, costing about ten thousand dollars. Subsequently a chapel and chancel were added to the church at a cost of about fifteen thousand dollars. The money to build Grace church was subscribed on condition that the seats should be forever free.

St. Paul's church was organized October 26, 1846. In March, 1848, a lot of ground was purchased at the corner of Sheriff street and Euclid avenue, and a frame church was erected on it. It was burned in August, 1849. A brick church was built on the same lot at a cost of about seventeen thousand dollars. In 1874 the church property was sold for $115,000 and the new building, on the corner of Euclid and Case avenues, commenced in 1875, and completed for worship in December, 1876, at a cost of nearly one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Rev. C.

S. Bates, D. D., is the present rector, and Rev. J. B. Shepherd, assistant minister.

St. James' church is situated at the corner of Superior and Alabama streets, and was established mainly by the efforts of the Rev. R. Bury. The present rector is Rev. James A. Mathews.

Christ church (German) was organized in 1868. With the help of other churches, and by personal contribution, the building at the corner of Orange and Belmont streets was completed in 1871, at a cost of $12,000. The present rector is Rev. J. W. C. Duerr.

Grace church, in the Eighteenth ward, was organized in 1869. The society purchased a Presbyterian church building and moved it to the corner of Harvard and Sawyer streets. Rev. J. B. Shepherd is the present rector.

St. Mary's church was organized in May, 1868, and the corner-stone of their church building was laid by Bishop Bedell on September 29, 1869, and the building was opened for services on March 20, 1870. It stands on Woodland avenue, at the corner of Wallingford court. Rev. Ralph E. Macduff is the rector.

All Saints' church is situated on Scranton avenue. In 1868 the North Brooklyn Union Sunday-school became Episcopal, and the first subscription was taken for a church fund. In 1870 the corner-stone of the former building was laid. The new building was erected in 1885. Rev. John W. Kebble, rector.

St. Mark's church was organized in 1878, and the building completed and opened July 3, 1878. It is on Franklin

avenue at the corner of Liberty street. Rev. E. W. Colloque, rector.

Memorial Church of the Good Shepherd, at the corner of East Madison avenue and Varian street, is a memorial of the life and labors of Rev. Alexander Varian. Rev. Thomas Lyle is rector.

Emmanuel church was organized as a parish in 1876. It is situated on Euclid avenue. Rev. B. T. Noakes is the rector.

St. Peter's chapel was established in 1884. It is at the corner of Chapel street and Scovill avenue. Herbert C. Foote is superintendent.

Calvary Mission Sunday-school, on West Madison avenue, is superintended by Chas. E. Ferrell.

The second church in Cleveland was Methodist, a society being formed in Newburg as early as 1818, but it was not successful in living. In 1832 Rev. Mr. Goddard resumed the good work. He did so, forming a class of six persons. The first church building, a neat frame, was erected in 1841 at a cost of three thousand dollars. From 1832 to 1860 Newburg was part of a circuit, but then it became a station. The South Park church was commenced in 1872 and completed some years later. The present pastor is Rev. James H. Hollingshead.

The first Methodist preaching in the city proper was in 1822, Rev. Ira Eddy being the pastor. In 1830 the first station was established at Cleveland, and in 1834 it became a permanent charge, but was without a church building until 1841, when the church on the corner of St. Clair and Wood streets was completed. In this church the con-

gregation worshiped until the chapel was built at the corner of Erie and Euclid, in 1869. In 1874 the present handsome church was completed at a cost of one hundred and forty thousand dollars. This church has contributed extensively to the building of other Methodist churches over the city, and has been the mother of Methodism in all respects. Rev. Russell B. Pope is the present pastor.

The Euclid Avenue church was established as the East Cleveland church in 1827, and was part of a circuit until 1860. The first building was erected in 1836, the second on Doan street in 1870, and the present one on Euclid avenue in 1886. Rev. Dillon Prosser is the pastor. The Franklin Street church, at the corner of Duane street, was organized about 1830. The pastor is Rev. W. A. Robinson, D. D.

The first German church was organized in 1845. In 1848 a building was erected on Prospect, between Ontario and Erie. In 1860 the society leased No. 303 Erie street and built a new church, which was used until 1878, when an exchange was made for the Baptist church property on the corner of Scovill and Sterling avenues. Rev. Herman Herzer is the pastor.

Christ church was organized in 1850 through the labors of Rev. Dillon Prosser. In 1851 the society moved from its chapel into the building subsequently used as the Homœopathic hospital, remaining until 1876. Westminster Presbyterian church, corner Huntington and Prospect, was purchased and used, having been remodeled and beautified, until 1882, when the present building was erected at the corner of Prospect street and Willson avenue, and the union of Willson Avenue chapel and Christ church was

effected under the name of the Central church. Rev. D. H. Muller, D. D., is the present pastor.

The Taylor Street church was organized in 1853, and a church subsequently erected at the corner of Bridge and Taylor streets, and in 1868 the present building was erected. Rev. P. F. Graham is the pastor.

The West Side German church was formed and its edifice built under the charge of Rev. C. Gahn, in 1851, as a mission of the M. E. Society on Prospect street. In 1853 it became a church, and subsequently erected the building known as St. Paul's, at the corner of Bridge and Harbor streets, Rev. D. Graessle, pastor.

The Superior Street church was organized by Rev. Dillon Prosser as a city mission in 1860. The building now used was opened for worship in 1877. The pastor is Rev. W. L. Day.

The Scovill Avenue church was organized by Rev. Dillon Prosser in 1866. In 1867 the members, about forty in number, purchased an old building and moved it to Scovill avenue. The next year a lot, corner Scovill and Longwood avenues, was purchased and the building again moved. The present building was commenced in 1871. The pastor is Rev. Homer F. Smith, M. A., Ph. D.

The Lorain Street church was organized in 1868 and known as the "Clark Mission" until 1874. The present building was erected in 1870, enlarged in 1874 and in 1878. The pastor is Rev. T. F. Hildreth.

Broadway church was organized in 1872, their building having been previously erected as a chapel. Rev. R. M. Freshwater is the pastor.

Woodland Avenue church was organized in 1874 by Rev. Dillon Prosser, and the building moved to Woodland avenue and refitted. Rev. W. H. Kellogg is the present pastor.

The Kinsman Street church was organized in 1877, and the building subsequently erected. Rev. O. S. Elliott is the pastor.

The Wesleyan Methodist church, at the corner of Brownell and Ohio streets, was organized in 1839, and built on Euclid avenue near Sheriff street. In 1863 the lot was sold and the building moved to its present location. Rev. Thomas K. Doty is the pastor.

St. John's A. M. E. church was organized about 1865 and worships in a building at 496 Erie. Rev. Robert A. Johnson is the pastor. There are several chapels of the M. E. church conducted in various parts of the city.

The Free Methodist church was organized in 1870. In 1873 the church building, corner Bridge and Taylor streets, was purchased and used. Rev. S. F. Way is the pastor.

The First Presbyterian church was formed on the nineteenth of September, 1820, in the old log court-house on the Public Square. Rev. Randolph Stone was the first minister and the number of members was fourteen. The society continued to worship in that building until the brick academy was built on St. Clair street, when it occupied the upper floor. It then removed to the third floor of a brick building on Superior street, and there remained until the basement of the first stone church was completed. In the winter of 1835 Rev. S. C. Aiken, D. D., was called as the first regular pastor of the church, and his pastorate continued until 1861, after which he became pastor-emer-

itus. The first church building was completed and dedicated February 26, 1834. This was the "Old Stone church" which stood until 1853. In the spring of 1853 the old church was replaced by a new one, which soon burned down and was almost immediately replaced by the present structure. In 1884 the church was repaired and decorated at great expense. Rev. H. C. Haydn, D.D., was installed as associate pastor in 1872, after which he became sole pastor. Rev. Wilton M. Smith is now associate pastor.

The first sermon preached in the village of Newburg was delivered in July, 1802, by Rev. Joseph Badger, an ex-revolutionary soldier. On the thirty-first of December, 1832, a church was organized by Rev. David Peet.

In 1841-2 a frame church was erected upon a hill near where the Insane Asylum now stands, the first church in Newburg. It was afterward moved to the corner of Sawyer and Harvard streets. The present church was built in 1869, costing $15,000. Rev. Arthur C. Ludlow is the pastor.

The First United Presbyterian church, for long the only one in the city, was organized in 1843. Two years later a church was built costing $1,800, corner of Michigan and Seneca streets. In 1853 the present brick church on Erie street near Prospect was built at a cost of $13,000.

The Second United Presbyterian church meets at 2618 Broadway. Rev. A. H. Elder, pastor.

The Second Presbyterian church was organized June 12, 1844. The building first occupied stood almost upon the site of the present jail. It was used until a larger building

upon Superior street was erected. This was destroyed by fire October 9, 1876. A lot was purchased by the society at the corner of Prospect street and Sterling avenue, and a large and imposing church was erected upon it and dedicated October 27, 1878. Rev. Charles S. Pomeroy, the present pastor, was installed June 22, 1873.

The Euclid Avenue Presbyterian church was organized on January 25, 1853. The present building was constructed in 1851–2 and dedicated for worship in August, 1852. Rev. Samuel P. Sprecher is the present pastor.

North Presbyterian church was originally a mission of the First Presbyterian church. In 1866 the sum of $8000 was subscribed for the erection of a chapel. The building was completed at a cost of $10,000 the following year, and was subsequently enlarged. Rev. William Gaston is the present pastor.

The Welsh Presbyterian church on St. Clair street was organized in 1866 by Rev. John Moses.

The Welsh (Calvinistic Methodist) was organized in 1858, and has a building at the corner of Cannon and Elmo streets. Rev. William Harrison, pastor.

The Case Avenue church was organized in 1870, and a chapel erected soon after.

The Woodland Avenue church was organized in April, 1872; the present building was constructed in 1879. Rev. Paul A. Sutphen is the pastor.

Beckwith church building on Fairmount street, erected in 1884, was organized as a mission in 1883, and afterwards became a separate organization. Rev. M. M. Curtis, pastor.

Willson Avenue church, Willson and Lexington avenues, was erected two or three years ago. Rev. Carlos T. Chester, pastor.

The First Baptist church of Cleveland was organized February 16, 1833, under Rev. Richmond Taggart. The society worshiped in the old red court-house until the completion of their own church on the corner of Seneca and Champlain streets, in 1836. The building cost thirty thousand dollars, and was the finest in the city. In 1855 the society purchased of the Plymouth Congregational church, their new brick building at the corner of Euclid and Erie streets. The building was afterwards much improved. In 1886 the congregation moved out to Idaka Chapel, at the corner of Prospect and Kennard streets, during the building of their new church which promises to be one of the finest in the city. Rev. E. A. Woods is the pastor.

The Second Baptist church was organized in 1851. On April 30, 1867, after selling their former building and land, the church at the corner of Euclid avenue and Huntington street was decided upon, and was completed March 5, 1871. Rev. George Thomas Dowling is the pastor.

The Third Baptist church was organized in December, 1852. The present church was erected in 1855-6 at the corner of Clinton and State streets.

The Superior Street Baptist church was originally the Cottage Baptist Mission, organized in 1852. The building, corner Superior and Minnesota streets, was erected in 1870. Rev. George L. Hart, pastor.

Logan Avenue church was built in 1885 at the corner of Logan and Euclid avenues. Rev. G. O. King is the pastor.

Shiloh (colored) Baptist church was organized in 1865 and subsequently burned. The present edifice is at 409 Sterling avenue. Rev. J. P. Brown, pastor.

The First German Baptist church was organized in 1866 and two thousand dollars was raised towards building their edifice at the corner of Forest street and Scovill avenue. Rev. Jacob H. Merkel, pastor.

Willson Avenue church was organized as a mission in 1858. In 1878 the building at the corner of Willson avenue and Quincy street was erected. Rev. George G. Craft is the pastor.

The Welsh Baptist church was organized in 1868. The building was erected in the same year.

The Scranton Avenue Free-will Baptist church was organized in 1868, and a building erected on the corner of Scovill avenue and Putnam street in the same year. In 1875 the building at the corner of Scranton and Clark avenues was erected. Rev. O. D. Patch is pastor.

Trinity Baptist church was organized in 1872, and their building erected in 1876 on Fullerton street. Rev. H. Brotherton is the pastor.

Erin Avenue church is at the corner of Dare. Rev. A. Schwendener, pastor.

The Bridge Street church is at the corner of Hitchcock. Rev. Benjamin H. Thomas, pastor.

The Second German church is on Case avenue, near Kelly. Rev. A. J. Ranaker, pastor.

The first Disciple church in Cleveland was organized in Newburg, April 21, 1842, by Elder Jonas Hartzler, with thirty-five members, and a building was erected soon after

on the present site on Miles avenue, near Broadway. Rev. Frank A. Wight is the pastor.

Franklin Street church was organized February 20, 1842, in a small building on the West Side. Rev. Lathrop Cooley was selected as the first minister, and in 1847-1848 a building was erected on Franklin avenue, at the Circle, and used for twenty-eight years. In 1874 a new lot was secured on the south side of the Circle, and the foundation of the present building was laid. It is of pressed brick with brown sandstone trimmings, and is one of the handsome churches of the city. Rev. S. L. Darsie is the present pastor.

The Euclid Avenue church was organized September, 1843. In 1847 a frame building was erected at the corner of Doan and Euclid, and in 1867 it was moved to its present location at the corner of Euclid and Streator, and used for a chapel while a new church was built on the front of the lot. Rev. Jabez Hall has been pastor of the church since 1872.

The Cedar Avenue church is near Forest street. Rev. H. R. Cooley, pastor.

The first Catholic church of Cleveland was organized by Rev. John Dillon, who was the first resident priest at a time when there were but five resident Catholic families in the city. Rev. Dillon collected eleven hundred dollars in New York for the purpose of erecting a church, but died before it was commenced. He was succeeded by Father O'Dwyer, who carried on the building which was completed in 1838 and known as "St. Mary's on the flats." The entire property cost about three thousand dollars. It was subsequently used by Bishop Rappe as his cathedral, with Very

Rev. Louis DeGoesbriand, pastor of the church, until 1852; then by the German congregation known as St. Mary's of the Assumption until 1863; afterward by a congregation of French Catholics, St. Malachi's congregation, a Bohemian congregation, and last a Polish congregation.

The most venerable Roman Catholic church in Cleveland is St. John's cathedral, at the corner of Erie and Superior streets. The lots upon which the cathedral and the bishop's palace now stand were purchased in 1845, and were covered with woods. In the year 1848 the corner-stone of the cathedral was laid by Bishop Rappe, who continued in the diocese until 1870. Bishop Gilmour was appointed in 1872, and Rev. T. P. Thorpe was appointed pastor in 1875. In 1878 Father Thorpe, assisted by the people of the parish, commenced the work of renovating the interior and building the spire. As it now stands the church is handsome and imposing.

St. Peter's (German) parish was organized February 17, 1853. A lot was purchased at the corner of Dodge and Superior streets, and a building erected in 1854. The corner-stone of the present church was laid in 1857, and the building completed and dedicated October 23, 1859. Rev. F. Westerholt is the present pastor.

St. Mary's of the Assumption was established in 1857 at the "flats" church. The building at the corner of Carroll and Jersey streets was erected in 1863-4-5. Rev. John B. Neustick, pastor, Revs. W. Becker and W. Bœhmer, assistants.

St. Patrick's congregation was organized in 1854. The first church edifice was built in 1855, at the

corner of Bridge and Fulton streets. In July, 1871, the corner-stone of a new edifice was laid, which was completed some years later. Rev. T. M. Mahony, pastor, Rev. John Sheridan, assistant.

The Immaculate Conception parish was organized as a mission of St. John's in 1856. A temporary building was moved to the corner of Superior and Lyman streets. In August, 1873, the corner-stone of the present massive stone church was laid, and the building completed some years later. Rev. A. R. Sidley is the pastor.

St. Bridget's church on Perry street, near Woodland avenue, was organized in 1857 by Bishop Rappe, and erected a small brick building the same year, and twenty years later, in 1877, the present building was erected. Rev. William McMahon is the pastor.

The Church of the Holy Name was organized in 1860 by Rev. E. M. Callaghan; in 1863 built the fine stone church which now stands. Rev. John T. Carroll, pastor, Rev. James P. Myler, assistant.

St. Augustine's church was organized in 1860, and soon afterward erected an edifice at the corner of Jefferson and Tremont streets. In 1877 the building was enlarged and greatly improved. Rev. Michael Murphy is the pastor.

St. Joseph's church was first built in 1862, for the use of the German and Bohemian Catholics. The corner-stone of the present building was laid in 1871, and the church dedicated in 1873. It stands on Woodland avenue, near Chapel street. Rev. Alardus Andrescheck is the pastor, Rev. Romualdus Rheindorff, assistant.

St. Wencesla's church was organized as a separate par-

ish in 1867, erected a brick church on the corner of Arch and Burwell streets. Rev. Anthony Hynek, pastor.

St. Stephen's church was founded by Rev. H. Falk in 1869, and a building was erected in 1873-6 on Courtland street. Rev. C. Reichlin is the pastor

St. Columbkill's church was organized by Father O'Reilly in 1870, and in the same year a brick structure was built at the corner of Superior and Alabama streets. The church is attended from the cathedral.

St. Malachi's was organized in 1865, and in 1868 built a brick church on Washington street, near Pearl. Rev. James P. Molony, the founder of the church, is still its pastor.

Church of the Holy Trinity was founded in 1870, and a brick building constructed, which was used as a house of worship, school and parsonage for about ten years, when the present structure on Woodland avenue, near Giddings avenue, was built. Rev. Peter Becker is the pastor.

The French Church of the Annunciation was established in 1870, and a house of worship built soon after. Rev. A. Gerardin has been pastor since 1878.

St. Prokop's Bohemian church was established in 1872, and their house of worship was completed in 1874, on Burton street. Rev. Anthony Vlcek is the pastor.

Our Lady of Lourdes' church (Bohemian) is situated at the corner of Randolph and Hamm streets. Rev. S. Furdek, pastor.

St. Albert's church is a Bohemian mission on Lincoln avenue.

St. Anthony of Padua is an Italian church on Ohio street, near Brownell. Rev. P. Capitani, pastor.

St. Edward's church is situated at the corner of Woodland avenue and Geneva street. Rev. M. A. Scanlon, pastor.

St. Colman's church is on Gordon avenue. Rev. E. M. O'Callaghan, pastor.

St. Michael's church is at the corner of Scranton and Clark avenues. Rev. Joseph M. Koudelka, pastor.

St. Stanislas' Polish church is on Forman street, near Tod. Rev. Kolaszewski, pastor.

St. Mary's Theological Seminary is on Lake street, near Dodge. The following convents also are maintained by the church: Convent of the Good Shepherd, Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Convent of the Poor Sisters of St. Clare, Convent of the Sisters of St. Mary, Convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame, Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Franciscan Monastery and the Ursuline Convent.

The First Congregational church was organized December 21, 1834, in pursuance of a resolution adopted at a previous meeting. A temporary house of worship was erected, and dedicated May 3, 1835, and the same day Rev. John Keep commenced his labors as pastor. In 1856 the society built the church at the corner of Detroit and State streets, and, in 1882, the edifice on Franklin avenue, at the corner of Taylor street. Rev. Henry M. Tenney is the pastor.

The Euclid Avenue Congregational church was organized November 30, 1843, by Rev. Drs. C. Aiken and Rev. S. C. Cady. In the summer of 1846 the foundation was

laid of the little brick church on the corner of Doan and Euclid. On September 20, 1849, the church was dedicated. In 1852 the church withdrew from the Presbytery, and a few years later it united with the Congregational Conference of Ohio. In 1865, the church building growing too small, the congregation decided to build again upon a lot donated by Dr. W. S. Streator, and a large structure was erected, and dedicated in 1873. This proving too small, it was enlarged in 1874. In 1885 the substantial brick edifice was torn down to make room for an elegant stone structure, which has not long been completed. Rev. Henry M. Ladd is the pastor.

Plymouth Congregational church was organized March 25, 1850, with thirty members. During the summer of 1852 the congregation moved into the church at the corner of Euclid and Erie, subsequently sold to the First Baptist congregation. In January, 1857, they purchased a building on Prospect street. The building was afterwards sold, and Plymouth chapel built and dedicated in 1874. The stately and beautiful audience room was built in 1880 and '81, fronting on Prospect. Rev. George R. Leavitt, pastor.

The Jennings Avenue church was organized in November, 1859. In 1866 it moved to the house of worship on Jennings avenue, at the corner of Howard street, which it still occupies after having been enlarged and remodeled. Rev. J. M. Sturtevant is the pastor.

Mt. Zion church (colored) was organized in 1864, being the first congregational church for colored people in the West. A church edifice was purchased on Maple street

near Garden, which is still occupied. S. A. Brown, pastor.

The Welsh Congregational church was organized October, 1870, and meets at 144 Ontario street. Rev. J. M. Evans is the pastor.

The Madison Avenue church was established as a mission, forming a church in 1875. It is situated at the corner of East Madison avenue and Quincy street.

Franklin avenue church was organized in 1876, at the corner of Franklin and Waverly streets. Rev. Herbert M. Tenney is the pastor.

Irving Street church is situated at the corner of Orange and Irving streets. Rev. F. M. Whitlock is the pastor.

Grace church is on Gordon avenue at the corner of Colgate street. Rev. J. H. Hull, pastor.

The Centennial Welsh church is on Jones avenue, near Broadway.

Several missions are: Cyril chapel, Selden avenue, Rev. H. A. Schauffler pastor; Bethlehem church, Broadway, Rev. H. A. Schauffler, pastor; Olivet chapel, Hill street, Rev. John Doane, pastor.

There are thirty-four German and German-English churches in Cleveland bearing the general name Evangelical, and yet arranged under five minor differences of creed. The first of these was organized in 1834, and in 1837 the congregation moved into the brick church at the corner of Dodge and Superior, known as Schifflein Christi, of which Rev. J. Andres is pastor. The number of the churches will permit only of enumeration. They are: Evangelical Friedens, 116 Linden, Rev. F. Lenschau, pastor; First

German church, Erie, corner of Ohio, Rev. E. A. Fuenfstueck, pastor; St. John's, McBride street, Rev. J. W. Groth, pastor; St. Paul's, Scovill avenue, Rev. H. Eppens, pastor; Trinity church, Case avenue, Rev. August Kimmel, pastor; United German church, Bridge street, Rev. William Angelberger, pastor; Zion's church, Jennings avenue, Rev. Th. Leonhardt, pastor; Evangelical Independent church, St. Johannes', 336 Harbor street, Rev. Carl Weiss; Evangelical Reformed, First church, Penn street, Rev. J. H. C. Roentgen, pastor; Second church, Henry street, Rev. C. H. Schœpfle, pastor; Third church, 396 Aaron street, Rev. Wm. Friebolin, pastor; Fourth church, 44 Louis street, Rev. N. Wiers, pastor; Fifth church, Higgins street, Rev. W. Renter, pastor; Sixth church, Smith avenue, Rev. August Schade, pastor; Seventh church, Willcutt avenue, Rev. Wm. Dreher, pastor.

Evangelical Lutheran, Holy Trinity church, Putnam street, Rev. A. H. Bartholomew, pastor; Immanuel church, Scranton avenue, Rev. H. Weseloh, pastor; Scandinavian congregation, Rev. Olaf E. Brandt, pastor; St. John's, Bessemer street, Rev. C. Kretzmann, pastor; St. Matthew's church, Meyer avenue, Rev. J. J. Walker, pastor; St. Paul's, Superior street, Rev. Paul Schwan, pastor; St. Peter's, Quincy street, Rev. Max A. Treff, pastor; Trinity, Jersey street, Rev. J. H. Niemann, pastor; Zion, Erie street, Rev. Carl M. Zorn, pastor; Evangelical Association, Calvary church, Oakdale street, Rev. S. S. Condo, pastor; Emanuel, Jennings avenue, Rev. J. D. Seip, pastor; Friedenskirche, Herald street, Rev J. G. Theuer, pastor; Salem, Erie street, Rev. W. Lingelbach, pastor; Trinity,

E. Madison avenue, Rev. S. P. Spreng, pastor; Zion, Colgate street, Rev. J. A. Hensel, pastor; Zion, Aaron street, Rev. Leonhart Scheuermann pastor.

There are four Dutch Reformed churches: Christian, 414 Waverly street, Ebenhæzer, Lawn street, Rev. George Niemeyer, pastor; First church, Blair street, same pastor; and Holland Christian church, 33 Calvert street.

There is one Friends' Society whose house of worship, at 179 Cedar avenue, was built in 1874. Rev. J. T. Dorland is the minister.

There are three United Brethren churches, First, Second and Third, located respectively on Orchard, Elton and Kinsman streets.

The Church of the Unity was organized February 1, 1867, and their handsome edifice at the corner of Prospect and Bolivar streets was erected in 1879–80. Rev. F. L. Hosmer is the pastor.

The Swedenborgian church was organized March 22, 1868, and in 1874 their building was erected on Arlington street. Rev. P. B. Cabell is the pastor.

The Tabernacle church which was organized in the old Tabernacle on Ontario street, and now meets in the Music Hall, has a flourishing congregation under the care of Rev. William Johnson, pastor.

There are also eight Jewish congregations, of different nationalities, the oldest of which is the Anshe Chesed congregation, at Scovill avenue, corner of Henry street. Rev. M. Machol, rabbi. The Tiffereth Israel congregation, on Huron street, is one of three other English speaking congregations in the city. Rev. A. Hahn, rabbi.

Besides the foregoing enumeration is a large number of miscellaneous chapels and missions in various parts of the city, each doing its part toward the reformation of society and the uplifting of the world.

PREFACE TO BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE following biographical sketches, illustrated with steel portraits of the subjects, are of Cleveland men representing every important branch of business, the city government, and every decade since the village of Cleveland was incorporated. We regret that the space at command would not permit of more. No attempt has been made to write a biographical history of the city, but merely to present a sufficient number to show the kind of men who have built up and developed the city. Without this interesting and important feature the book would be incomplete. Those who wish a work embracing the lives of all pioneers, self-made and prominent citizens of Cleveland, are referred to other works, which have been written for this special purpose. The omission of many men entitled to a place in this volume, as much as those whose sketches are given, is no intentional inference that the editor considers them of less worth, merit or importance. The line must be drawn somewhere, and unless it included several hundred (which would make the work a history of individuals instead of a history of the city), many very worthy names must necessarily be left outside of it. Some of our readers may be disappointed in not seeing par-

ticular prominent gentlemen of their acquaintance mentioned, whom they think deserving of it, and feel that an invidious discrimination has been made or poor judgment exercised; but after looking at the matter in the proper light we trust that they will appreciate the circumstances and forbear criticism. We consider that our object, above explained, has been satisfactorily accomplished. The steel plates of several worthy subjects for representation were expected to be embraced, but could not be found, rendering publication of them impossible.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GENERAL MOSES CLEAVELAND.

GENERAL MOSES CLEAVELAND, the founder of the city that bears his name, was born at Canterbury, Connecticut, January 29, 1754. He was descended, in the fourth generation, from Moses Cleaveland, of Woburn, Massachusetts, who came to this country from England in 1635. The subject of this sketch was a son of Colonel Aaron Cleaveland, a person of note and respectability in his adopted State.

The career of General Moses Cleaveland, briefly outlined, is as follows: In 1777 he graduated from Yale College, and immediately thereafter began the study of the law in his native town. In 1779 he was appointed captain of a company of sappers and miners in the United States army, in which capacity he continued to serve for several years. In 1796 he was made a general in the State militia. Both before and after the historic expedition to the Western Reserve, General Cleaveland was, during several terms, a distinguished member of the State Legislature.

General Cleaveland became one of the share-holders of the famous Connecticut Land Company, and was commissioned by its directors "to go on said land as superintendent over the agents and men sent to survey and make locations on said land, and to make and enter into friendly negotiations with the natives." He was given absolute control to make such drafts on the company's treasury as might be necessary to accomplish the purpose of his commission. With a party of fifty he set out in June, 1796, for the "Western Reserve." At Buffalo a delegation of Seneca and Mohawk Indians, headed by Red Jacket, met General Cleaveland with the determination of opposing his further progress into their territory. A brief parley with the chieftain, resulting in the transfer of a few hundred dollars worth of goods, weakened the warlike purpose of the red men, and the surveying party went on their way unmolested. Following the shore of Lake Erie, the company, on the twenty-second of July, 1796, entered the mouth of the Cuyahoga. Impressed with the natural advantages of the location, he set his men at work surveying the site for a mile square into city lots. The surveyors gave to the new-born city the name of Cleaveland, in honor of their chief.

The events of the years following 1796, events which have secured to the name of General Cleaveland a worthy and enduring fame, have been detailed in the opening chapter of the history. The duties of director and chief agent of the Connecticut Land Company's pioneer expedition to the Western Reserve required, for their proper

execution, ability, energy and tact. These qualities General Cleaveland displayed in an eminent degree.

Moses Cleaveland saw into the future as he stood on the banks of the Cuyahoga, but his vision did not touch the possibilities that lay before the young village which he located.

General Cleaveland was a man of few words but of inflexible purpose. His life was pure, his character manly and dignified. In personal appearance he was of medium height, erect, thick set and portly. His black hair, his penetrating eye and military bearing gave him a striking appearance in any company. He died at Canterbury, November 16, 1806, in the fifty-third year of his age and in the midst of his honors.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

BORN in Orange, Cuyahoga county, on November 18, 1837, amidst the poverty and hardships of Western pioneer life, left fatherless in infancy, Garfield's growth and instruction depended upon the sacrifice and prayer of a devoted and Christian mother. It was here that he learned the ruling principles of his life, the determination "rather to be beaten in the right than succeed in the wrong." His struggles to rise above his lowly position, the self-dependence and heroism he displayed, have been often duplicated amongst his sturdy cotemporaries, men whom the city, the Reserve and the Nation have learned

to honor. Bravely rising from amidst discouraging surroundings, he acquired a classical education and became an accomplished and cultivated scholar. He enlisted in the agitation against slavery with that resolution and heroism that seemed the proper fruit of this northern soil, and when the war was precipitated to fortify that crime, he was among the first to volunteer his life for its destruction. Without a military education, he rapidly rose in the ranks by his mere innate powers, and showed that prescience and courage which marked him as a leader of men; and yet, though great by natural powers, he left no undertaking to the chance of genius. "Occasion may be the bugle call that summons an army to battle, but the blast of a bugle can never make soldiers or win victories." While in the field he was elected to Congress from the Western Reserve, and repeatedly returned to that honorable post for seventeen years, when he became the leader of his party. He was elected to the Senate from his native State in January, 1880, but before he could take his seat was called to the higher position, that of President of fifty-two millions of free and independent fellow-citizens. A new era of peace and good-will seemed dawning on the land when he took up the duties of this high calling—a new beacon of hope that would cast a shade over the bitterness of the past, but a gleam of promise on the future. In his policy, "statesmanship consisted rather in removing the causes than in punishing or evading results." But these bright hopes were blasted; in the very dawn of promise, after a noble and thoughtful life had prepared him preëminently to meet his mission, he was cut down

by the assassin. Yet with Christian bravery he accepted the decrees of God. "If the good of this country, the interests of free government and of the people against one-man power, demand the sacrifice of my life, I think I am ready." And thus he passed down the dark Valley of the Shadow of Death, lighting up its gloom by the purity and faith of his life, and leaving a name and a history to stimulate the lives of others, the Christian scholar, soldier and statesman. His career throughout its varied length is the brightest honor to the Western Reserve and to the principles which he here obtained; while around Cleveland herself, the scene of his triumphs and of his sublime funeral pageant, the guardian of his ashes, it will always cast the most sacred associations. The history of his life, so closely connected with the history of Cleveland and her tributary territory, fairly represents that of hundreds who have here distinguished themselves in every walk of life.

SHERLOCK J. ANDREWS.

FIFTY-FIVE years were embraced in the professional, official and judicial life of Judge Andrews in Cleveland—from 1825 to 1880—eleven years of village citizenship and forty-four under the city charter. But few have lived so long and been so intimately connected with the growth of the city, and so identified socially and officially

with a community that advanced from a few hundred to a quarter of a million inhabitants while he yet lived.

Judge Andrews was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1801. His father was a prominent physician and gave his son a preparatory course of study in the Episcopal Academy in Cheshire. In 1821 he graduated with honors at Union College, Schenectady, New York, then studied law in New Haven, where he attended lectures in the law school in that city, and served as assistant-professor of chemistry in Yale College.

In 1825 young Andrews came to Cleveland, then a small village, its business part being confined principally to the river. The Ohio canal was not yet opened. There was hardly a steamboat on Lake Erie, nor a railroad in the United States. Yet even then men prided themselves on the advanced state of human knowledge.

Mr. Andrews was a partner with Judge Cowles for several years and until the retirement of the latter in 1833, when the partnership of Andrews, Foot & Hoyt was formed, which continued more than twenty years. The brilliant talents, untiring industry and genial social qualities made Mr. Andrews a leading man in the community, and in 1840 he was elected to Congress. However, he preferred his profession to politics, and at the end of a single term declined a reëlection. Severe professional labor after many years somewhat impaired his health, and for several years he acted as adviser and advocate in only the more important cases, until 1848, when he was elected judge of the Superior Court of Cleveland, a position which he filled with conspicuous ability.

In 1849 Judge Andrews was made a member of the convention to revise the State Constitution. He was one of its most prominent and leading members, and was assigned to the judiciary and other important committees. The revision of the judiciary system abolished the Superior Court, and Judge Andrews again returned to the practice of law. He confined his practice, however, to the most important cases before the Federal and State Courts. He had become not only one of the best lawyers of the Ohio bar, but he was a man of such high principles and stainless purity of character that his opinions and advice had almost the weight of law.

Again, in 1873, another Constitutional Convention was authorized, and Judge Andrews was chosen by unanimous selection of both the great political parties to head the delegation from this district. He was the strength and inspiration of the Committee on Revision of the Judiciary, and the report of that committee was the most important of the new Constitution which was submitted to the voters of the State. With the dissolution of the convention the public life of Judge Andrews may be said to have closed. He had then arrived to the age of seventy-two years, and had done the work of a long, earnest and faithful life. He continued, however, in practice, especially as a counselor and arbitrator in important and involved cases in equity. His ripe experience, his clearness and grasp of intellect, and above all his swerveless integrity, had placed him at the head of his profession, and his opinions as an arbitrator were as conclusive as judicial opinions of the Supreme bench.

As an advocate, a man to move and convince a jury, Judge Andrews had, during the period from 1835 to 1850, no superior at the bar of this State. His eloquence was electrical and irresistible. He swept the whole gamut of the emotions that sway and control the hearts of men. Of a nervous and magnetic temperament, he was at times roused by the logic of an intricate case to an effort which carried before it judge, jury and audience. The keenest wit, the profoundest pathos, sarcasm, ridicule, humor and invective were all at his command, and it is traditional among the oldest members of the bar that when he had the closing argument he almost invariably carried the case, even against the previous convictions of the jury. In fact, he had all the elements that make up a great advocate: fine education and literary attainments, and a most keen perception and good judgment along with it all and crowning all. An eminent contemporary, in reviewing Judge Andrews' life and expressing an exalting opinion of him as a lawyer and a jurist, said: "If there was any one thing that was characteristic of him, it was that shrinking modesty which never allowed him to claim even that which was due him among his fellow-men. His professional life has been an eminent and complete success; honesty, fidelity and ability have characterized him throughout."

In 1828 Judge Andrews married Miss Ursula Allen, of Litchfield, Connecticut, daughter of John Allen, who represented a Connecticut district in Congress, and sister of the late Hon. John W. Allen, of this city. Mrs. Andrews and five children of a happy, wedded life,

extending over more than half a century, survive him. Judge Andrews died February 11, 1880, at the age of seventy-nine years, and the public journals pronounced a triumphant verdict upon a life of nearly eighty years, and the bar and the bench coöperated in making up the most beautiful and appreciative summary of the characteristics and labors of the grandest life that has ever been placed upon our judicial records.

RUFUS P. RANNEY.

THE subject of this sketch was born October 30, 1813, in Blandford, Hampden county, Massachusetts. In 1824 the family removed to a wholly unsettled portion of Portage county, in this State, where he was engaged until he was about seventeen years of age, in assisting to clear off the heavy forests for which that section was distinguished. Until after that time, the opportunities for obtaining any education were very few, nor could he be well spared from the active labor he was pursuing. When he did resolve to make the attempt, he was well aware that beyond good will and encouragements of his parents, he must depend wholly upon his own unaided exertions. This he accomplished with less difficulty than might be supposed, by the use of his axe, and teaching two terms as he progressed. He entered the Nelson Academy, then under the charge of Dr. Bassett, an excellent teacher, where he acquired a very good start in the Latin

and Greek languages, and from these went to the Western Reserve College at Hudson. He was interrupted there long enough to go through another term of teaching, and at its conclusion, instead of returning to the college as he had intended, he was induced by the urgency of a college friend to accompany him to Jefferson, Ashtabula county, and commence the study of the law with Joshua R. Giddings and Benjamin F. Wade, then partners—a step he had never contemplated as possible, and without knowing a single person in the county to which he went. He pursued his studies there about two and a half years, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in the fall of 1836. Mr. Giddings was soon after elected to Congress, and the firm of Wade & Ranney was formed, which continued for about eight years, and until Mr. Wade was elected to the Common Pleas Bench—although Mr. Ranney resided at Warren, Trumbull county a considerable part of that time; and from this county and Geauga in 1850, in connection with the late Judge Peter Hitchcock and Jacob Perkins, he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention which framed the present constitution of the State. He was afterwards three times elected a judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and served in that tribunal in all for eight years. He removed to this city in the spring of 1858, and for several years practiced law with the late Franklin T. Backus and C. W. Noble, now of Detroit. In 1865 he resigned his seat on the Bench, and from that time to the present has practiced his profession, interrupted only by the execution of some gratuitous trusts, amongst which might be noted that of president



F. H. Lawson

of the State Board of Centennial Commissioners, and president of the "Case School of Applied Science" from its organization to the present time.

His practice has been laborious and extensive in the courts of the State, extending in important cases to a number of neighboring States and to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Ranney has merited the reputation which he has achieved. He is unquestionably the greatest jurist of the West, and one of the greatest living masters of persuasive eloquence. It is a common observation that the life of a lawyer is barren of incident. The moving forces are intellectual. They are not seen from the surface. They appear to the world only in the masterly argument, with its lucidity and logic of arrangement; and this manifestation is soon forgotten, together with the subject which called it forth. It is not, however, probable that Cleveland will soon forget the character and achievements of her most distinguished citizen. She cannot, at least, forget him so long as he continues in her midst with his powers of mind and body unabated.

THOMAS H. LAMSON

THE foundation of Cleveland's prosperity dates back to that era when her business interests were intrusted to those who, like Thomas H. Lamson, the subject of this sketch, established a healthy public sentiment in

favor of temperance, sterling integrity, charity and commercial fidelity. Mr. Lamson was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, July 16, 1827. He passed his boyhood days attending the village school and assisting his father on his small farm. At the age of twenty, his father discovered the boy's growing distaste for agriculture and an increasing desire to enlarge his horizon. Thomas, therefore, with parental encouragement, left Sheffield and journeyed to Southington, Connecticut, where he at once obtained work in his uncle's clock factory. Here he toiled so faithfully that, at the end of six years, he became a partner of this uncle. After two years the connection was dissolved by mutual consent, Thomas accepting a directorship in a joint stock company for the manufacture of carriage-bolts. Unfortunately, but through no fault of his, this company shortly failed, sweeping away his entire earnings. Not discouraged by this misfortune, he soon accepted the position of foreman in the extensive bolt shops of Honorable Julius B. Savage, in Southington. Fully conversant with the bolt industry, and confident that the market would sustain another factory, Mr. Lamson left Mr. Savage and formed a co-partnership at Mount Carmel, Connecticut, with Honorable William Willcox and Mr. Walter N. Woodruff, which business was sold two years later to the Peck, Stow and Wilcox Company, of Southington. He soon after formed a new company at Mount Carmel with Mr. John Holt and Mr. Augustus Dickerman. In a few months Mr. Holt's interest was bought by Mr. Samuel W. Sessions, a friend of Mr. Lamson of long standing, and, soon after, Mr. Isaac Lamson, a younger brother of

Thomas, bought Mr. Dickerman's interest, thus forming what has since been so favorably known as the firm of Lamson, Sessions & Company. In 1869 this business was moved to Cleveland and at once took a front rank among the industries of this busy city.

In 1872 he formed with a few others a limited partnership for five years for the manufacture of nuts and washers, under the name of the Cleveland Nut Company. The plant was erected and the business successfully conducted until the expiration of the partnership in 1877, when it was sold out to other parties in interest. In 1879, he, with others, erected the large plant now owned by the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company in this city for the manufacture of hardware, and operated the same till 1881, when the business was consolidated with that of the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company, of Southington, Connecticut. He was also one of the original stockholders who, in 1880, organized the Union Rolling Mill Company for the manufacture of iron. Its operations have been successfully carried on to the present time. Mr. Lamson was instrumental in 1874 in the formation of the South Side Street Railroad Company, and the extension of the general system of surface-railway travel in the city.

It soon became evident that more ample accommodations would be needed by the Lamson-Sessions Company, and, therefore, the foundations of a commodious factory were laid in 1881, and in the autumn of '82, the new building, equipped probably as completely as any similar establishment in the world, was finished and occupied. But, sad to relate, Mr. Lamson was not permitted to enter the

works after their completion, and share with his partners in the joy which well-earned and brilliant success brings.

For some time Mr. Lamson had been in declining health, and after it became evident that his disease had reached a critical point, he went, in the summer of '82, with his devoted wife, to Lenox, Massachusetts. But even the air of his native hills and the ministrations of kind friends failed to afford permanent relief. He gradually failed, and on the seventeenth of August, after two days of unconsciousness, peacefully expired. His body rests in Riverside Cemetery—one of Cleveland's beautiful Cities of the Dead, and of which he and Mr. Samuel W. Sessions were among the founders.

Mr. Lamson was a man who avoided publicity even when publicity sought him. Broad in his views, sincere in his religious convictions, noble and generous in his impulses, he was a safe counselor, a tried Christian, a public benefactor, a faithful friend, and a blessing to his adopted city.

For twelve years he was a constant attendant at the Heights Congregational church, where, with willing heart and hand, he aided both pastor and people in every branch of Christian work. Those who ever had the good fortune to cross the threshold of his beautiful home will never forget the genuine hospitality extended to friends, nor the genial individuality that characterized his utterances.

SAMUEL WILLIAMSON.

WHEN Cuyahoga county was organized in 1810, the subject of this sketch was two years old, and therefore he was among the few very earliest residents of Cleveland. He was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on the sixteenth of March, 1808. He was the eldest son of Samuel Williamson, a native of Cumberland county, who removed to Crawford county about the year 1800, where he was married to Isabella McQueen, by whom he had a family of seven children. He came to Cleveland in 1810, where, with a brother, he carried on the tanning business until his death in 1834. He was a man of enterprise and public spirit, highly esteemed, and was an associate judge of the court of common pleas.

Samuel Williamson graduated at Jefferson college in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1829, and soon thereafter entered the office of Judge Andrews, with whom he read law, and was admitted to that bar in 1832. He was associated with Leonard Case as a partner until 1834, when he was elected county auditor. This office he held for eight years, when he returned to legal practice. He was associated with A. G. Riddle, under the firm name of Williamson & Riddle, for many years and until that gen-

tleman was elected to Congress, about 1860. He retired from general practice in 1872, to accept a position of president of the Society for Savings in the city of Cleveland, the largest institution of the kind west of New York, and continued to fill this position until his death. He was called to many positions of trust. Fidelity and public confidence went hand in hand with him throughout his long and honored life. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1850, and was president of the board of equalization in 1859–60. He was elected to the State Senate in 1862, and served two terms. He was a member of the city council and, in 1850, the board of education, and ever took the active interest of a good citizen in promoting public improvements and educational institutions. He held the office of prosecuting attorney for the county for two years, was a director in the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad company, president of the First Presbyterian society, and vice-president of the Mercantile Insurance company. He lived to become the oldest resident of the city and died in 1884, lamented by his life-long friends and revered by the public he had served so honestly and so well.

ANSEL ROBERTS.

MR. ANSEL ROBERTS, elected county auditor in the fall of 1866, was a public officer of much prominence. During a period of ten years—from 1860 to 1870—he was

continually a faithful and devoted public servant. In 1861 he was elected a member of the board of education from the second ward, serving two years in that body. Before the expiration of his term, he was, in 1862, chosen a councilman in the same ward, and continued to represent it through six successive rëelections. He was the choice of the people for two terms as auditor of Cuyahoga county. He retired from that office in 1870, and thereafter declined all political preferment. For a time he was assistant United States assessor in the eighteenth Ohio district. President Johnson appointed him collector of internal revenue for this city in 1867, and the Senate confirmed him as such, but he promptly sent on his declension.

Mr. Roberts was first and always a Republican. He took a remarkable interest in municipal affairs, giving them his best efforts. He was a very valuable official, and being a popular man of character and dignity, his advice was much sought and his opinion carried much weight.

Mr Roberts was born October 17, 1807, in Mendon, Ontario county, New York. His parents removed to Ashtabula, Ohio, in 1818, and subsequently to Lower Sandusky, or Fremont. He entered a commercial establishment in Ashtabula when quite young, remaining in the same until 1831, when he went to Rochester, New York, and carried on a mercantile business. In 1846 he removed to Cleveland, and engaged in the wood trade. Later he became interested in the Cleveland Paper company, of which he was many years president, and at different times was a director in the Society of Savings and the Ohio National bank. Mr. Roberts was a Christian

gentleman and a churchman of high standing. He was an Episcopalian for nearly half a century. For twenty-seven years and up to the time of his death, which occurred March 19, 1883, he was senior warden in Trinity church. In 1836, Mr. Roberts was married to Sarah J. Hatch, who died in 1863. In 1867 he married Mrs. Amanda Bartlit Cowan. Mrs. Roberts, his widow, an estimable lady, is still living.

JAMES M. COFFINBERRY.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Mansfield, Ohio, May 16, 1818.

His father, Andrew Coffinberry, was a man of rare endowments and decisive character, and was widely known as a distinguished lawyer from 1813 to 1856. He traversed the circuit, always on horseback, in the earlier days from Mansfield to the Lake Erie, and west to the Indiana line. He was esteemed for his pure and upright life, and his genial manners and quaint humor gave him ready access to the hearts of all classes.

In 1840 he wrote the "Forest Rangers," a metrical tale in seven cantos, descriptive of the march of General Wayne's army, and its victory over the Indians in 1794. James M. Coffinberry studied law with his father, then residing in Perrysburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1841, and the same year opened an office in partnership with his father at Maumee City. His abilities were at



J. M. Coffinberry

once recognized and he was elected prosecuting attorney for Lucas county, which office he held for several years to the public satisfaction. In 1845 he removed to Hancock county, and for some ten years practiced his profession with eminent success, and was at the same time editor and proprietor of the Findlay *Herald*, a Whig journal.

In 1855 Mr. Coffinberry removed to Cleveland and speedily acquired a good practice, devoting himself exclusively thereto, and taking high rank at the bar, and in 1861 was elected judge of the court of common pleas. He served a full term of five years, establishing a high judicial reputation. He was always clear, forcible and logical, and during his term delivered some very able opinions both verbal and written.

Prior to his judicial term he had been a member of the city council, and was president of that body in 1858. He has been connected with many important public enterprises, and was one of the originators of the great Viaduct and its foremost advocate as a free bridge.

Always a modest and retiring gentleman he has never been a political aspirant, yet he has many times been utilized by his party friends on their judicial and congressional tickets.

Judge Coffinberry was married in 1841 to Anna M. Gleason of Lucas county. They have a son and daughter. The son, Henry D., was an officer during the war in the Mississippi gun-boat flotilla, and is now the president of the "Cleveland Ship-building Company." The daughter, Mary E., is married to Mr. S. E. Brooks, a prominent young business man of the city.

DAVID A. DANGLER.

DAVID A. DANGLER, one of the most prominent among those of Cleveland's citizens who have been eminently successful both in private and in public life, is a native of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. At an early age he removed with his parents to Stark county, Ohio, where upon his father's farm, he gained that arduous training of personal industry which has served him so well in later life. At the age of fifteen young Dangler began business as a clerk in the general store of Isaac Harter, at Canton, Ohio. Here, through steady application and mastery of details, he outlined for himself the thorough business method which has marked his subsequent career.

In 1845 Mr. Dangler removed to Massillon, at that time one of the most thriving towns in Northern Ohio. Here he remained during several years.

In 1852 Mr. Dangler, in partnership with John Tennis of Massillon, established a wholesale hardware house at Cleveland, a venture which was successfully continued under the same management till 1868, when the association was dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Dangler.

At the present time Mr. Dangler is the official head of numerous extensive and important enterprises. He is the founder of "The Dangler Vapor Stove Company," and the recognized pioneer of this new and valuable invention, which has become one of the great industries of Cleveland. Mr. Dangler is also the founder and president of the Standard Carbon company, another important industry of



W. A. Sanyder.

our city. In the manufacture of carbons Cleveland has taken the lead and is now shipping her product to all parts of the world.

Mr. Dangler's distinguished official career can be traced but briefly in this place. In 1864 he represented the Fourth ward in the city council. He was made chairman of the committee on schools, at that time a position of much importance, as the board of education did not then exercise the extensive functions that have since been accorded it. In 1865 he was elected by the Republican party a representative in the State Legislature.

Up to 1866 the police organization of Cleveland had been merely an extension of the village system of marshal supervision—a system wholly inadequate to the needs of a large and growing city. Mr. Dangler saw the importance of ousting this system and of introducing in its stead the efficient metropolitan system of police control, the workings of which he had carefully studied in various cities, east and west. It was with this as a primal aim that Mr. Dangler took his position in the State Legislature. A bill providing for a competent police department was drafted by Mr. Dangler, and through his efforts soon afterward went into operation. In 1867 he was elected as senator from the Cuyahoga district. During his service at Columbus he was at various times the chairman of important committees, in which capacity he gained an enviable reputation as a skillful and efficient debater.

RENSSELAR R. HERRICK.

THE subject of this sketch was born at Utica, New York, January 29, 1826. Mr. Herrick has the just pride of an honored ancestry, the American branch of the family tracing its origin to that sturdy Puritan, Ephraim Herrick, who came to this country from Leicester, England, in 1629. The father of Rensselar, Sylvester P. Herrick, was prominent during many years among the mercantile circles of western New York. At his death, which occurred at Utica, in 1828, the boy Rensselar, then but two years of age, was left dependent upon the care of a widowed mother. The years of his childhood were very brief. At ten years of age (in 1836) he came to Cleveland, his future home, and began life in the office of the *Ohio City Argus*.

The career of a printer was not, however, to this young man's taste, and it was soon abandoned to enter, in a modest way, upon what was to prove the business of his active life. In 1843, at the age of seventeen, young Herrick engaged with a prominent builder. Three years later, a master builder, he was prepared to enter upon an independent business.

During the next quarter of a century Mr. Herrick devoted himself unremittingly to the labors of his profession. His reputation for trustworthy work and careful estimates met with its due reward; enabling him in 1870 to retire from active business and to enter upon the no less arduous duties of a conscientious leisure. In the years that have intervened, Mr. Herrick has held various positions of administrative responsibility.

Following is a brief outline of Mr. Herrick's public career: In 1855, shortly after the union of Ohio City and Cleveland, he became a member of the city council. For some years he was prominently associated with Mr. Charles Bradburn in the effort to extend and perfect the organization of the public schools, and to secure for them more ample accommodations. It were needless to give in greater detail all the measures with which Mr. Herrick's name was identified during the years of his service in the city council.

In 1873 Mr. Herrick was made a member of the board of city improvements, in which body he continued to serve till 1877. The work of this board, at all times important, was especially so at the period under consideration. New territory (East Cleveland village) had recently been added to the city, and was to be assimilated to the general organization; many miles of sewerage were demanded, and plans for its construction required skilled and painstaking attention; and most important, the arrangements and estimates preliminary to the great Viaduct, were pressing for decision. Mr. Herrick's position on the board was that of "citizen member"—a position without pecuniary compensation of any sort. Mr. Herrick may well regard his services on the board of improvements as among the most important of his official life.

In 1879 Mr. Herrick was nominated by the Republican municipal convention as candidate for the mayoralty. He was elected by a handsome majority—a fit recognition of faithful service in years past. In his inaugural address Mr. Herrick declared for "an efficient administration," to

be secured by unity of purpose; by avoidance of political issues, and by an unvarying reference of all municipal estimates to actual sources of income.

That this avowed policy was carried out in action is attested by the fact that Mayor Herrick was re-nominated in 1881 and triumphantly reëlected. In his address this year the mayor expressed in a single sentence the policy of his entire career as executive officer. In referring to the policy of raising funds by a large issue of bonds on the city's credit, he said: "It is not a course which they themselves (men of business) would pursue or recommend to a friend; yet they insist that it is a proper thing for the city to do." Business principles, he proceeded, which are applicable to an individual are equally applicable to a municipal corporation. This was not an advocacy of penuriousness. It was an advocacy of true economy. The peculiar thing about it is, that the theory was applied in practice.

GEORGE W. GARDNER.

MR. GEORGE W. GARDNER was born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, February 7, 1834. In that year the family removed to Cleveland, where Mr. Gardner has since resided. As a boy he attended the city schools, and was for a time a pupil of Andrew Freeze at the old Prospect Street school. He began business as a newsboy, selling papers along the wharves to the passengers of incoming steamers. In these associations he was not long in

acquiring a passion for life on the water—a passion which his discreet father thought best to gratify. Arrangements were accordingly made with the owners of the propeller *Ogontz* to take young Gardner as second clerk. Although at that time but fourteen years of age, such was the ability of the young officer that he was soon promoted to the position of chief clerk. In this capacity he remained on the lakes till the fall of 1852, when he accepted a clerkship with Wick, Otis & Brownell, bankers of Cleveland. Since 1857 the name of Mr. Gardner has been familiar to the business community of the west, in connection with the extensive enterprises which he has conducted, among which are the extensive elevator of Gardner & Clark and the large milling business of Clark, Gardner & Company.

Before his election to the responsible position of mayor of Cleveland Mr. Gardner served several terms in the city council, and during this time was chairman of various important committees. His election to the mayoralty was in May, 1885, the eve of an important crisis in the industrial history of Cleveland. In the summer of that year occurred the great strike at Newburg. The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company had given notice of an intended reduction in wages of ten per cent. The strikers, among whom the Polanders predominated, assembled frequently at the "Peach Orchard" and other places, where grievances and the means for redressing them were discussed by the leaders. Mr. Gardner was desired by the men to arbitrate the difficulty. This he endeavored to do, but his efforts proved unavailing in consequence of the refusal of the Rolling Mill Company to treat with the strikers. In the hos-

tilities which ensued, particularly after the attack on the office of the Union Steel Screw Company, Mr. Gardner exerted himself with energy and success to quell disturbance. On the last mentioned occasion he told the strikers in decided terms that at the next exhibition of mob violence on the streets the artillery would be brought out and opened upon them. Another of Mr. Gardner's executive acts which was strongly indorsed by the people and the press all over the country, was his refusal at various times to allow anarchists to hold meetings within the city limits, thus breaking up that diabolical element, which, for a time, threatened to concentrate in Cleveland.

During Mr. Gardner's term as mayor the great high level bridge was voted, the fire-boat was built, and other reforms were made.

JOHN H. FARLEY.

JOHN H. FARLEY was born at Cleveland, February 5, 1846. He was educated in the public and private schools of the city and received a special training for business life at a local mercantile college.

His official career in this city has comprised several terms of able service in the city council, and one term as mayor, to which position he was elected in 1883. During his incumbency of this office the executive functions were performed with rare energy, and the entire administration displayed the most thorough integrity of purpose. It

should especially be noted that the police organization of the city was at this time made amenable to a responsible head, in contrast with the previous system of divided control. Under this administration, also, the Broadway extension high bridge was constructed, a work which has proved itself a factor of great importance in subsequent industrial development.

In July, 1885, Mr. Farley was appointed collector of internal revenue for the eighteenth Ohio district, a position which he now occupies. In the discharge of the important duties of his present office, as also in those which he has formerly occupied, Mr. Farley has gained the esteem of all classes, and—what is of greater significance—the entire confidence of the business community.

WILLIAM G. ROSE.

WILLIAM G. ROSE was born September 23, 1829, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania. He was one of eleven children of James and Martha Rose. His family was of that celebrated Scotch-Irish stock which has numbered some of the ablest of American statesmen and patriots.

Mr. Rose passed his boyhood in the ordinary routine of labor on the farm and attendance at the district school. At the age of seventeen his attainments were such as to qualify him for the duties of a district school teacher, which

occupation, varied with an occasional term at a high school or an academy, he pursued during several years.

At the age of twenty-three Mr. Rose was entered a student at the law office of Honorable William Stewart, of Mercer. Here he remained till 1855, in which year he was admitted to the bar and began practice in his native county. The career of Mr. Rose during the next few years is similar in its main outlines to that of many of our ablest public men. Those were days of passionate discussion of the question of slavery extension. Should the territories be free-soil or slave-soil? Very few young men—least of all young attorneys—of abounding life and energy could long remain neutral with such an issue before them. At this period, accordingly, we find Mr. Rose an associate editor on the staff of the *Independent Democrat*, the leading newspaper of Mercer county.

From 1857 to 1859 Mr. Rose was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, representing in that body the advanced policy of the recently organized Republican party. In 1860 he was chosen a delegate to the National Republican convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, but was prevented by serious illness from attending.

In 1865 Mr. Rose removed to Cleveland, where he has since resided. His career in this city, in official and in private life, is too familiar among all classes to make necessary a statement in detail. We will mention a few only of the more important events and lines of policy with which his name has been connected.

In 1877 Mr. Rose received the Republican nomination

for the mayoralty, and was elected by a large majority over the opposing candidate. His administration fell in perhaps the most critical period of Cleveland's history. Following close upon the financial panic of 1873, the first year of Mr. Rose's administration saw the culmination of the great railway strikes in the memorable riots at Pittsburgh. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway, along which line the force of revolt was most apparent, had its official headquarters in this city; and the great freight yards of the company, the chief point of threatened danger, were but a few miles distant. The course adopted in this emergency reflects great credit upon the good sense and discretion of the official management. At the first suggestion of danger, Mayor Rose took measures for a thorough but secret organization of the police and militia — the result being that a force was soon provided competent for any contingency that might arise.

In his inaugural address before the city council, Mr. Rose sounded the key-note of his entire administration. He said: "The enormous amount of municipal debt, the present low rate of wages . . ., the vast number of men and women out of employment . . ., and the difficulty experienced by many of our most substantial citizens in meeting their tax obligations and providing . . . the comforts and even the necessaries of life, all combine to impress upon those in authority the necessity of scrupulous care and fidelity in the economical management of every department of our municipal government." Retrenchment, where retrenchment was possible, careful attention to every municipal function, and the thorough

coöperation of all departments—these were the consistent aims of Mayor Rose's administration. As a worthy and influential citizen, Mr. Rose needs no recognition in this place. During his residence in Cleveland he has gained the respect and confidence of all classes by the faithful performance of the many duties, both public and private, that have devolved upon him.

STEPHEN BUHRER.

EX-MAYOR STEPHEN BUHRER of Cleveland is of German descent, and a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he was born, in the township of Lawrence, on the twenty-sixth of December, 1825. At the age of four years his father died, leaving him and a sister six years older dependent for support upon a widowed mother.

Mr. Buhrer left school when only ten years old to take his first lessons in life's work. His education, therefore, is, principally, the toilsome acquisition of first-hand contact with the world.

He came to Cleveland in 1844 and commenced business here as a cooper. Mr. Buhrer is now the proprietor and manager of an extensive distilling and refining establishment, with headquarters on Merwin street.

His public services have been many and varied. Having a lively interest in all that tended to build up and advance the welfare of the city, he has been frequently called upon

to serve the people in important official positions. He was first elected a member of the city council in 1855, and subsequently served in that body from 1862 to 1866 inclusive of the spring of '65, there being no competitor. In 1867 he was chosen mayor of the city, as the candidate of the Democratic party, having by personal popularity overcome a large Republican majority. He was re-elected to this office in 1869, this time by a largely increased majority—reaching nearly three thousand, a number which, it should be remembered, represented a far larger ratio to the whole vote than it would with our present increased population.

Without prejudice to others, it must be conceded that Mr. Buhrer's administration of public trusts has been especially marked by scrupulous fidelity to the interests of all. As chief executive officer, he conducted the department of the municipal government with a degree of care and firmness seldom equaled in the city's history. Lawless rings and combinations were not merely discouraged, but, so far as possible, suppressed. The management of police, for which he was compelled to assume the entire responsibility, was of the most thorough and painstaking sort, thus securing a service of the greatest possible efficiency. The municipal machinery was, in general, so managed as to secure the proper performance of all its functions.

Mr. Buhrer was always a zealous friend of all reformatory institutions, believing that the best way to prevent crime was to care for, correct and educate petty offenders, incorrigible children and youth. To him more than to

almost any other citizen is Cleveland indebted for its efficient Work-house and House of Refuge and Correction. While in the council, he was untiring in his efforts to secure authority to undertake the enterprise, and when he became mayor, the whole influence of his official position was constantly used for the consummation of the work. Before he completed his second term he had the satisfaction of seeing suitable buildings erected, an excellent board of managers organized and the institution on its way to sure success. He has been for several years one of the most valuable members of the board of management of this invaluable institution.

Every important permanent public improvement received Mr. Buhrer's sanction and active support. He was among the very first projectors of the stone Viaduct, and without his valuable advice and effective work the city might still be separated by that gulf which is now so happily spanned by a splendid highway.

For several years past Mr. Buhrer has devoted the greater part of his energies to the management of his extensive private interests. He is a prominent member of several important societies and organizations, among these the order of Free Masons.

In April, 1847, Mr. Buhrer was married to Miss Eva Mary Schneider. Of this union there are three children—one son and two daughters.

ELROY M. AVERY, PH. D.

IN the foremost ranks of scientific authors of this country, stands Elroy M. Avery, probably the most successful *littérateur* of Cleveland. His "Physical Science Series," consisting now of eight volumes, has made his name known in countless schools and homes from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Ontario to Mexico.

Of his achievements in his chosen field, no adequate account can be given in this brief sketch. Fuller mention thereof is made in another department of this book.

The subject of this sketch is a self-made man in all that such a term implies. His early life was wanting in all that is derived from wealth, and his every upward step has been made by his own unaided efforts. Elroy M. Avery was born at Erie, Monroe county, Michigan, July 14, 1844. His father, Caspar H. Avery, was of Puritan ancestry, his progenitor, Christopher Avery, having come to America in 1630, crossing the Atlantic in company with Governor John Winthrop, of Connecticut. His mother, whose maiden name was Dorothy Putnam, was born in Central New York. She was a lineal descendant of General Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. Elroy attended the public schools of Monroe, at the same time contributing to his own support by posting bills, distributing newspapers and "dodgers" and assisting in the local printing offices. At the age of sixteen, he began his pedagogic career by teaching a winter school at Frenchtown, Monroe county, and "boarding around." While teaching in this place, the civil war broke out and he dropped the

ferule to take up a musket. He served in the Fourth Michigan Infantry and the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, and, when his services were no longer needed, was mustered out as sergeant-major. While at the front, young Avery could not suppress his impulses to write concerning the stirring scenes around him. His correspondence, published in the *Detroit Tribune*, evinced much literary power and was widely quoted.

At the close of the war, Mr. Avery devoted two years to accumulating funds and "brushing up" his scholarship, two necessary steps preliminary to admission at Michigan University, where he matriculated in September, 1867. During his course at the university, he was the Ann Arbor correspondent of the *Detroit Tribune*, and city editor of the *Ann Arbor Courier*.

The "bread and butter question" made imperative demands for time and effort, in spite of which he took high rank in recitation room and society hall. In the fall of 1869, he became principal of the high school of Battle Creek, Michigan. Early in 1870 he was enabled by a friendly loan to resign this profitable, successful and enjoyable work to regain his footing in his college class. He was graduated in 1871, having had not a "condition" during his whole course. During his senior year he was also a member of the editorial staff of the *Detroit Daily Tribune*, the leading Republican paper of the state. He carried this double load, perhaps not easily but successfully. In September, 1871, soon after his graduation, he left the *Tribune* sanctum to become superintendent of the public schools of East Cleveland.

On the annexation of that village, he became a part of our city and principal of the East High School. When the East and Central High Schools were consolidated in 1878, he became principal of the City Normal School, then the apex of Cleveland's public school system. In 1880 he entered the "Scientific Lecture" field with an object lesson on the then new "Electric Light." In mining phrase, he struck "pay dirt." After two years of success in this field, he began the organization of Brush Electric Light and Power Companies—a work for which teaching, authorship and lecturing had given him peculiar qualifications. His success here was quick and complete. Dr. Avery has organized more electric lighting companies, and with a greater aggregate of capital, than any other man in America. This work has made his name as familiar to solid business men as his text-books have to their children.

In 1878 his "Elements of Natural Philosophy" was published by Sheldon & Co. of New York City. Since that time their continued call for "copy" has brought forth a volume nearly every year. The results of this and his other literary activities are given in the article to which reference has been already made. Dr. Avery is a pleasing and effective public speaker as well as a successful writer. As such, his services are much sought and his voice is often heard in the public discussion of moral, scientific, educational, literary and political topics. *Humani nihil alienum.*

In July, 1870, Mr. Avery married Catharine, the daughter of the Hon. Junius Tilden, one of the most prominent lawyers of Southern Michigan. For several years she

was his able assistant in the school-room. Dr. Avery never fails to ascribe to her a great part of the success of life "thus jointly won."

GEORGE H. ELY.

A MAN who has for years occupied a most prominent position in the important relations of Lake Superior iron ore to the growth and advancement of our city, deserves a more extended testimonial than the limits of this article will permit.

Mr. George H. Ely was born in Rochester, New York, and enjoyed the advantages of a thorough classical education at his home academy and at Williams College. After graduation, and while engaged in flour manufacture in his native city, his attention was called to the Lake Superior iron ore regions. To the opening and development of this then wilderness, by the construction of a railroad and the opening of mines, he devoted his energy and money, in company with his brothers, S. P. Ely and the late Heman B. Ely. Having thus become extensively interested in the iron ore business he came, in 1863, to Cleveland, the great distributing point of the iron ore production of the northwest. These relations to the iron business have remained unchanged to the present time. But they now include, also, in association with his brother, S. P. Ely, in the firm of George H. & S. P. Ely, prominent identification with the latest northwest ore development—the opening

of the Vermilion district in Minnesota by the Minnesota Iron company. Mr. Ely's business interests have expanded and prospered under his judicious management until he ranks as one of the leading iron men of the country. He has ever been an ardent friend of the commercial interests of our lakes. Before many important government commissions and congressional committees he has been delegated to discuss the subject of lake and harbor improvements, questions of tariff, and other matters of National importance. Mr. Ely has always been a stalwart friend of Cleveland's varied interests and industries. He is an able and enthusiastic advocate of protective tariff and is now one of the executive committee and a manager of the American Protective Tariff League.

In November, 1879, Mr. Ely was chairman of a committee of the Cleveland Board of Trade sent to Detroit to oppose before a government commission of engineers the bridging of the Detroit river. He showed so conclusively, both in Detroit and before the joint congressional committee on commerce in Washington, in the following winter, the damage to marine interests that such a structure would work, that the scheme was killed. In December, 1878, Mr. Ely was president of the Lake Improvement Convention, called at St. Paul, mainly in the interest of the improvements on the St. Mary's river, and was appointed chairman of its committee to urge the necessary appropriations before Congress. This movement was highly successful, and gave a new impulse to the work on that great water outlet of the Northwest. Again he represented our city in the convention at Sault Ste. Marie

in July, 1887, called in the interest of the St. Mary's river. The memorial adopted by it to congress, urging the immediate completion of the new lock and Hay Lake channel was from his pen, and he was made chairman of an executive committee of thirteen appointed to urge immediate appropriations. These improvements—one of which contemplates the building of the new lock and the other the opening of the Hay Lake channel, involving the expenditure of seven millions of dollars—will give four feet additional depth of water for the commerce of Lake Superior. These relations are *National*, but they include vast advantages to our city and State.

Mr. Ely is a man of broad and liberal views, and has found time outside of his busy business life to become identified with various charitable and educational institutions. Though for many years he invariably declined office, he, however, consented to be a candidate on the Republican ticket for State senator in 1883; and, representing his county in that capacity for two years, was then, in 1885, reëlected by a large vote and served a second term to the satisfaction of his constituency and of the State.

CAPTAIN ALVA BRADLEY.

INSEPARABLY identified with the marine interests and history of the chain of lakes was the life of the late Captain Alva Bradley, of Cleveland. He entered on his

career as a sailor when a boy, and as a result of his industry handed down to his children a business the magnitude of which is second to few if any in the same line. Alva Bradley was born in Tolland County, Connecticut, November 27, 1814, and came to Ohio with his father when nine years of age. The schooner which brought the family from Buffalo landed her passengers and cargo at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, for in those days vessels could not sail into the harbor. The elder Bradley located on a farm at Brownhelm, Lorain County, and for ten years Alva worked with him at the plow and in the fields. Then, yielding to his long felt wish for a sailor's life, he went to the Port of Huron, Ohio, and engaged in a humble capacity on the Schooner *Liberty*. He was then nineteen, hardy and energetic. For two years he followed the fortunes of this vessel and continued this congenial avocation on various other boats until 1839, when, through his industry and honesty, he found himself in command of a schooner, the *Commodore Lawrence*, which sailed between this port and Buffalo. From this time young Bradley caught glimpses of the future opening up before him, and began to lay up for himself a business that was destined to immense success. He had already become well known and well liked by lake men. He early evinced that characteristic which marked his whole life—of making firm and lasting friends. In 1841, in company with the late Ahira Cobb, he built the schooner *South America*, a vessel of one hundred and four tons. He personally commanded the *South America*, with much financial success, for three seasons, and during several succeeding years he sailed the various vessels which his firm

constructed. His business grew and prospered. In 1852 he gave up his active lake service and confined himself to the conduct of his vessel building and shipping from the home office. The Bradley fleet soon became one of the largest and finest on the lakes and is so acknowledged to-day.

Captain Bradley owed his success entirely to his own efforts, to his Yankee grit and shrewd business sense. He accumulated great wealth but remained the same plain, simple, generous man that had won his friends when in active service.

Captain Bradley was married in 1851 to Miss Hellen M. Burgess of Milan, Ohio, and at his death in 1885 left a family of three daughters and one son, the latter being entrusted to the management of the immense interests of his honored father.

J. MILTON CURTISS.

AS a projector and promoter of beneficent public enterprises, Cleveland contains no more eminent or worthy citizen than J. Milton Curtiss. He was born in Medina county in 1840, his ancestors being among the staunchest of the early New England people. Young Curtiss spent his boyhood in Brooklyn village, a suburb of Cleveland, having the educational advantages of Brooklyn Academy and the Cleveland Institute. He began the vocation of a school teacher, but gave it up for the nursery



J. M. Curtiss

business in connection with his brother, in which enterprise he was unusually successful. As the city grew or gave evidence of growth about him, he laid out and sold his land for residence building, and gave encouragement to many to own their little homes by projecting and carrying out the installment plan of paying for lots and homes.

It was his love for improvement and his wish to see Cleveland develop her opportunities that led him into public life. He had helped to organize and had been one of the trustees of Brooklyn village, which office he resigned in 1867, when he took up his residence within the corporate limits of Cleveland. In 1876 he was elected to the city council, to which he was reëlected for six successive years. He was a prominent and influential member from the start, sustaining himself handsomely in all public discussion, and largely promoted the welfare of the city by faithful and constant devotion to important public business. He was called to the Board of Park Commissioners shortly after, where for two years he gave his best consideration to the improvement of the parks of Cleveland, contributing very much to their attractiveness and beauty by the knowledge gained and experience acquired in his European travels.

The public enterprises of which Mr. Curtiss has been the moving spirit, and often the projector, can not be fully stated herein; but among the many may be enumerated the Riverside Cemetery, one of the most attractive and lovely abodes of the dead of which any city can boast. The South-side Park is mainly the result of his long and persistent labors. His last great public enterprise was the great Central Viaduct or Belt-line Bridge, spanning the

upper Cuyahoga Valley, and uniting the southwest and east sides of the city. Another important enterprise originated by Mr. Curtiss, and now occupying his attention, is the Euclid Arcade, the greatest private improvement ever undertaken in Cleveland. He was also the projector and is now vice-president of the Edgewood Club, whose summer hotel and spacious grounds are among the most costly and ornate of the Thousand Islands. To Mr. Curtiss' influence in carrying out this organization is largely due its great success. He spends his summers there and is an active manager of the association.

He is an honorable and upright gentleman, charitable in his deeds, and exemplary in his life and character.

RICHARD C. PARSONS.

HON. R. C. PARSONS was born in New London, Connecticut, October 10, 1826. His ancestors were among the oldest and most distinguished Puritan families of New England. His education was classical and legal. He was admitted to the Cleveland bar October, 1851. He was elected to the Common Council in 1852, and in the year following was president of that body. He was a partner with the late Judge Spalding, and the legal firm of Spalding & Parsons was, during its continuance of several years, one of the most eminent in the State. In 1857 Mr. Parsons was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature and reëlected in 1859, serving the last two years as

speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1861 he was appointed Minister to Chili by President Lincoln, but declined the position. He however accepted the place of Consul to Rio Janeiro the same year, but resigned the office in 1862 and returned home, having accepted the position of Collector of Internal Revenue at Cleveland, at the request of his life-long friend, Salmon P. Chase, who was then Secretary of the Treasury. In 1866 he was made Marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States, which office he resigned in 1872, having been elected a member of Congress. He served two years in Congress with honorable distinction and greatly to the advantage of his district. He was tendered by President Johnson the Governorship of Montana or the place of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, both of which he declined.

The opportunities of Mr. Parson's life have been remarkable, and he has ever availed himself thereof to the advancement of his country, his constituents and the municipality. Among the first measures of his legislative activity was the bill organizing the Ohio State Volunteers, and providing for the maintenance of the organization. He carried through the Legislature a bill for introducing the study of German in the public schools of Cleveland. He specially distinguished himself during his first legislative term by a speech on the bill repealing the ten per cent. interest law. But it was in subsequent years when in Congress that he was enabled to render his district and the city the most substantial service. Not the least among the benefits conferred upon the city was the bill he proposed and carried through which secured to a charitable institution of the city a long

lease of the Marine Hospital and its extensive grounds at the nominal rent of one dollar per year. He secured an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars for the improvement of the harbor and for a pier light-house, and also the passage of a bill establishing a life-saving service in Cleveland, the benefits of which have been demonstrated in the saving of more than fifty lives and much property up to this date. The measure contemplating the expenditure of more than a million and a half dollars for the Cleveland breakwater is chief among his official acts which have redounded to the commercial prosperity of the city and the mercantile marine of the lakes. He carried through the bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor, and a pier at Rocky River, in this district. He was largely influential in coöperating with others in the passage of a bill relieving Cleveland and Marquette mining companies of taxes of upwards of a million dollars, and many special pension bills for soldiers and sailors.

In 1876 Mr. Parsons became principal owner, and for three years editor-in-chief, of the *Cleveland Herald*. His last public service was that of National Bank Examiner for Ohio, which position he held for two years, resigning in 1887. He has made several visits to Europe and enriched his mind by travel and study. He is a thorough literary man and a clear, direct and forcible speaker, and his essays and addresses, which have been many, are elegant in diction and rich in substance.

Mr. Parsons married the only daughter of the late Judge Starkweather, and his home has ever been one of happiness and hospitality.

GENERAL J. H. DEVEREUX.

NATURAL endowments and the best of ancestry combined to give J. H. Devereux a splendid mental and physical equipment for the great work he was destined to do in the world. He was born in Boston, April 5, 1832, and his family line is traced directly to the hardy Norman Conquerors. The boy early gave promise of great brain force, an independence of character and an upright mind. He fitted himself with a good education at the Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Academy, and in 1848 he came to Cleveland. Though but sixteen years of age he had courage, energy and ambition beyond his years. He began life as a railroad surveyor and civil engineer, a profession in which he was to attain high distinction. He never undertook any enterprise the requirements of which he did not fill. He first obtained employment as one of the constructing engineers of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad, where he was engaged until the completion of the road, when he secured similar work on the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula road, then seeking to give Cleveland an eastern outlet. He finished his contract on this line before he was twenty-one, and in 1852 turned toward the South. For nine years he was a busy construction engineer, nearly all of the time as resident engineer of the Tennessee & Alabama railroad. He became civil engineer of Nashville with the determination of locating there permanently, when the war broke out and his career was changed. He closed up his business and offered his services to the government and was quickly placed in impor-

tant fields of service. General McCallum was in command of the Department of Railroads, and he appointed Mr. Devereux as chief of the government railroad lines of Virginia. In this immense work he showed energy, faithfulness and far-seeing judgment that marked him as a man of no ordinary ability. His magnificent work was deeply appreciated by the government and by the commanding generals whose movements he so well provided for. Near the close of the war he resigned his task, and the resignation was accepted with the deepest regret by those in command as well as by the hundreds of men under his control. After severing his relations to the government he came to Cleveland and accepted the position of general superintendent of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad. He was soon made vice-president, an office he held until 1868, when he resigned to accept the vice-presidency of the old Lake Shore road. On his leaving the Pittsburgh road Mr. Devereux carried with him the undivided affection of all the officers and men on the line, and this can be said of him in every position he occupied. From the vice-president of the Lake Shore he became president until the consolidation of all the lines between Buffalo and Chicago, when he was made general manager of the entire line with executive control thereof —a position of immense responsibility. Under his administration the lines were very successful and attained a high reputation for safety, public accommodation and prudent and economical management. General Devereux had come forward in railroad circles to be one of the very leading men in the Nation. He had numerous calls to assume charge of roads and he finally accepted the presidency of the Cleveland,

Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, which he had helped to build twenty-four years before. This was in 1873, and it was part of the same arrangement that he was to assume the presidency of the Atlantic & Great Western railroad at the same time. He was also president and manager of several other minor roads running in connection with these lines. The work before him was of gigantic magnitude, but his comprehensive mind and great mental and physical powers were equal to the duties. He remained at the head of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis road until his death and brought it into rank as one of the model lines of the country. Few greater railroad men than General Devereux have lived, but while this was his life's work he was also a friend, promoter and worker in the cause of religion, science, art and education in their highest forms. For years he was a member and senior warden of St. Paul's Episcopal church. Shortly before his death he ordered that unnecessary Sunday work of all kinds should be dispensed with on the railroad. He did all he could to promote the moral welfare of the men under his control and encouraged the railway branch of the Young Men's Christian Association to that end. One of General Devereux's marked characteristics was his love of home and family. It was in 1851 that he married Miss Antoinette C. Kelsey, daughter of L. A. Kelsey, one of the early mayors of Cleveland, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. His wife and four children survive him. General Devereux was apparently in good health until shortly before his death. But in July, 1885, he was taken with some malady resem-

bling lumbago and went to England for treatment. He received the best and most skillful medical aid of London, but only to find that some internal disease was bringing him slowly to death. He returned to Cleveland in January, with the certain shadow of the end at hand. But he made daily visits to his office to arrange his business affairs until the latter part of February, when he became unable to leave his room. The inevitable end was approaching. He died March 17, 1887.

TRUMAN P. HANDY.

THE Commercial Bank of Lake Erie was organized and began business in the village of Cleveland in 1816. For four years it struggled for existence but failed. In 1832 it was revived, and the directors called to their aid a bright young man who was then occupying the position of teller in the Bank of Buffalo. He was offered and accepted the position of cashier in the new Cleveland bank. Coming to Cleveland, then a young city in the far West, Truman P. Handy brought his young bride with him, and entered on his business career on the same spot where he will undoubtedly close it. He was almost a stranger to the men who had thus placed their confidence in him. He has seen the banking business of Cleveland broaden and progress from its infancy, and for over half a century he has been one of the very foremost men to bring about and aid in its development.

Mr. Handy was born in Paris, Oneida county, New York, in 1807, and passed his youthful days in attending the country schools and, more particularly, in vigorous farm work. His history is part of the history of banking in Cleveland. Like the steady progress of a systematic, prosperous bank, it requires but few words to outline its career, but the benefit which the business and social interests of Cleveland have received from it can never be fully written. The charter of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie expired in 1842, and under the then existing laws of the State could not be renewed. During the ten years of its existence it had made money and kept its credit. Mr. Handy's careful and energetic management of the institution had given him the confidence of the community. Being placed in charge of the affairs of the defunct bank by the stockholders, he at the same time carried on a private banking house under the firm name of T. P. Handy & Co. In 1845, three years later, the Legislature passed a law authorizing the establishment of the State Bank of Ohio, and of independent branches thereof. Under this law Mr. Handy organized a banking enterprise under the name of the Commercial Branch of the State Bank of Ohio. W. A. Otis was made president and Mr. Handy cashier. He was the acting manager of the institution, and was so successful in his conduct of its affairs that the bank paid its stockholders an average of nearly twenty per cent. dividend during the period of its existence, and until the expiration of its charter in 1865.

In 1861 Mr. Handy was elected president of the Mer-

chant's Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and when it was transformed into a National bank he still continued at its head. In 1885 the charter of the Merchant's National Bank having expired, the Mercantile National Bank became its successor, with Mr. Handy its president; and to-day, though crowned with four-score years, he retains his place as its honored and respected chief. Few men have seen so long and so successful a career as Mr. Handy. He has accumulated a reasonable wealth, which has been a source of aid to many institutions of charity and education. In addition to his close attention to business, he has long been identified with educational work. He served several years in the Board of Education and is a trustee of Lane Theological Seminary, Adelbert College and Oberlin College. For forty years and more he has been an elder of the Second Presbyterian church and prominently identified with its Sunday-school work. In religious and benevolent circles his influence is a power. All his life's work has been in an upward direction, doing good to others, enriching and making better the community he has seen grow up about him.

A. K. SPENCER.

NO name is more widely known or more favorably mentioned in the banking circles of Cleveland than that of the late A. K. Spencer. Beginning here when National banking was in its infancy, he grew with it and by


A. K. Spencer

his broad and cautious management aided very largely in establishing the stability of more than one local banking house. He was born in Fort Ann, Washington county, New York, December 15, 1830, and died February 21, 1881. He was of best Puritan stock, and added to his common school education the physical culture which hard work on his father's farm afforded him. He thus became well equipped for the mental application of later years. After serving as clerk in various offices, he began his banking career as teller in the old Bank of Whitehall, in 1854. His brother-in-law had previously come to Cleveland and sent back glowing accounts of this thriving city. Young Spencer decided to try his fortune here also and came on in 1856. He was equipped with good letters from his former employers, and by them was easily enabled to secure a good position as cashier with the Northern Transportation company. His desire for the banking business, however, led him to seek it again, and he secured a position with the banking house of S. W. Crittenden & Co. He remained with this institution until it grew into the First National Bank of Cleveland and the Seventh National Bank of the United States. He became cashier, a position he continued to hold until his death, though several times offered the presidency. This bank under his active management became, and still is, one of the most stable and influential in the city.

In public life Mr. Spencer also was an important figure. For eight years he was a member of the Board of Education and served two successive terms in the City Council, for three years in the capacity of chairman of the committee on finance. He was for years one of the directors of the

Citizens' Savings and Loan Association and a trustee and treasurer of the Mahoning Valley railroad. He was identified with all public enterprises that aided in the betterment of the city, State or Nation, and his sudden death was a blow to the business interests of the city from which it did not soon recover.

LEMUEL ARTHUR RUSSELL.

LEMUEL ARTHUR RUSSELL, attorney and counselor-at-law, has title to recognition in these pages as one of the leading members of the bar of Cuyahoga county. He was born in Westfield township, Medina county, Ohio, September 11, 1842. His father, the Rev. William Russell, was a Congregational minister, and, as usual in those days, no wealthier than most of his profession. When his son was eleven years old the family came to Cleveland, and young Russell entered Rockwell Street school, continuing his studies through the various grades until 1858, when he graduated from the Central High School as valedictorian of his class. During his school days he supported himself by carrying to subscribers the old *Evening Herald*. Young Russell began his law studies as soon as he left school, under the guidance of Judge R. F. Paine. He then was offered a position in the law office of Adams & Canfield, where he could earn his living and study law at the same time. He passed two years under this excellent training, and on September 10, 1863, at the



L. A. Russell

age of twenty-one, he was admitted to the bar. When he entered the bar he had no means with which to begin practice. He therefore began teaching district school in Rockport, Cuyahoga county, but had been thus engaged only a few weeks when he was offered and accepted a clerkship in the office of the disbursing quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland, located at Chattanooga. He was subsequently transferred to the military railroad bureau, and thus remained until the close of the war, becoming chief clerk to the superintendent of several railroads in the military division of the Mississippi. While never engaged in any battle or ever becoming a soldier, he acquired a fund of information not only of the details of war but of that other important department, the railroad transportation operations of war. At the close of the rebellion Mr. Russell opened a law office in Nashville, Tennessee. But he had no practice. Being a Northern man, he was shunned by the citizens of the South, and he shunned the carpet-bag element. After a profitless year, as far as practice was concerned, in this Southern capital city, Mr. Russell gave up his office and leased a coal mine in Muhlenburgh county, Kentucky, which he successfully operated for three years. The property then being sold, he returned to Cleveland and for one year superintended the oil refinery of W. G. Williams. Here he remained until the works were swallowed up by the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Russell now turned his attention once more to his chosen profession. It was not long before his services were called upon by his former friend, Mr. J. M. Adams, to assist the latter's firm in the

preparation of a cause of defense for a great civil case brought against Robert B. Potter, then receiver of the Atlantic & Great Western railroad. So pleased were Mr. Adams and Mr. Otis with Mr. Russell's work that they offered him employment at a salary, and one year later associated him with them as a partner. Mr. Otis has since died, but Mr. Russell has for fourteen years been a member of this firm. He rapidly came to the front in his profession. He is distinguished for the courage of his opinions and the persistency and ability he displays in their promotion. In politics Mr. Russell is an old-time Democrat and an ultra-free trader and in favor of a single tax on land values only. He is independent, however, in all his views and opinions, yielding to no party in his expression of them. On November 22, 1877, he was married to Miss Estelle S. Rawson, of Fremont, Ohio. His wife was and is a Roman Catholic in her faith, as are their children, but Mr. Russell pays homage to no religion or creed but to *do* right because it *is* right. He is an orator of exceptional merits, and an attorney whose counsel is much sought and whose legal fighting abilities are in great demand because of their success in legal controversy.

JOEL SCRANTON.

WHEN Joel Scranton struck out for Ohio, then on the western edge of civilization, and in 1819 anchored before a little hamlet at the mouth of the Cuya-

hoga river, he left behind him in his primitive Massachusetts home but few evidences of modern progress, and on reaching Cleveland he found far less. His father, Stephen Scranton, was a man ahead of his age in enterprise, acuteness and mechanical ability. He was the first to introduce cut nails into New York. He was a skilled workman (for those days) in steel and iron, and with great enterprise built works among the Otsego hills to carry on a prosperous business. But the crudity of things in those days, the primitive way of living, together with fire after fire, closed the elder Scranton's business. Joel was born in Betchertown, Massachusetts, in 1793, and after as good an education as could be had in his locality, he found himself, at the age of twenty, thrown upon his own resources and with no opportunity of bettering himself in the fields about his early home. So he turned his eyes to the West, to the fertile valleys of the Ohio, from which had reached his ears vague tales of prosperity and happiness. So after a long month or more of traveling by boat, by stage, on foot and on schooner, he at last found himself, as stated, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga. The little hamlet called Cleveland had at that time about one hundred and fifty souls and but few evidences to encourage an ambitious young man. On the sloping and thickly wooded banks of the river were scattered the cabins of the villagers. But the fields were green, the sheep and cattle which grazed on the banks and drank from the clear waters of the Cuyahoga were sleek and fat, and young Scranton with no less than a prophetic vision caught a glimpse of the possibilities. He purchased a farm on the river bluffs and enjoyed

the rural pursuits of his fields. It was a quiet scene then, with waving verdure on the hillsides and an occasional farm house in the midst of the woods—and grazing sheep and lowing cattle. Mr. Scranton lived to see all this give way to the greatness of the present. He planned for the future and lived to share in the rewards of his own discernment. He took a leading place among the people of the village. He had a rich and plentiful fund of humor, and yet was independent in thought and action. His opinions were convictions. He was cool, even calculating and shrewd, yet his heart was kindly and his deeds generous. He was a keen reader of men, and possessed great mercantile abilities. He judged of the future of the village and judged wisely. He knew how, when and where to buy, when to sell and when to hold. With the growing place he became a substantial man, and as the years went on became a wealthy man. On June 27, 1828, he was married to Miss Irene P. Hickox, the former preceptress of a ladies' seminary, and a lady of unusual cultivation, refinement and Christian piety. Five children were born to them, all but one of whom, together with their mother, preceded him to the tomb. Mrs. Mary S. Bradford, of Cleveland, is the only surviving child of Joel Scranton. To her his wealth descended, and through her it has cheered hundreds of hearts, alleviated suffering, lightened burdens, and aided many worthy institutions.

Joel Scranton died on the ninth day of April, 1858, at the age of sixty-five. He had become one of the venerated citizens of the then great city. Heavily built, a noble head, keen eye, a face suggestive of great reserve force, he





was stricken down in his health by apoplexy and died in the midst of his life's prosperity.

P. M. SPENCER.

AMONG the younger bankers and business men in Cleveland none have attained greater success in life through their own efforts than the subject of this sketch. His ancestry is of sturdy and honorable English descent. Mr. Spencer was born March 1, 1844, in Fort Ann, Washington county, New York, and reared on his father's farm. He attended the district schools until seventeen years of age, at which time the breaking out of the war transformed the boy into the man, and he early enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York Infantry. He followed the fortunes of his regiment in a number of severe engagements, principally the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In 1863, however, protracted illness led to his honorable discharge, and he went home to recover his health. Not long afterward he secured a position as messenger in the First National Bank of this city, and it was with this institution that he early evinced talents which led to his successive progress in the various positions of the bank until he occupied the office of assistant cashier. This position he held many years. He saw, however, that there lay before him broader fields, and with a commendable ambition he set about quietly organizing

a new banking house. He enlisted the aid of a number of leading business men, and the result of his effort led to the establishment of the Cleveland National Bank, an institution which has in a few years taken high rank in the State. Mr. Spencer was elected cashier and one of the directors. To his credit it can be said that by his energetic but cautious policy is largely due the extensive business of the bank and its confidence and friendship with business men.

Mr. Spencer always took an active and patriotic interest in public affairs. For five successive terms he has represented his ward in the City Council, the last three years as vice-president. His most important work has been done on committees having to do with the financial, judicial and legislative interests of the city, where his thorough business training and skill proved most valuable both in checking vicious or encouraging proper municipal legislation. As chairman of the Committee on Finance, he perhaps gave to the community his most valuable counsel. In active work for his party, he served three years as chairman of the Republican City Committee, being, in his control of the canvass, bold, shrewd and successful. He is identified with other public institutions, among which may be mentioned his membership of the Board of Trustees of the Homœopathic College. Mr. Spencer was married on January 30, 1873, to Miss Hattie E. Pannell, daughter of the veteran banker, James Pannell, of this city.

RUFUS K. WINSLOW.

THE distinguished father of the subject of this sketch was one of the very first, as he was one of the most successful, among the early vessel owners on the lakes. The merchant marine interests established by the elder Winslow have grown under his and his son's careful management also to be one of the largest on the lakes. Richard Winslow was born in Falmouth, Maine, in 1769, and after making a visit of what was then the far Northwest, decided to locate in Cleveland. In 1831 he purchased property on the river and vicinity which he saw was to be a valuable business locality in the future. He brought ample capital and invested it liberally. He first engaged in the mercantile business on Union Lane, and shortly after became agent for a line of vessels between Cleveland and Buffalo. In 1833 he became personally interested in the vessel business, and with others built the brig *North Carolina*. In 1836 he was largely interested in the building of the famous passenger steamer *Bunker Hill*, which gained a historical record in those early days. From this date on he rapidly increased his business and added boat after boat to his line. At his death in 1854, at the ripe old age of eighty-eight, the Winslow fleet was one of the largest on the chain of lakes. Since 1848 his sons N. C., R. G., H. J. and R. K. had been interested with him, and at his death the great interests fell upon them. They continued to give their personal attention to the business and greatly increased it in every way, paying at that time particular attention to the passenger and freight business.

The business increased until the Winslows owned and controlled over a hundred vessels, many of them being the largest and finest on the lakes and being seen and known in every shipping port. H. J. Winslow went to New York in 1860 and died in 1863; R. G. died in 1854, and N. C. died in 1880. The control of the Cleveland business has long been in the hands of Rufus K., the brothers some years before operating their interests from other points, principally Chicago and Buffalo.

Rufus K. Winslow was born in Ocracoke, North Carolina, and came to Cleveland in 1831. At twenty-one he became associated in the vessel business with his brothers, N. C. and H. J. Winslow. With the increased demands of commerce, the firm enlarged their interests, and from that day to this the Winslow fleet has been one of the prominent features of lake trade. While confining their business almost entirely to the lakes, the brothers in 1859-60 dispatched some vessels to the Black Sea. The operations since, however, are mainly on fresh water. In 1851 Mr. Winslow was married to Miss Lucy B. Clarke, daughter of the late Dr. W. A. Clarke, of Cleveland. Mr. Winslow has ever been a public-spirited, conservative, patriotic citizen, interested in public enterprises and affairs, but declining the honor of public office. By his means he aided and encouraged the cause of the government during the rebellion. A man of refined tastes, he has pursued his classical and scientific researches, and has become one of the leading scholars in ornithology. He was also for many years an active and energetic member and president of the Kirtland Academy of Natural Sciences, and is to-day a



L. E. Holden

liberal patron of the highest forms of art. A modest, unassuming gentleman, his public worth is highly appreciated by the community of which he has so long been a part.

L. E. HOLDEN.

L. E. HOLDEN was born in Raymond, Cumberland county, State of Maine, June 20, 1834, and passed his early life in Sweden, Maine. His ancestors were of the Puritan stock; his maternal ancestor, Isaac Stearns, came to Boston, Massachusetts, in May, 1630, with Governor Winthrop. His paternal ancestor in this country came from England to Massachusetts in 1634. Both of these families were of the best of English blood, old and respected. The subject of this sketch inherited much of physical and mental strength; he was born in New England at that period of our country's history when the air was full of memories of the revolution, and high scholarship and statesmanship were the standards of honor which were presented to boys. Endowed with a strong desire for learning, he took advantage of all sources of instruction. Born on a farm and bred to work, every book that he could borrow or buy was eagerly devoured. At the age of fifteen he became a teacher in the common schools, and at eighteen taught select schools in the neighboring villages, at twenty taught district schools in Massachusetts, and at twenty-one was prepared for college, entering Waterville College in Maine.

Having earned and paid for his preparation for college, he decided to stay out the first year of his college course and teach. He taught a high school at Denmark, Maine, also at Lovelle Village and at Bridgeton Center, in Maine, and at the end of the year went back to college with money sufficient to pay his way for two years. He ranked as one of the best scholars in his class and was elected class poet. Having determined to make a permanent home in the great West, he decided at the close of his Sophomore year to go to the University of Michigan. He went there, and was at once admitted on presentation of his certificate of standing from Waterville College. Again from lack of funds he was obliged to teach for another year, and at the same time kept on with his studies at the university. He secured a position in one of the Union schools of Ann Arbor, and was examined at the close of each term in the university, thus keeping up his studies and earning sufficient money with which to carry him through the last two years of his college life. He graduated in 1858, and, on the recommendation of the faculty of the university, he was elected to the professorship of rhetoric and English literature in Kalamazoo College, Michigan. For three years he filled this position, and remembers those as the three best years of his student life. Mr. Holden had always desired a literary life, and the work of a college professor was especially pleasing and satisfactory.

In August, 1860, he married Miss Delia E. Bulkley, of Kalamazoo. The following year he was elected Superintendent of the Public Schools of Tiffin, Ohio, and accepted the position, filling the same for one year. While at Kala-

mazoo and in Tiffin he took up the study of law, and in 1862 came to Cleveland to finish his law studies, entering the office of Judge J. P. Bishop where he studied for a year and was admitted to the bar in 1863.

At this time the city of Cleveland had begun to grow rapidly and there seemed to be excellent opportunities for investment in real estate, and to this business instead of practicing law Mr. Holden devoted himself and was abundantly rewarded. He was one of the first to see the advantages of East Cleveland and its great importance as a location for homes for the business men of Cleveland. He moved there and became identified with all its interests; was for nine years a member of the Board of Education of that village, and for eight years president of the Board. Under his administration the schools were classified, the High School building was erected, and everything that could be done by his influence to make life desirable and homes attractive in that portion of the city. Being largely interested in real estate, he was one of the first to move for the introduction of gas and water and to the general improvement of the streets, and was always supported by the most enterprising citizens. He was the prime mover in the annexation of East Cleveland to the city of Cleveland.

In 1873 Mr. Holden became interested in iron mines in Lake Superior, and was manager of the Pittsburgh and Lake Angeline in 1873–74, and by his foresight that property was brought from a losing to a paying basis and made one of the most productive mines in that section of the country. In 1874 Mr. Holden became interested in

mines in Utah, near Salt Lake City. He made a thorough study of metallurgy and mining geology, and by his knowledge and personal energy built up a very extensive business. He developed what was known as the "Old Telegraph" group of mines, built large furnaces, concentrating and leaching works, and became one of the largest operators in that section of the country. While he had always been successful as an operator in real estate in Cleveland and as a manager and owner of mines in Lake Superior, the bulk of his fortune was made out of the silver mines in Utah. In 1882 he was sent as a delegate to Washington by the Utah Mine Protective Association to represent their interests before Congress. By his efforts more than by those of any other man the great mining interests of the West were saved from ruin, which would inevitably have come by the then proposed reduction of the tariff. In 1885 he was sent as a delegate to Washington to the National Bi-Metallic Association, and was made chairman of its Executive Committee. Mr. Holden has spent a large proportion of his time since 1874 in Utah overlooking his business there. He never forgets that out of the schools and the training which the country had given to him were the sources of his happiness and prosperity, and therefore has always been willing to give of his time and money for the support of institutions of learning. He is now president of Salt Lake Academy, an institution which was started at his house and established by himself and his friends, and which to-day is doing a great and good work in the reformation of that country.

He is also a trustee of Adelbert College and Western Reserve University, and a member of many literary and charitable associations. Above all things he takes a deep interest in technical and manual training schools, believing that boys and girls should be trained to the love of labor, and to be producers instead of consumers in the world's economy. Mr. Holden has great faith in the future of Cleveland, and has shown himself willing to stake his fortune and his work with its interests. He is president of the *Plain Dealer* Publishing Company and the controlling owner of its stock. It is well known that since his purchase of the *Plain Dealer* it has become the leading Democratic paper of the State, and one of the best newspapers in the country. It has been understood that Mr. Holden intends to devote himself and his future life to the interests of the *Plain Dealer*, at least as soon as he has completed certain undertakings in the more material line of business in which he is engaged. One of his enterprises, and one of great importance to the city of Cleveland, is the building of the Hollenden Hotel, which in design and construction will be unsurpassed by any hotel building in the country. Certainly it will be a credit to the city of Cleveland and to the builder. It is proper to remark here that the name of this house was selected by Mr. Holden, is the old name of his father's family as it stood in the Saxon times, and is recorded in the list of estates made by William the Conqueror in Domesday book. Few men work harder or with a more determined purpose than Mr. Holden, and whilst singular good fortune seems to accompany his efforts, he is untiring in his determination to do what he undertakes to

do. Mr. Holden is a member of the Congregational church, liberal in his religious and political views, but a strong believer in the democracy of Jefferson and the largest liberty to the individual compatible with social and civil order. Mr. Holden says that he believes in the city for business, but in the country for home and for the nurture and growth of children, and to that end during nearly all of his life in Cleveland he has made a home in the outskirts of the city, where, when the work of the day was over, he could enjoy the society of his family and his books. This all know who have had the pleasure of visiting his home on the Lake Shore, five miles east of the city, and seeing his collection of art and letters which his means and the fine taste of himself and wife have enabled them to collect.

WILLIAM BOWLER.

BORN of sturdy New England parentage and reared on his father's flourishing farm, William Bowler, son of George I. Bowler, became naturally fitted for the important work he was to do in promoting the material and moral welfare of Northern Ohio. He was born in Carlisle, Schoharie county, New York, on March 25, 1822, and until eleven years of age lived on his father's farm and attended the common schools of Carlisle. At that age his parents moved to the Western Reserve and settled in Auburn, Geauga county, where the subject of this sketch completed his education in a select



Wm. Bowler

school, and strengthened his mental training by teaching in the winter seasons. In beginning the business of life, he entered the trade of a currier and tanner, but this not being congenial to his tastes, he abandoned it for farming, which he followed successfully for six years. But his ambition for broader fields in life led him to seek a future in this thriving city. He accordingly came to Cleveland in 1851 and secured a position as book-keeper at Quayle & Martin's ship yard, and shortly after with Myers & Uhl. Being an active and vigorous Republican, and zealous in its early campaigns, he was selected, shortly after Lincoln's first election, as Inspector and Deputy Collector of Customs for Cleveland, which position he filled to the greatest satisfaction for seven years. In 1862, while holding this office, he became interested in a small iron foundry, then started under the firm name of Bowlers & Maher, the Bowler being N. P., brother of William. He not long afterward purchased a one-third interest in the Globe Iron Works, but retained his interest for a year only. In 1869, in company with Samuel Lord and J. H. Johnson, he started the Machine Works, known since as Lord, Bowler & Company, which establishment has grown to great prominence among the manufacturing houses of Cleveland, and still continues in the building of stationary engines and general machinery. Mr. J. W. Pearse was taken into the firm in 1880, and Frank W. Bowler, son of Wm. Bowler, January 1, 1886. Mr. Samuel Lord died in 1884, but the style of the firm remained unchanged. The firm of Bowlers & Maher was increased by the addition of C. A. Brayton, 1870, under the firm name of Bowlers, Maher &

Brayton, the establishment being known as "The Cleveland Foundry." In 1880 Messrs. Maher and Brayton sold their interests to the Messrs. Bowlers, who largely increased the plant and to-day are among the very leading foundries in the manufacture of car wheels and heavy castings. In 1887 Bowlers & Company, consisting of N. P. Bowler, William Bowler and W. W. Balkwill, who became a partner in 1880, erected an extensive new foundry in the southern part of the city, giving them unexcelled facilities for their increased business. Mr. Bowler also owns the controlling interest in the wholesale jewelry house of Bowler & Burdick, whose business is extended through several States. In all his business enterprises Mr. Bowler has been successful, and has illustrated in a marked degree business integrity, manliness and honor. He has also been a busy man in other than business circles. In fields of charity, Christianity and education his influence has been felt. For forty-five years he has been a member of the Disciple church, and is a pillar of strength to its moral and benevolent work. An active supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association, he has served it two years as president. He has given plentifully to the support of the Bethel, the Tabernacle and other institutions which tend to lift up and encourage the poor and fallen. He has long been a trustee of Hiram College, and is one of ten men who took upon themselves the responsibility of rebuilding this institution. He has also made several very valuable gifts to the college, and aided it in many ways that cannot be enumerated. For many years he has held an eminent standing in the order of the Odd

Fellows, having passed all degrees and been trustee of its lodge. He is a member of the Edgewood Club, at whose grounds and buildings on the St. Lawrence river he spends part of each summer. His travels of late have been extensive, and he retains his robust health in his advanced years by peace and quiet in the enjoyment of his munificence and his pleasure in doing good. Mr. Bowler has been three times married. He was first wedded to Miss Mary B. Hubbell, of Chagrin Falls, September 30, 1846, who died in 1854 without issue. In 1855 he was married to Mrs. Annie Scarr, of North Royalton. By this marriage two children were born—a daughter, who died in infancy, and a son, Frank W. Bowler, the only child. The mother of these children died in 1862, and in 1867 he married his present wife, Miss Mary L. Robison.

Mr. Bowler was a staunch supporter of the civil war. Sickness in his family prevented his leaving home, but he furnished a substitute without waiting for the draft. Two of his brothers enlisted, and one of them, Charles P. Bowler, of the Seventh O. V. I., was killed at Cedar Mountain. J. Ross Bowler was assistant pay-master in the navy.

Mr. Bowler is a man highly respected and honored in business and social circles for his benevolence and his high qualities of head and heart.

GEORGE P. BURWELL AND PROHIBITION.

JANUARY, 1869, is a memorable date in the history of the Prohibition party of Ohio, and, for that matter, of the United States. It was at this time that a little body of men, believing that the time had come for immediate, determined and independent political action in the prohibition of the liquor traffic, met at Crestline, Ohio. When the rigid test was offered to all who signed the call, many shrank away and returned to their old parties. An earnest band of thirteen men, however, remained and proceeded to build a platform, expressing their views on the liquor question, and forming the Prohibition party. This organization has since become one of the regular political parties, not only in Ohio but in the Nation. It is the object of this brief sketch to speak particularly of one of that little courageous band, and at the same time giving full credit to all who then and who now stand so bravely to their convictions. But none of the leaders in the cause of temperance have labored with more zeal in season and out of season, or have stood more firmly or courageously by his banner than George P. Burwell, of Cleveland. A descendant from staunch Puritan stock, he early exhibited many of those traits which have marked his manly efforts in later years. He was born at Milford, Connecticut, January 4, 1817, his father, Enoch Burwell, and his mother, Sally Peckham, being possessed of those sterling qualities of industry and integrity which they left as a legacy to their son. George P. Burwell passed his boyhood days assisting his father on the farm and in the forests. His



Yours truly

C. D. Burrell

opportunities for education were limited, but he made the most of the public schools in New Haven and later the country schools at Talmadge, Ohio. His desire was to enter the medical profession, but the way did not open for him and he began the trade of a carpenter. He labored hard in this line for four years, and subsequently followed the carriage business. In May, 1847,* he came to Cleveland and opened a grocery store, but with his limited capital the business did not prove successful, and he returned to the building trade which for the next eighteen years he followed with varying success. It was in 1867 that he was induced to enter the insurance business as a solicitor, connected with the office of Mr. H. F. Brayton. In this business he has rapidly grown prominent as an underwriter, serving as president for one year of the Cleveland Board of Underwriters. Mr. Burwell is also prominent in religious and benevolent work, being identified with the Methodist Episcopal church and as one of the past trustees of the Cleveland Bethel. He has traced the line of his ancestry back into an early period of English history. The tradition of the family origin is as follows:

"Sir Knight John encamped on one occasion with his body of knights near an old well, around which a quantity of burdocks grew; and from this circumstance he was called John of the the Burr—well, John de Burwell, John Burwell." In August, 1870, a picnic gathering of the Burwell family and their blood connections was held

*In 1830 Mr. Burwell, in company with his family, while on their way from New Haven to Portage county, Ohio, stopped at Cleveland. This is the first time he had seen the promising city of Northern Ohio.

at Burwell's farm in Milford, Connecticut, at which time the Burwell Historical Association of North America was formed, and the subject of this sketch was chosen its first president.

Mr. Burwell's most active public work has been in the interests of the temperance parties. For two years was secretary of the Washingtonian Society. In 1847 he united with the Sons of Temperance and became one of its most influential leaders. In 1859 he was chosen to the office of Grand Worthy Patriarch, and in 1860 was made a member of the National Division of North America. His connection with the order continued uninterrupted for a quarter of a century, during which time he was always at his post of duty. He was identified with the Independent Order of Good Templars, and the Temple of Honor, and has held the position of Deputy Worthy Chief Templar.

He was one of the first to take sides in the anti-slavery reform, and followed the fortunes of the Liberty party until it culminated in the organization of the Republican party, being several times a candidate on its ticket. He remained a member of the Republican party until 1869, when, as above related, he became one of the organizers of the Prohibition party. In the interests of this party he has since devoted the best efforts at his command and has seen its good influence in many directions, not the least of which is its check upon the tendency to liquor legislation in the other parties.



David Morison

DAVID MORISON.

AMONG the business men of Cleveland who, during the past decade, have given much of their valuable services to the municipal government, stands Senator David Morison. He was elected in 1877 to represent the second ward in the City Council, where he remained through successive reëlections till 1886, filling the office of president of that body from April, 1882 to April, 1883. Mr. Morison has served on the Board of Improvements three terms, Council member in 1880-81, and citizen member, elective, in 1886. Mr. Morison has had various opportunities to accept salaried public trusts, but has always declined them, preferring to serve the public in those capacities that do not interfere with one's private business. It has been truly said that his record has been healthful, beneficial and absolutely pure.

Among the many important measures passed during Mr. Morison's career in the Council, especially while president, and which he used his influence to further, a few of the most important legislative acts will be mentioned.

While he was president of the Council an ordinance was passed, September 25, 1882, accepting from Mr. J. H. Wade the magnificent public park that has since borne the donor's name. On May 8 of the same year, right of way through the city was granted to the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad.

Ordinances to authorize the Water-Works trustees to purchase lands for the Fairmount Street reservoir, and for the extension of the franchise of the Brooklyn Street rail-

way line from Bank street through to Woodland Cemetery.

To Mr. Morison is principally due the credit of causing the old and worthless paving of that day to be superseded by trimmed Medina stone, which is now used almost entirely in paving the streets It was while he was president of the Council that ordinances passed to repair the streets, Euclid avenue among them, with this material.

Mr. Morison was born in Cleveland, October 16, 1848, of Scotch-American parents. He entered Oberlin College at twelve years of age, but before finishing his course the death of his father rendered it necessary for him to leave his studies, in which he had taken a lively interest, and assume the management of the real estate business of the heirs, consisting of two sons and four daughters. Although several years under age at the time of his father's demise, he soon proved himself worthy of the trust and capable of bearing the responsibility which had so suddenly devolved upon him. He has since continued the real estate business with substantial success.

Mr. Morison has first and always been a staunch Republican. He took an interest in politics at an early age, though caring little for office. When he became an official he had accumulated a rich fund of knowledge concerning municipal affairs, which rendered his services of more than ordinary value. His familiarity with the intricacies of city real estate and streets has often saved the public from fraud and needless expense. He has often served his party on local and state committees.

Mr. Morison is of a kind and genial disposition, is a most



Benjamin Rose

reliable business man, and always and in every respect a gentleman. His splendid run for State Senator on the Republican ticket and his election in the campaign just closed is fresh in the memory of all.

Mr. Morison will make an able representative in our Senate, and will keep up our high reputation and raise that of politics and politicians.

BENJAMIN ROSE.

AMONG the truly self-made men of the Western Reserve it would be hard to find one more entitled to the respect of the business community than Benjamin Rose. He was born in Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, England, March 13, 1828, but early sought the promising fields of the new world. He had the advantage of a good schooling. It was in 1848 that, with his brother, George, he turned his steps to America, and locating in the city of Buffalo, found employment with Richard Bullymore, the head of an extensive provision house. He paid strict attention to business for a year, when late in 1849 he went to Cincinnati where he remained until 1851, when he came to Cleveland, whither his brother had preceded him, and the two young men entered into business under the firm name of Rose & Brother. In a short time the partnership with George was dissolved and he took his brother Edward into partnership, under the same firm name, in the provision business. In the succeeding ten years various changes were made in

the firm, John Outhwaite being connected with the house for seven years, and in 1861 Mr. Benjamin Rose associated with himself Chauncey Prentiss, the partnership of Rose & Prentiss continuing for fourteen years. During this period the business grew to large proportions, the trade extending into all parts of the country and to foreign lands. It was in 1875 that, the connection with Mr. Prentiss being terminated, Mr. Rose organized the Cleveland Provision Company, taking into the new concern many of his old employés. This company rapidly increased its business until to-day its goods are found in nearly every market of the United States, England, Scotland and Wales, the annual sales in money reaching the enormous sum of eight million dollars. Believing that it would be better for his goods to be shipped to foreign markets by a more direct and northerly route, Mr. Rose established a line of propellers from Cleveland to Montreal and thence by ocean steamers *via* Quebec to Liverpool, *via* north of Ireland, along the coast of Labrador and through the straits of Belle Isle. He found this enterprise feasible, and it would undoubtedly have proved permanently successful but for the cry raised in England against the American hog product, which caused such a falling off in the business for the time being that the line was abandoned. Mr. Rose has been preëminent at the head of the provision business in this country in many important features of its growth. He was the first to introduce freezing machines in packing houses and the first to introduce the process of curing provisions in warm weather by artificial cold air. He has probably slaughtered and packed more hogs than any man

in Ohio, and invented and put in use many devices of great utility among which may be mentioned a refrigerator and a singing machine, the latter burning the hair off of the hog instead of scalding, a process for preparing certain cuts of bacon for the London market.

Mr. Rose has ever been a public-spirited and reliable business man, patriotic in the highest degree to the institutions of his adopted country. He is largely interested in various Cleveland enterprises. He helped to organize the Euclid Avenue National Bank, and is a director in that institution. He is prominent in charitable organizations, and a vestryman in St. Paul's Episcopal church. In 1865 he was married to Miss Julia Still. Of his two children, Frank Albert Rose was drowned at the age of fifteen and the daughter died in infancy. In 1869–70 Mr. Rose made an extensive tour of Europe, lingering long among the familiar scenes of his boyhood.

JOSEPH PERKINS.

THE public, business, and personal life of one who filled so large a measure of usefulness in these three directions as did Joseph Perkins must be seen and studied, year in and year out, to be appreciated and understood; and any description thereof seems commonplace and inadequate beside the broad and remarkable character of the man as he was. Yet, in a community of which he was so prominent and useful a part, memory and appreciation

can fill in the details of a sketch that, like this, is, perforce, in outline only.

Mr. Perkins was born in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, on July 5, 1819—the son of General Simon Perkins, one of the honored pioneers of the Western Reserve—and died at Saratoga Springs, New York, on August 26, 1885. His early years were passed in school at Warren and Burton, and at Marietta college, from which he graduated at the age of twenty. Returning home, he entered his father's extensive land-office, and gave himself industriously and attentively to its duties, until the death of General Perkins, in 1844. Several succeeding years were devoted to the settlement of his father's extensive estate, and that being accomplished, he removed to Cleveland in 1852, which city was afterwards his home. He at once entered upon a busy career, making his business genius, his philanthropic heart, his unerring judgment, and his capital, effective in many ways for the advancement of the material, moral and educational interests of the city and State. To give anything like a fair and complete account of these various labors, would demand far more space than these pages can allow, and only a mention of the most important of them can be made. In his earlier days he was a director of the old Western Reserve bank, at Warren, and of the Bank of Geauga, at Painesville. In 1853 he was elected to the presidency of the Bank of Commerce, of Cleveland, now the National Bank of Commerce, and during the remainder of his life was officially connected with it in that capacity or as vice-president and director. He was also for a number of years officially

connected with the Cleveland Society for Savings. He was one of the earliest and staunchest friends of the Cleveland & Mahoning railroad, holding the presidency at the time it was leased. Other business interests engaged his attention from time to time, needless to enumerate in this connection, and to them all he gave a service that found its motive in the good of others and the general weal. But it was in work of a charitable, reformatory and educational character that his best efforts were put forth, and by which he will be the longest and most lovingly remembered. The most prominent of these was his membership in the Ohio Board of State Charities; and it is but to repeat the testimony of all having knowledge of the facts, to declare that his was the hand that prepared the work and shaped the policy of that body from the beginning. He was appointed in 1867, upon the formation of the board, and remained a member until his death. The plan of the famous and humane "Jail System of Ohio"—copied the land over—was his creation, as were also the improved infirmary system and the model plan of the State Children's Home. He was for many years identified with works for temperance reform, and in the "Women's Crusade" of 1874 was chairman of the Advisory Board, giving of his time and means to advance the cause; and when, some years later, the Ohio Women's Christian Temperance Union were considering the movement that afterwards inaugurated "the Second Amendment" campaign, he took such steps as set it forward and made it possible, and was the loyal and generous friend of the amendment and the Union, from first to last. He was a

constant friend of the Friendly Inns established in Cleveland, and in his desire to care for the temporal and moral needs of those about him, was led to a labor in connection with the Cleveland Protestant Orphan Asylum that cannot be overestimated, and the results of which will run on in good through many years of the future. He was made one of its trustees in 1860, and president in 1871, holding both positions through the remainder of his life. He was officially connected with the Western Reserve College, in important capacities; a friend to Oberlin College and other educational institutions; president of the association having charge of the Retreat; built and presented to the Women's Christian Association the day nursery that now bears his name; was a member of the Euclid Street Presbyterian church, one of its most active workers, and for twenty years the superintendent of its Sunday school. Some idea of the widespread character of his benevolence and activity can be found in the fact that at the time of his death—some years after he had retired from active business—he still held the following responsible positions: President of the National Bank of Commerce, of the Lake View Cemetery Association, of the Cleveland Protestant Orphan Asylum, of the Board of Trustees of the Non-Partisan Women's Christian Temperance Union, and of the Board of Trustees of the Women's Christian Association; vice-president of the Society for Savings, of the Western Reserve University, of the Western Reserve Historical Society, of the Humane Society, and of the Young Men's Christian Association; treasurer of the Republic Iron Company; director in the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association and the Mahoning

Valley railway; trustee and elder in the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian church, and the oldest member in service of the Board of State Charities. Many other avenues through which his usefulness was felt, and the unbounded flow of his generosity sent, might be added to the above. But it is needless. The people of Cleveland know his deeds, and it seems fruitless that words should be multiplied or monuments erected to keep alive his memory. When it was known that his noble life was ended and his useful hand and willing heart had ceased their many efforts for the good of those about him, many were the public expressions of the general loss—a word or so from some of them telling the story of his helpful life in brief compass: From the resolutions of the Cleveland bankers: "The community has lost a valued and much esteemed citizen, whose public and private worth is best attested by the many generous actions marking his residence among us." The directors of the National Bank of Commerce: "In the discharge of official duty, Mr. Perkins was invariably attentive, patient, faithful, prompt, conservative and wise." The society of the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian church: "One of the original founders of this church, he was always liberal in its support by giving generously of money, as also his wise counsel and personal labor. Moreover, he was, in the church, in the Sabbath school, in the prayer circle, as well as in the daily walks of life, a most perfect exponent of an ideal life fully imbued with the spirit of our great Teacher and Master." The directors of the Republic Iron Company: "He has administered his office among us, as he has every other trust during his whole

life, faithfully, wisely and well." District Assembly No. 47, Knights of Labor: "The working classes of the city of Cleveland have lost a sincere friend, who, though rich, was never forgetful of the needs of the poor." The Women's Christian Association: "His interest in our work, and his benefactions, reach back to the first year of our organization, increasing as years and experience were added to our undertaking, culminating at last in the two homes which his hands so largely reared." The trustees and officers of the Cleveland Protestant Orphan Asylum: "He always took an active interest in the work of the asylum, and contributed largely of his time and means to its support." The Ohio Board of State Charities: "Traces of his long and valuable service are seen in all the annual reports of the board, and the plans and estimates for jails and infirmaries therein published, and which we regard as the best in the world, are mainly his work, and were gotten up entirely at his expense." These words tell the story in full—the story of a remarkable and many-sided man, whose service to humanity was only equaled by the modesty with which he kept himself from the public gaze.

WILLIAM. J. GORDON.

THOMAS GORDON, ancestor of the subject of this sketch, came to America in 1684. He was a distinguished man in Scotland and a brother of the Laird of Strobach. Becoming involved, however, in the political





schemes of the Gordon clan, he emigrated to this country with his wife and children. He settled in New Jersey and finally located in Freehold. He received many marks of favor from James II., with whom he was personally acquainted but to whom he was politically opposed. It was on his farm that the battle of Monmouth was fought, and it was there also that the home of the Gordon family remained for many generations. W. J. Gordon was born in the county of Monmouth, New Jersey, September 20, 1818, and passed his early boyhood days on his father's farm. He enjoyed the opportunities of a good common school education, and was reared in a home where Scottish purity of life was the rule of every action. But the death of his father in 1830, and of his mother a year later, threw the lad on his own resources, and he started out in life. For some years he served as clerk in Red Bank, New Jersey, and in New York City. Visiting the West, however, he saw the future of Cleveland was promising, and at the age of twenty-one he established himself among the merchants of the village. Diligence and integrity crowned his efforts with success, and in due time his wholesale grocery became one of the largest in Ohio. In 1856 he became associated with George A. Fellows, of New York, and carried on business in that city in connection with his Cleveland house. To accommodate the increasing business of his firm, a large business block was erected on the corner of Superior and Merwin streets, and the house became the largest in the West. In 1857 S. D. McMillan was taken in the firm, and in 1865, M. R. Cook. Mr. Gordon had become convinced

that Lake Superior was an iron region which could be developed greatly to the advantage of Cleveland, and the result of a visit there led him to invest heavily in the ore fields. He became president of the Cleveland Iron Mining Company, and remained at its head until 1865, when he left for Europe. The success of the company and the advantages it gave to Cleveland and the State were marvelous. It was in the fall of 1853 that Mr. Gordon, in company with Samuel Kimball, of the Jackson Iron Company, shipped over a tram railway the first load of ore sent by rail from the mines of that region. In connection with J. H. Gorham, Mr. Gordon founded the first woodenware factory in this part of the country, and was largely interested in the Cleveland Non-Explosive Lamp Company which became one of the leading industries of the State. In 1846 he was one of the organizers of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, of Cleveland, which was an exceedingly prosperous concern until the Chicago fire of 1871. Not discouraged by this disaster, he rendered great service in the establishment of the Mercantile Insurance Company, of which he is yet president. Mr. Gordon has been largely interested in real estate, and has built homes on easy terms for people in moderate circumstances, opening up various allotments with streets, courts, sewers and other improvements. His fortune has been largely used in developing industries which have enlarged the growth and advanced the wealth of Cleveland. Though he retired from active business in 1871, he is still largely engaged in various enterprises of a public and private usefulness. Mr. Gordon in politics is a Democrat, but has

repeatedly declined high honors of a public character, which had been tendered him. In 1848 and again in 1853, he served in the City Council. To be mayor of Glenville, the little suburb where he finds his home, is the height of his political ambition. Mr. Gordon's tastes for open air enjoyment has led him to the extensive cultivation of plants and flowers and the building of great private conservatories in which he can display the finest collection of orchidaceous plants in the State, and in midwinter can pluck from his gardens the most luscious of fruits. He expended large sums in beautifying the wilderness a few miles east of the city, until Gordon park is to-day one of the most exquisite private grounds in the country. It is a beautiful tract of land on the shore of the lake, where hundreds of men have been employed in beautifying it with walks, drives, grottoes and bowers. Here are his conservatories, his stables with many of the best horses in the country, and it is here that Mr. Gordon enjoys himself in walking on his grounds and among his plants, or handling the reins behind a team of trotters.

Mr. Gordon is a man of great executive ability, sound judgment and eminent fitness for the discharge of great duties. He has a mind of unusual breadth and force, an iron will, a high character, and a rare genius for business.

SYLVESTER T. EVERETT.

THE official relations of Mr. Everett with the municipality of Cleveland have been long and eminent. For fourteen years he held the responsible office of City Treasurer, being elected thereto for two terms by large majorities of the Republican party, and subsequently for five terms being endorsed by the Democratic party for that office, when his election was not only made doubly sure, but absolutely unanimous—a circumstance unprecedented in the history of the municipality. Such manifestation of personal and official regard of a people is the highest and best evidence of the public and private virtues of a citizen.

The first year of Mr. Everett's election to the treasuryship he found the municipal credit so low that its bonds and other evidences of its obligations had for a series of years been negotiated at a rate of discount so much below par as to indicate a distrust of public faith regarding municipal securities, and his first financial efforts were directed to the correction of such a discreditable state of the city's credit.

The financial facilities at Mr. Everett's command, both at home and abroad, enabled him to negotiate the first series of bonds issued under his administration of the treasury, not alone at par, but at a premium. It was a new departure and a financial revolution, and a surprise to many local financiers, and especially to a few investors who knew the intrinsic value of Cleveland municipal bonds, and expected to obtain them as usual at an enormous rate of discount and shave. To such a financial standing did

he elevate the city's credit in the money market, the first year of his advent in office, that never since has a bond been sold for less than its face, but invariably such securities have commanded a high premium through competitive bids for the loan from both foreign and domestic monied institutions and private capitalists.

In the fourteen years of his financial administration of the municipal government—from 1869 to 1883—Mr. Everett not only won for himself a deservedly high reputation in financial circles, but also did much to establish the present welfare and to secure the continued advancement and prosperity of Cleveland; and it is worthy of note that these public services were rendered and the benefits secured to the city when he was comparatively a young man, just entering upon that period called the prime of life.

In 1876 Mr. Everett became president of the Second National Bank and also of the National Bank of Commerce, its successor, upon reorganization, with increased capital and extended business. In 1883, having resigned the position last mentioned, he became largely instrumental in the association of capitalists and the establishment of the Union National Bank, and, as vice-president and general manager thereof, soon advanced it far on the highway of business prosperity.

Mr. Everett is recognized as possessing excellent executive abilities which have called him into intimate and active association with many enterprises of a commercial and manufacturing nature, such as the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Citizens' Savings and Loan Association, Rail-

road and Telegraph Company, including his appointment by President Garfield as Government Director of the Union Pacific railroad, and he is also a member of the Cleveland Sinking Commission. Nevertheless his long and eminent services as City Treasurer—best known to the people of all his business life—will ever remain as the most happy and satisfactory page in his public record, and on which he may well be content to rest his personal and financial reputation.

Mr. Everett has not been unknown in politics, though incidental and of secondary importance to him personally. He was a delegate from the Cleveland district to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1880, and was an earnest and active supporter of General Garfield in his successful campaign, to whom, and his friends, he tendered a reception at his residence on his return from Chicago.

In 1882 Mr. Everett was nominated for Congress, but the fate of his party that year proving disastrous, he of necessity went down with it; but gallant and brave in the field of action, he fell with his face to the foe.

Socially Mr. Everett is genial and pleasant and always approachable. Sometimes the unavoidable necessity arises of refusing to grant a financial favor, but with him it is ever accompanied with a kindness and grace of manner that relieves and mollifies even disappointment.

Mr. Everett was born in Trumbull county in 1838, married a lady in Philadelphia in 1860, but whose life was brief. In 1869 he married Miss Wade, daughter of the late Randall P. Wade and grand-daughter of Mr. J. H.

Wade. Happy domestic relations and an elegant home are attractions and incentives which inspire to mental and physical activity and give assurance of future triumphs and enterprises to be ably and honorably achieved.

IRAD KELLEY.

THE fifth postmaster of Cleveland village was Irad Kelley. He succeeded Daniel Kelley in that office, holding it from 1817 to 1829. His brief but ample account book, now in possession of the heirs, is an interesting relic which should be carefully preserved.

Mr. Irad Kelley was born of Puritan parents in Middletown, Connecticut, October 24, 1791. He served in the War of 1812, in the vicinity of Ogdensburg, and received a pension for gallantry. His term of enlistment as a minute man having expired, he came West in October, 1812, and purchased a farm in Huron county. He was still identified with the war movements, being with General Harrison at Fort Meigs, at Detroit, after Hull's surrender, and on board the historic *Queen Charlotte* on the night succeeding Perry's victory.

At the close of the war he sold his farm and removed to Cleveland. In company with his brothers, Joseph R. and Thomas, he engaged in marine business, running the schooner *Merchants*, which the brothers owned jointly.

About 1815 Mr. Irad Kelley opened a general merchandise store on the site of the present Kelley block on Supe-

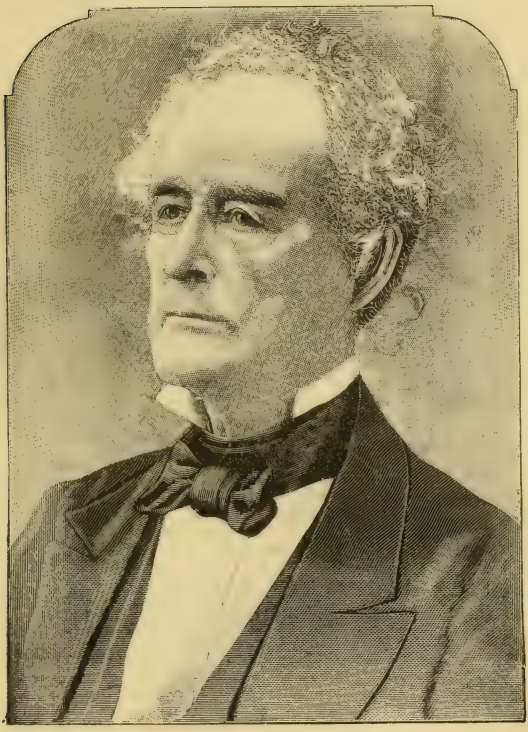
rior street. Mr. Kelley subsequently erected on this spot the first brick building in Cleveland. He was a staunch politician, formerly an old line Whig, an active business man, a public-spirited citizen, and was universally known throughout Northern Ohio. He was one of the original twelve voters who elected Alfred Kelley president of the village in 1815.

In 1833 Mr. Kelley and his brother, Datus, purchased Cunningham's Island, which has since borne the name of "Kelley's Island." His sons, Norman and George Kelley, now own a part of this beautiful and fertile isle. Norman Kelley operates its extensive limestone quarries.

Mr. Kelley was a writer of pith and eloquence, a frequent contributor to the city papers, and his political odes and criticisms, his essays and papers on philosophical and other topics, evince culture and extensive information. Mr. Kelley was married to Miss Harriet Pease, of Cleveland, in 1819. Ten children were born to them, four of whom are living—two sons on Kelley's Island and two daughters in this city.

Mr. Kelley possessed some eccentricities of character, especially in after life, which some people, not understanding, misinterpreted. He was a kind-hearted and charitable man, a substantial citizen of severe integrity, and exerted a good influence upon the community at large, both in business and society.

Over thirty years ago he represented to Congress the feasibility of building a transcontinental railroad connecting the two oceans, and urged upon government the necessity of such an enterprise as a matter of National defense,



IRAD KELLEY.

as well as of general commercial benefit to the country. His efforts were not then appreciated, being considered impracticable. He lived to see his cherished plans adopted and realized.

Irad Kelley died of apoplexy January 21, 1875, in his eighty-fourth year, while in New York City on his way to South America. His remains were brought to Cleveland and now rest in Lake View cemetery.

RT. REV. BISHOP GILMOUR.

RT. REV. RICHARD GILMOUR, D. D., Catholic bishop of the diocese of Cleveland, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1824. His parents, John Gilmour and Marion Callander were zealous Covenanters and educated their only son in strict conformity with the doctrine and requirements of the Covenant of Sanquahar. Four years after his birth, the future bishop was brought by his parents to Nova Scotia, where, with other Scotch families who had accompanied them on the voyage, the family settled on a farm in a beautiful valley in the neighborhood of New Glasgow. Here he spent his early school days and learned the wierd and bright traditions of his race, and here, amid the struggles and privations of the hardy colonists, he developed an indomitable courage that knows no difficulty, and a tenderness of heart that stoops to every misery. But before Richard's boyhood had far advanced, the Covenanter's love



R. Gilmour

of freedom impelled his father to seek a home in the United States. He crossed the border, traveled southward, and invested the price of his Acadian home in Pennsylvania land, near Latrobe. The schools of the place had an ardent pupil in Richard. His love for reading and scientific investigation increased with his years, and here he met the first Catholic that ever crossed his path. In his eighteenth year he went to Philadelphia, where he made the acquaintance of a venerable Catholic clergyman, Rev. Patrick Rafferty, whose candor, kindness and charity soon won his heart and cleared his mind of prejudice against the faith of which he has been for years the guardian and sturdy defender. His desire to become a priest was simultaneous with his desire to become a Catholic. Unaided and alone, he made a thorough study of the doctrines of the Catholic church. He made his profession of faith, and after two years matriculated at Mount St. Mary's college, Emmetsburgh, Maryland. His college course was exceptionally brilliant and successful. From the beginning he held an honored position in his class, and was graduated, Master of Arts, in 1848. Four years after, at the completion of his theological course, he was affiliated to the diocese of Cincinnati and ordained a priest by Archbishop Purcell, in St. Peter's cathedral, on the thirtieth of August, 1852.

The first spiritual charge of Father Gilmour extended over eight counties in Southern Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia. His home was at Portsmouth, where he built the present English speaking Catholic church and whence he went out weekly to find and minister to the few Catholics scattered over the vast, wild territory committed to his care. He

frequently crossed the Ohio and rode through the pathless woods of Kentucky and Virginia to impart joy to the sorrowful; he labored among the miners of Ohio, built a church at Ironton, renewed the mission at Gallipolis and Wilksville, and in many other ways proved himself worthy of a more important trust. In 1857 he was called to the pastorate of St. Patrick's church, Cincinnati. The congregation was large but unorganized, and destitute of parochial ambition. Order and life came at his bidding; a fine school-house was built, and St. Patrick's stood among the first parishes of the Archiepiscopal city. He resigned his charge, in 1868, and was appointed to a professorship in Mount St. Mary's Seminary. This new field of labor, though congenial to his studious habits, was yet too full of routine and leisure for a mind schooled to the activity of the mission. In 1869 he was assigned to the pastoral charge of St. Joseph's church at Dayton, which he successfully held until consecrated bishop of Cleveland, in April, 1872.

Immediately after his consecration, Bishop Gilmour took possession of his see and entered vigorously on the heavy labors which nearly two years of an interregnum had provided for the successor of Dr. Rappe. For sometime before his call to the Episcopate he had in hand the preparation of a new series of school readers which he completed in the second year after his appointment. Under the manifold duties of his new office his health broke down and obliged him to seek, in rest and foreign travel, the prolongation of a life so near extinction. In 1876 he returned with restored health and entered anew on the duties of his office. He

has been most active in directing and encouraging good works. Since then many magnificent churches and fine school buildings have studded the diocese. He has written several stirring pastorals to his people, and frequently mingled with his fellow-citizens of other denominations to discuss and support questions of public importance. He took a leading part in the Provincial Council of Cincinnati, in 1882, and was among the foremost in shaping the legislation of the Plenary Council of Baltimore, in 1884. Deputed as the agent of the American Episcopate, he went to Rome in 1885 to explain and urge the adoption of the legislation of Baltimore. His mission was fruitful of much good, in that it helped bring the American church under a system of laws adapted to our civil institutions. Nor did it fail to meet the thanks of those who knew and trusted his wisdom.

Bishop Gilmour is a man of large views, progressive ideas and great public spirit. He is a vigorous and polished writer, a clear and forcible orator, a kind and wise ruler, a constant and faithful friend, a staunch Catholic, yet most tolerant of the opinions of others; of stern demeanor, yet with a heart that melts in the presence of suffering. He is a strong man and a patriotic citizen.

RT. REV. LOUIS AMADEUS RAPPE, D. D.,

RT. REV. LOUIS AMADEUS RAPPE, D. D., the first Catholic bishop of the diocese of Cleveland, was born in the department of Pas de Calais, France, on the second of February, 1801. His parents were of the people and remarkable for sterling piety and virtue. In early life he tilled his father's little farm and helped his elder brothers in the rugged battle of peasant life. On the eve of his majority his store of learning was but scant, yet with wonderful energy he turned his mind to a profession that required both education and skill. He had completed his twentieth year when he entered the college of the Abbé Haffringue at Boulogne and after four years hard study, matriculated in philosophy at the seminary of Arras. There on the fourteenth of March, 1829, he was ordained a priest by Cardinal Latour d' Auvergne and was immediately assigned to a country curacy. In 1834 he was called from the village of Wizme to the chaplaincy of the Ursuline convent at Boulogne. For six years he held that humble but important position, not a moment of which was lost. Ever faithful in the discharge of his duty, he seized every spare moment to store his mind with that practical knowledge which was his great characteristic in after life. He read about the labors of the American missions and the rising glory of the young Republic, and resolved to cross the seas.

On his way to Rome, in 1840, Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, bore a message from his diocese to the Ursulines at Boulogne. Here he met the ardent chaplain and learning his



Rt Rev. Bishop Rapp

desire to serve on the American missions, invited him to his diocese on the banks of the Ohio. The invitation was heeded, and Father Rappe found himself in Cincinnati in the autumn of 1840, in his fortieth year and totally ignorant of the language of the country. With the inbred courage of a true missionary, he began almost immediately the work for which he had come to a strange land, gathering, as time went on, such a knowledge of the language as enabled him to do the work of his ministry. Having spent a short time at Chillicothe, he was permanently stationed at Toledo, where he lived and labored amid fever and pestilential vapors for seven years.

In 1847 the diocese of Cincinnati was divided and the diocese of Cleveland established. Among the names selected as worthy to bear its crosier, was that of Louis Amadeus Rappe, whose zeal and success on the Maumee were spoken of through the whole province. He received the appointment and was consecrated at Cincinnati on the tenth of October, 1847. Arriving in Cleveland he found only one church, St. Mary's on the flats, which was then served by the Rev. Maurice Howard. Scattered through the new diocese, which stretches from the Pennsylvania to the Indiana line, and from the lake over one hundred miles southward, were about forty unpretending church edifices. Neither hospitals, asylums, schools nor academies were yet thought of, but in the course of a few years the diocese teemed with institutions of learning and charity. The foundation of the Cathedral was laid in 1848; soon after a temporary seminary for boys and ecclesiastics was opened on Theresa street; the Ursuline sisterhood was

established in 1850; St. Mary's Orphan Asylum for girls, on Harmon street, opened its doors in 1851, and St. Vincent's Asylum for orphan boys was founded in 1852. The building of churches kept pace with the increase of the population of the diocese until the forty-two small houses of worship gave place to thrice the number of temples dedicated to the service of God. Aided by a generous public, Charity Hospital was built and equipped in 1865; the Good Shepherd's reformatory for fallen women began its magnificent work on Lake street in 1869, and a year later, a home for the aged poor received its first guests on Erie street. In calling into existence all these works of religion and benevolence, Bishop Rappe's was the active mind, his the guiding hand.

In the autumn of 1869 the aged bishop left Cleveland for Rome. The toil of long years had made inroads on his strong constitution. He had partially lost his eyesight, and the cares of office had bent his frame. The diocese had grown so rapidly and its work had become so toilsome that complications arose, which, added to his physical infirmity, suggested to the bishop the wisdom of laying down his crosier. He assisted at the Vatican Council and at its close, or rather its suspension, prepared to carry his thought into effect. He accordingly resigned his see, retired to Vermont and betook himself once more to the congenial work of a missionary. For seven years he was ever present at his favorite post. The young were catechised, the old were instructed, all were lifted up and consoled. In the damp, uncertain mornings of autumn, when the chilly rain often falls before the rising of the sun,

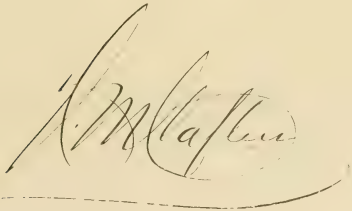
he was found traveling from hamlet to hamlet on the banks of Lake Champlain. It was his wont, and no one questioned its wisdom. But the grand constitution and proudly erect frame was wrecked. His death sickness seized him at Grand Isle and terminated at Milton, near St. Albans, on the eighth of September, 1877. His remains were brought to Cleveland and after a solemn funeral service, deposited in the crypts of St. John's cathedral.

Bishop Rappe was a man of singular zeal in the fulfillment of his ministerial duties. Blessed with robust health and a wiry frame, he labored as few men could labor, and wore out both in doing good. He was the true type of a missionary rather than a great or far-seeing bishop, and for that reason made mistakes; but his errors of judgment were few and insignificant when compared to his many deeds of charity and the abiding good works he accomplished. Loving France with a Frenchman's love, he was yet a true lover of his adopted country. During the civil war he was enthusiastically on the side of the Union. He had a soldier's heart, and, were it not for his sacred office, might have died a soldier's death. Courteous in his manners, if he wounded it was done with grace. He endeared himself to thousands, and tens of thousands mourned him when he died.

HENRY M. CLAFLEN.

THOUGH at the present time the subject of this sketch is in the prime of mental and physical strength, he has, for the last quarter of a century or more, stood in the front rank of thoroughly capable and successful business men. Endowed with invincible Puritan energy and integrity, he brought to the industrial circles of this growing city the fresh and keensightedness so essential to its prosperity. Henry M. Claflen was born August 17, 1835, at Attleboro, Massachusetts. He traces his lineage to that resolute race of Scotch coventry who contributed so much to the heroic character of the Puritan fathers. His mother was a Thacher of the *Mayflower* family of that name. Young Claflen was educated in the schools and academy of his native place, but at the early age of fifteen he entered on the business of life on his own account. He had always had a fancy for mechanical pursuits, and in March, 1854, he came to Cleveland and entered into the employ of Thacher, Burt & Company, the great pioneer bridge-building firm. The head of the house, Peter Thacher, was Mr. Claflen's uncle. So thoroughly and assiduously did the young man apply himself to the principles of engineering, as applied to bridge building, that he soon came to be relied on as one of the leading managers of the house. He remained with this concern until 1863, in the meantime becoming a partner of Thacher, Gardner, Burt & Company, proprietors of the Union Elevator. It was in this year that Mr. Claflen, in response to appeals of military engineers, organized a force of men and proceeded to Nash-





ville, where the rapid advance of the Union armies required the quick renewal of destroyed bridges. The magnitude and importance of his work for the government can but be alluded to in this brief sketch. His first work was the erection of the bridge over Running Water for the transportation of supplies and men to Chattanooga. This work accomplished, amidst difficulties well-nigh insurmountable, was so well done that General Grant made it a subject of personal acknowledgment. Mr. Claflen remained in the service of the government until the close of the war, replacing bridges or building new ones often in advance of armies and often amid great difficulty and danger. His operations called him to Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Missouri, and so thoroughly was his rapid engineering work done, that many of the bridges he built remain in use to-day.

At the close of the war he returned to Cleveland and organized the firm of McNairy, Claflen Company, for carrying on the bridge building business. This firm in the next few years, did some work of great magnitude. In 1869 it was succeeded by the McNairy & Claflen Manufacturing Company, which added car building to bridge construction. Mr. Claflen was the chief manager of this company, which employed constantly from six hundred to eight hundred men. The operations of the house were of great importance, they carrying on the construction of iron and wood bridges in nearly every State in the Union, and building for one railroad system alone over eight thousand cars. The iron portion of the great Viaduct in Cleveland is a monument of their engineering skill. As

early as 1865 the subject of street paving attracted Mr. Claflen's attention, and this city is indebted to him for the high standard of her block stone pavements, for the now famous Medina block paving stone is the result of his inventive and engineering skill. Though often controlling hundreds of men and in times of depression facing disastrous strikes, Mr. Claflen has, by superior tact and no little humane consideration, brought himself and his firm through many serious business struggles and at the same time saved the impetuous workmen and their families from suffering. In all enterprises of a public nature he has been a willing adviser, contributor and coadjutor. He was married on May 24, 1863, to Miss Alice B. Hall, daughter of Dr. John Hall, of Toronto. Mr. Claflen has had and still has a very busy life in the management of manifold business operations, yet he has found time to take an active interest in other than business enterprises, if they would in any way contribute to the prosperity of the city he thirty-three years ago adopted as his future home.

DR. GAIUS J. JONES.

THE paternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch were prominent in the colonial history of the Republic, and he inherited the characteristics for energy and integrity which gave such eminence to the Puritan fathers. Gaius J. Jones was born in Remsen, Oneida county, New York, Februray 27, 1843. His grandparents came from



Wales in 1795 and resided for five years in Philadelphia, after which they removed to Trenton, Oneida county, then almost a complete wilderness. Jonathan Jones, the father of Gaius, was a bricklayer and mason, but owned a farm on which his family was reared. Young Jones attended in winter the district schools of his county and the academy at Prospect, working on the farm in the summer months. At sixteen years of age he had made such progress that he passed all examinations before the school commissioner, but he refused him a certificate to teach because of his youth. In the following winter, however, he was given the certificate, though he was then a year younger than the law required. In March, 1861, he secured a position as clerk in Utica, but the firing on Fort Sumter called him to other fields. He was the first from his township to enlist in what afterwards became Company E, of the Fourteenth New York Volunteers, Colonel James McQuade, afterwards brigadier-general, being in command. After the battle of Bull Run his regiment was stationed on the banks of the Potomac, opposite Washington. Here a severe species of typhoid fever broke out in the regiment, which, by this disease, lost more men than in all subsequent service in the war. Corporal Jones was stricken with the fever and for four or five weeks his life hung in the balance. He was sent home when his friends expected he would soon die, but by careful maternal care he came through. In the following spring he began the study of medicine under Dr. M. M. Gardner, of Holland Patent, New York, and subsequently attended lectures in the Homœopathic College in Cleveland. He began the prac-

tice of medicine in Liverpool, Medina county, Ohio, in March, 1865, and soon proved a very successful practitioner. In July, 1866, he was married to Miss Emma Wilmot, of Liverpool, and in the following September moved to Holland Patent, where he took up the practice of his preceptor. Things not proving satisfactory, however, he returned to Liverpool in 1867, and in 1871 removed to Grafton, nine miles distant. He, however, retained the practice of both places and soon had a professional business second to none in Lorain county. It was in the following year that Dr. Jones was appointed lecturer adjunct to the chair of anatomy in the Cleveland College, and in 1873 was elected to the full professorship. This chair he held until 1878. For two years after his election he remained in Grafton, but then removed to this city. He lectured on surgical as well as descriptive anatomy, and for a time on surgery in the absence of the occupant of that chair. In 1878 Dr. Jones was elected to the chair of theory and practice, which position he still occupies. In 1885 he was chosen registrar of the college, and in 1879 chosen surgeon-in-chief of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Relief Association, which office he filled until the dissolution of the organization. In 1882 he was appointed surgeon at Cleveland of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad, and is to-day a leading member in County, State and National Medical Associations. For eleven years he has been a member of the staff of Huron Street Hospital. In 1884, on the organization of the Fifth Regiment Ohio National Guards, Dr. Jones was elected surgeon, but resigned in 1887. He has rapidly taken a lead-



Brenton D. Babcock 33°

ing rank in medical circles in Ohio, and has now as large a practice as he can attend to with the aid of two assistants. For many years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken next to the highest degree it is possible to obtain in the order. In other than professional circles Dr. Jones is one of the most eminent citizens of Cleveland, ever willing and active in the success of public or private enterprises which tend to encourage the prosperity of the city.

BRENTON D. BABCOCK.

HON. BRENTON D. BABCOCK, who was elected mayor of Cleveland in the spring of 1887 by the largest majority ever given a Democratic candidate for the office in this city, was born at Adams, Jefferson county, New York, October 2, 1830.

He was raised on a farm, to which his father moved when he was four years old, and acquired his education at the public schools and at Adams Seminary, upon which he attended as regularly as the farm work would permit until he reached his eighteenth year. Although he by no means despised the honest avocation of the agriculturist, it did not suit his tastes. Therefore, on leaving school he entered the general merchandise store of his father's uncle, Herman Grinnell, at Adams. In about a year the store was sold and Mr. Babcock went to Utica as clerk in a similar establishment, but soon left his employment and

returned home. He soon after engaged in the same business in Henderson, New York, where he remained until 1853, when he accepted a position as manager of a general store in Smithville, New York. Though but twenty-three years old, he had full charge of the establishment, and made his first trip to New York city to purchase goods for his firm. In two years, however, the store changed hands, and Mr. Babcock being disengaged was offered and accepted a clerkship in the Erie Railway line of steamers, which position he held for nine years. It was in 1865 that he first came to Cleveland in the employ of Cross, Payne & Co., coal dealers, as bookkeeper. After serving this firm four years, Mr. Babcock went into partnership with Mr. H. P. Card, under the firm name of Card & Babcock, for mining coal. In 1875 he sold his interest to Mr. Card and in the following spring engaged with the coal firm of Tod, Morris & Co., as traveling salesman, at a salary equal to that he receives for his services as mayor. He was with Tod, Morris & Co., for three years, when a co-partnership was formed with Mr. Morris, as Babcock, Morris & Co., for mining coal, which firm has continued in business ever since. In 1885 the Babcock & Morris Coal Company was organized and still exists. It is one of the extensive mining companies in the Hocking valley. While with Mr. Card, Mr. Babcock's operations were principally in the Mahoning and Tuscarawas valleys, but since then they have been almost exclusively confined to the Hocking valley. Mr. Babcock has been in other business ventures than the mining of coal, but the latter has proved the most successful as he gave it his special atten-



H. N. Taplin.

tion, which he did not other enterprises. Mr. Babcock joined the Free Masons in 1859, and has since risen to national prominence in that order. He has not only been an active mason, but is an ardent student of the literature of the order. His valuable library of two hundred and fifty volumes of purely masonic works is loaned to the Masonic Temple Association and comprises the greater part of the temple library.

Mr. Babcock was married November 6, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth C. Smith, daughter of Dr. Geo. W. Smith, of Buffalo. Mrs. Babcock is one of the most active workers in the field of charity in Cleveland. Mr. Babcock has had no children. His brother, Charles F. Babcock, is the able manager of the Camp Creek Coal Co., and resides in this city.

Mr. Babcock is one of the most substantial and highly respected business men in Cleveland, and the executive office of the city government could be placed in no safer hands.

I. N. TOPLIFF.

THE Western Reserve owes a boundless debt to sturdy New England. Hundreds of the influential men in all the busy vocations of life in the West came here endowed with the moral strength and energy deeply rooted in New England ancestry. Among those who have made Cleveland famous as a manufacturing centre and who

have sent her products into all the markets of the world, none deserves more eminent note than I. N. Topliff. Born in Mansfield, Connecticut, on January 16, 1833, he was reared on a farm which had been held by the family for nearly two centuries. He is descended from the oldest and best New England stock. He passed his boyhood days in attendance at the district schools and later at Williston Academy, at East Hampton, Massachusetts. But the work of the farm enabled him to gain the advantages of school only in the winter months, and his other knowledge he gathered in his evenings at home. At seventeen, by the death of his father, the care of the farm was thrown on him. For a year he carried on the laborious work, but determined to broaden his learning and his fields of labor, he went, in 1851, to New Jersey, and took charge of a district school. This occupation he followed for three years and the discipline then gained was of service to him ever after. His early taste for mechanics, however, led him, in the fall of 1854, to go to Cleveland and from there to Elyria where he had secured employment in a carriage factory. He learned this trade in all its branches, and in 1859 opened an establishment of his own in Adrian, Michigan. His mechanical ability and his unusual qualities as a business manager made his efforts in Southern Michigan, despite many difficulties, eminently successful. In the fall of 1869 Mr. Topliff returned to Elyria, where he gave particular attention to the manufacturing of certain inventions of his own in carriage hardware. One article alone, the result of Mr. Topliff's inventive genius, is worthy of special note. That is the bow-socket which has, in the



James Bennell

last dozen years, revolutionized the business of carriage making. The old way of making a buggy-bow was by the use of wood, the upright parts of which were covered with leather. Mr. Topliff's bow-socket is a sheet steel tube. It is a simple thing, but has made the inventor's name known in all parts of the world. So large had the business in which he was interested in Elyria become, that Mr. Topliff, in 1879, established extensive works in Cleveland, which, in a few years, have grown to be the largest establishment in the United States for the manufacture of specialties in carriage hardware. The sale of its products are in every market in the world, and the number of the bow-sockets sold the present year are enough for two hundred thousand buggies.

Mr. Topliff, while, of course, confining his attention chiefly to his particular line of business, has given his influence to other enterprises, such as manufacturing concerns and banking houses. Throughout his long and busy life he has ever found time to pursue his study and gratify his keen literary tastes and love of travel. He was married December 11, 1862, to Miss Frances A. Hunt, daughter of Hon. C. W. Hunt, of Detroit, Michigan, and has one child, Mrs. Will P. Todd, of this city.

JAMES PANNELL.

IT is interesting to recall the early life of the men who, more than half a century ago, did their part in laying

the foundations of this great city. But few of those sturdy pioneers to whom Cleveland owes so much can still be found in active fields of usefulness. In this select list, however, the name of James Pannell stands out in prominence. Born on January 12, 1812, he early embarked toward the new west with the determination to make his way among her sturdy people. He set out with St. Louis fixed as his destination; but reaching Cleveland in 1832, and finding business rapidly recovering the depression of the past season, he easily found employment here as a builder. His prospects appeared so good that he gave up the idea of going farther west. He found fields of usefulness in this little city, and for many years was one of the leading builders in Cleveland. His last important work was the building of what is now known as the old court-house. He was a busy man, however, in other fields, and many public and private enterprises had the influence of his counsel and means. He early became prominent as an advocate of our public school system, and did his best to improve it. He lent a strong hand to the fostering of the military of the city, and during the war lent his time and gave his money to the raising of troops for the service. In early fire department days none were more vigorous in maintaining and supporting an efficient department, and for years he himself was a member of Old Neptune No. 2.

After years of active business efforts Mr. Pannell concluded to allow himself a rest therefrom, and give his attention to less exacting duties. He accordingly invested part of his means in banking, and for the past twenty-six years he has been largely interested in the banks of Cleve-

land. He was one of the original trustees of the Society for Savings and one of the founders of the banking house of S. W. Crittenden & Company. When in 1863 this house was merged into the First National Bank of Cleveland, Mr. Pannell became a director and was elected vice-president in 1876, and continued his connection with the bank in this capacity until he left to take part in the organization of the Cleveland National Bank in 1883. He is vice-president and director of this latter organization, and has taken great interest in its welfare, being one of the men who has put it on such a permanent footing. Mr. Pannell is a careful and judicious business man, a capable manager of his own and those interests with which he has been intrusted. In all fields of labor he has been a worthy and respected citizen of this community. In 1836 he was married to Miss Amelia Newell, with whom he has lived happily for more than half a century. His only living child is Mrs. P. M. Spencer, of this city.

MOSES KELLY.

THE late Moses Kelly stood at the head of the Cleveland bar in commercial and equity jurisprudence. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent and his mother of German, combining the best elements for mental strength. Moses Kelly was born in Groveland, Livingston county, then Ontario county, New York, January 21, 1809. He

worked in his father's fields and attended the country school until eighteen years old, when he began preparing for college, under the splendid tutorship of Cornelius C. Felton, afterwards president of Howard University. He entered Harvard College and graduated in 1833. For the next three years he studied law in Rochester, and in 1836 came here to enter into partnership with his former classmate, the late Thomas Bolton. The law firm of Bolton & Kelly rapidly took high rank and gained good practice. In 1839 Mr. Kelly was made city attorney, and in 1841 was elected to the City Council, where he was prominent in promoting measures looking to the better protection of the lake front from the ravages of the lake. In 1844–45 he represented the Whig party of Cuyahoga and Geauga counties in the State Senate, distinguishing himself in his able and independent stand on measures of great public importance. He did not hesitate to oppose his own party, as vigorously as the opposition, if he believed himself right in so doing. He fought both parties in a bill to reduce the pay of State officers and judges to an inadequate sum, and though the measure passed it was repealed at the succeeding session.

The party to which he belonged favored the establishment of a State bank, with branches, and introduced a bill to that effect. He fought it inch by inch, and advocated a system of free banking, with currency based on State stocks. Despite his vigorous efforts the State Bank was established, but he had secured the addition to the bill of sections permitting the establishment of independent banks with circulation based on State stocks depos-

ited with the State government, and he also secured certain checks and safeguards to the State Bank system. His course was subsequently approved at a mass meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, held at Cleveland. At the same session of the Legislature an important measure, arising from the lack of banking facilities, was disposed of. The Ohio Life & Trust Company was one of great financial strength, with a large and influential membership. The State not having then adopted a banking system, an effort was made to clothe this company with authority to issue bills to the extent of five hundred thousand dollars to be circulated in currency. The arguments in favor of the bill were plausible and the opposition apparently not important. But when, on its third reading, Mr. Kelly attacked the measure in a speech of intense vigor and unanswerable arguments, his logic and reasoning were irresistible, and the bill failed. At the conclusion of this important session of the Legislature, he returned to his profession. In 1849 he was appointed by the Legislature one of the commissioners for the city of Cleveland on behalf of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company. He represented the city's interest on the Board of Directors for several years, until the stock held by the city was disposed of.

Mr. Bolton, his law partner, having been elected a common pleas judge in 1856, the firm name was changed to Kelly & Griswold, the latter gentleman having been admitted to the firm five years previous. In 1866 Mr. Kelly was a member of the Philadelphia Convention for healing the bitterness growing out of the war between the North

and the South, and in September of the same year President Johnson appointed him United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio. Owing to illfeeling between the Executive and the Senate, however, his nomination was not confirmed, and in the following March he withdrew from the office. Besides his various public trusts he was a stockholder, director and attorney for the City Bank of Cleveland, organized under the law of 1845, and held this office until its reorganization as the National City Bank, and of that institution until his death. He was one of the organizers of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, and was an active worker in this society. In 1839 he was married to Miss Jane M. Howe, daughter of General Hezekiah Howe, of New Haven, Connecticut. The eldest of his five children, Frank H. Kelly, was a member of the City Council during the years 1873, '74 and '75, and the latter year was president of that body. He now occupies the bench as Police Judge of the city of Cleveland. Moses Kelly died August 15, 1870.

W. J. SCOTT M. D.

THE subject of this sketch has for years been accorded the very front rank among the eminent physicians and surgeons of Ohio. In professional skill, excellence of character, self-sacrifice in the interests of the public and general usefulness, Dr. Scott is without a peer. He was born January 25, 1822, in Culpepper county, Virginia, of Scottish parents. Eager to acquire a good education, he entered Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio. Passing through the preparatory department, he took up the classical course, studying also chemistry, medicine and mathematics, and graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1848. He was one of the strongest men in the institution, which is further proved by the fact that he was tendered and accepted for two years a chair among the faculty immediately after matriculation. Having adopted the profession of medicine, he studied it at Gambier as best he could, and in in 1849 and 1850 attended the medical college at Cleveland, after which he again returned to Gambrier. Soon after this he became professor of chemistry in Jefferson College, Washington, Mississippi. In 1853 he returned to Ohio and finished his medical course in Sterling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, receiving the degree of M. D. He then began his professional labors in Franklin county, soon working up a lucrative practice, which he continued to augment for ten years. He soon became widely known, and in 1861, at the beginning of the rebellion, he was appointed recruiting officer and examiner. But having been made professor of materia medica and

therapeutics in Charity Hospital Medical College, this city, since become the medical department of the University of Wooster, he again removed to Cleveland in 1863, and has been here ever since. Some time afterwards he taught theory and practice and chemical medicine. He still continues to hold this latter position in the department of the and Cleveland Medical College.

Governor Tod, in 1864, appointed Dr. Scott as a visitor to the military hospitals at Louisville and Nashville, to look especially after the welfare of the Ohio soldiers confined therein. He ably fulfilled the mission. Dr. Scott has for years been a member of the American Medical Association; the Ohio Medical Association of which he was for a time president. He is yet prominently identified with various medical associations both local and National.

After the reorganization, in 1880, of the Board of Health of this city, from the state of inefficiency into which it had fallen, Dr. Scott was elected a member of that body by the Common Council. His services in this capacity proved so excellent and so indispensable that he has been retained on the board ever since. Many of the admirable reforms introduced into that supremely important department of the local government are due to Dr. Scott, as is also, very largely, its efficiency and unimpeached integrity. The statutes of the State of Ohio give more power to the Health Board than to any other local board, and it is of the utmost importance that this body should be composed of men of the best ability and most honest purpose. On November 28, 1858, he was married to Miss Mary F. Stone, of Johnsbury, Vermont. Dr. Scott has never ceased study since

he began his career. He is an omniverous reader, and has a peculiar faculty for retaining and utilizing all the information he acquires. He has availed himself of all the advantages which conduce to the making of an eminent doctor of medicine—scientific research at home, indefatigable industry, development in the best of daily practice, and the utility of every new idea.

JOHN GALT STOCKLY.

THE subject of this sketch was not only one of the pioneers but one of the very foremost men of this city, who has left his impress fixed indelibly upon her material prosperity. John Galt Stockly was born in Philadelphia, May 24, 1799, and was the son of Ayres and Mary (Galt) Stockly. The progenitor of the family who first came to this country, John Stockly, settled in Virginia, in 1609.

The family lived in Virginia nearly two hundred years, and then Ayers Stockly removed to Philadelphia, where he died in 1802. John was brought up in Philadelphia, and early in life started a shipyard there in company with John Berryman. When about twenty-five he went to Buffalo, and two years later went to Canada and there aided in the building of the town of Allanburgh on the Welland canal. He resided there until the breaking out of the Canadian Rebellion when he removed to Cleveland. This was in 1838, and he found here only a crude frontier town. He engaged in various enterprises until he finally entered the shipping business and threw his energies into the building up of a coal trade in this city. He shipped the first boat load of coal that went out of Cleveland. He



John Y. Stockly

afterward turned over his coal business to his bookkeeper, Lemuel Crawford, and gave his attention to the increasing of the local harbor facilities. He set to work with limited means and less encouragement to build a pier of spiles east of the mouth of the river and extending some distance into the lake. This was known for many years as "Stockly's Pier." This demonstrated the feasibility of building docks and foundations for depots at the mouth of the river, and soon every railroad made use of the idea. Mr. Stockly originated the idea of a breakwater, and built a short section at his own expense at the foot of Wood street. He was also the first one to suggest the city buying the lake shore front and converting the dumping ground into parks. His idea has finally been carried out. Mr. Stockly took great interest in all movements pertaining to the improvement or growth of the city, and at one time was the owner of an ample fortune in a large amount of real estate that is now in the heart of the business section of the city. He most thoroughly believed in the great future of Cleveland, and did his best to aid in its development. He was of commanding personal appearance, of great executive ability, and was noted for his personal bravery. He was a Presbyterian in faith and a Whig in politics and afterwards an ardent Republican. Intensely patriotic, he determined to serve his country in the war, and though too old for service, he was with the hospital fleet on the Mississippi under Commodore Porter, in 1862. He there contracted an illness which, three months after his return home, resulted in his death, on the twenty-first of May, 1863. He was buried with military

honors, and his casket was enshrouded in the starry banner he loved so well.

His widow survived him until 1882, and three of his children still live in this city; Mrs. John E. Cary, Mr. George W. Stockly, (president of the Brush Electric Company); and Mrs. Clarence C. Curtiss. Another daughter, Mrs. Albert W. Watrous, now resides in Charleston, West Virginia, and another, Mrs. Otis B. Boise, in New York City. A son, Charles E. Stockly, died in December, 1886.

APPENDIX.

OFFICIAL LIST.

AN ABBREVIATED COMPENDIUM OF CITY, COUNTY AND UNITED STATES OFFICIALS (MEMBERS OF BOARDS AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS) RESIDENT IN CLEVELAND, EXTENDING OVER THE PERIOD FROM 1836 TO 1887.

TO compile this valuable feature of the HISTORY OF CLEVELAND and make it reasonably accurate, required a large amount of work and the exercise of much patience. This is the first attempt at anything of the kind. The sources of information were the old city directories, the codified city ordinances and the records in the City Clerk's office, from the time the latter began to be kept in a systematic manner. There are many names missing, but that was unavoidable. The city directories could not always be relied upon, as they were published by many different houses, each having a system different from the last. The names of officers elected to fill unexpired terms frequently do not appear at all. But the great majority of names are given, and the dates and offices are

very correct, considering the condition of the records. The list is so large that it was necessary to abbreviate as much as possible, and details could not be stated. The dates of birth, coming to Cleveland and death have been included in all cases where the information could be obtained, but where there was considerable uncertainty they have been omitted. The list as it stands, however, will be of great usefulness for reference, especially to newspapers and city historiographers. The system of presentation employed was, after careful experiment, adjudged to be the most convenient.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Ald.—Board of Aldermen.
Asst.—Assistant.
B.—Born.
Bd. Ed.—Board of Education.
Bd. Impr.—Board of Improvements.
Came to C.—Came to Cleveland.
Com.—Common.
Comr.—Commissioner.
Ct.—Court.
Clk.—Clerk.
Col.—Collector.
D.—Died.
Fire Bd.—Board of Fire Commissioners.
H. C.—House of Correction, or Work House.
Inf. Bd.—Board of Infirmary.
Int.—Internal.
J. P.—Justice of the Peace.
Police Bd.—Board of Police Commissioners.
Wks.—Works.
Wk. House.—Work House.

A.

Abby, S. A.—Police judge, '67; deceased.
Ackley, John M.—County surveyor, '72 to '73.
Adams, Henry H.—Bd. ed. 10 w., '38 to '39.
Adams, W. K.—Council, 3 w., '46.
Akers, Wm. J.—B. '45; came to C. in '46; bd. ed., library board; hotel business.
Allen, John W.—Pres. council, '38, mayor, '41, postmaster, '72 to '73; died Oct. 5, '87.
Allen, David—Council, 2 w., '40.
Allen, Wm. F.—Council, 3 w., '44.
Allen, J. S.—J. P., '61 to '63.
Allen, Jackson—Bd. ed. '84 to '86; '86 to '89; b. '57; came to C. in '73; mechanical engineer.
Andrews, Benjamin—Council, 2 w., '38.
Andrews, Sherlock J.—See biog. sketch.
Andrews, W. G.—Born in Cleveland '51; council, 1 w. '85 to '88; flour and feed.
Anthony, Philip—B. '34; came to C. '58; patrolman, '70; roundsman, '72; acting sergeant, '74; full sergeant, '75; lieut. '76, and still holds this position. Sergeant-at-arms in common council.
Angel, Geo.—Council, 7 w., '68 to '73; police bd., '74 to '75.
Angell, Edward—Council, 7 w., '73 to '78, fire bd., '76 to '78.
Andrews, W. W.—Bd. ed., 7 w., '63.
Anderson, Alfred T.—Came to C. in '75; recorder, '85 to '88; bd. ed. '84 to '86.
Anderson, George—Health bd., '81 to '83.
Andrus, J. H.—Council, '83; House of Correction, '85 to '87. Retired.
Anthony, A.—Council, 9 w., '61 to '62.
Anthony, Ambrose—Impr. bd., '57.
Armstrong, W. W.—B. '33; came to C. in '65; Secretary of State, '62 to '65; bd. election, '85; editor *Plain Dealer*, '65 to '83, appointed postmaster '87; still holds office.
Armstrong, Dr. J. F.—Health bd., '71 to '73; bd. ed., 11 w., '71, '72, '73; health bd., '80 to '83.
Armstrong, A. C.—Health bd., '70 to '71.
Arnold, George—J. P., '69.
Ashmun, George C., M. D.—B. '41; came to C. in '71; health bd. '80; health officer since '81.
Athey, Jay L.—B. '55; came to C. in '78; council, '82 to '87; president of council in '83; bd. impr., '84; city auditor in '87, and still holds this office.
Axworthy, Thos.—Health bd. '75; city treasurer since 1883.
Axtell, A. A.—Council, 15 w., '75, '76, '79, '80; bd. impr., '76.

B.

Baily, L. W.—B. '40; came to C. in '45; clerk bd. of workhouse, dir., '70 to '72; secretary bd. health, '77 to '78; bd. cemetery trustees, '78, '83, '86 to present.
Baily, Robert—Council, 1 w., '42, '43, council, 2 w., '52.
Barber, G. M.—B. '23; came to C. in '65; council, '71, '72, '73; judge sup. ct. '73 to '85; com. pleas ct., '75 to '85, attorney at law, Wick blk.

Barber, Josiah—Judge c. p. ct., '36.
Bartlett, J. P.—Inf. bd., '79 to '81.
Bartlett, J. B.—City clerk '36, and for many years thereafter.
Barstow, F. Q.—Bd. ed., 9 w., '73.
Baldwin, Edward—Council, 2 w., '36 to '37; ald., '39.
Baldwin, O. P.—City clerk '36, came from Vir., left C. in '45.
Bauder, Levi F.—B. '40; pub. hb. bd., '79 to '84; county auditor '77 to '83; justice peace, '86 to '89. See Literature in C.
Baxter, Wm.—Clk. police ct., '79 to '85; deputy sheriff, '85 to '87; b. '40; came to C. in '50. Stationery business.
Barr, F. H. Dr.—Council, 14 w., '76 to '77.
Backus, Wm.—Council, 2 w., '83.
Baker, Robert—Inf. bd., '67 to '70; health bd., '69 to '74.
Bayne, W. M.—B. '42; council, '73 to '88; was pres. council, '75, '84, '87, '88; job printer, No. 10 South Water st.
Barnitz, Col. Albert—B. '35; came to C. in '58; served two yrs. in council.
Barnett, Gen. James—B. '21; came to C. in '25; council '78; board of elections, '86; pres. First National Bank.
Barnett, Melancton—Council 3 w., '44.
Ballard, C. J.—Council, 6 w., '60 to 61.
Beattie, W. B.—Ed bd., '56.
Becker, R. H.—Council, 10 w., '66 to '67.
Benedict, Geo. A.—Pres. council '43, council 2 w., '43. See "Literature in Cleveland."
Benedict, F. B.—County auditor, '76, '77.
Benedict, L. D.—Council, 10 w., '71 to '74; clerk probate court.
Bemis, Geo. A.—Ed. bd., 12 w., '77 to '78.
Bemis, E. St. John—Council, 1 w., '44 to '46.
Bernard, Charles B.—First appraiser foreign merchandise '71, '73; bd. ed.; council; attorney; Mercantile blk.
Bell, J. H.—Bd. ed., 5 w., '66 to '71.
Beavis, John—Bd. ald., '87; b. '36; came to C. in '71; plumbing business.
Beardsley, Irad. L.—Council, 5 w.; '55.
Beckwith, Dr. D. H.—Health bd., '86 to present; came to C. '66; physician, 528 Prospect St.
Blee, Hugh—Health bd., '70 to '76.
Benton, H.—Ed. bd., '56.
Benton, J. J.—Council 1 w., '61 to '62; bd. impr. '63.
Benham, G. H.—J. P. '67, and from '63 to '66.
Beckman, Henry, jr.,—B. in C. '55; council, '82 to '84; merchant tailor, 196 Superior St.
Bennett, P. C.—Council 10 w., '54.
Beuhne, Frederick—Bd. ed. 11 w., '68.
Buding, Edward—Bd. ed. 4 w., '68.
Bishop, L. J. P. B. '54; bd. ed. '82 to '84; attorney at law.
Bishop, J. P.—Judge ct. com. pleas '58 to '62; bd. ed., '66 to '68; b. '15 d. '81. See Literature in C.
Bishop, C. D.—Bd. impr. '63 to '64.
Bill, H. N.—Justice of peace, '67 to '71.
Bissett, H. N.—Council, 10 w., '63.
Bingham, F. W.—Pres. council, '45, '47, '48; mayor '49; inf. bd. ed. '66.
Bittel, Jacob—Came to C. in '52; street commissioner, '69 to '75 and from '77 to '79. Is collector of canal tolls.
Birney, U. H.—Police prosecutor, '77 to '78.

Black, Louis—B. '44; came to C. in '54; council in '84; fire comr., '85 to '89; cloak manfr., 72 to 76 Bank st.
Black, Joseph—Inf. bd., '84 to '88; clothing manfr.
Blair, Henry—Council, 2 w., '38; council, 4 w., '61 to '65.
Blandin, E. J.—Ed. bd., 14 w., '72 to '73; water w'ks bd., '87; judge of court common pleas, '82 to '86.
Blythe, Walter—W. bd., '74, '76, '82.
Bliss, Stoughton—B. '23; council, 3 w., '51 to '52; was city marshal some years. Boards Kennard house.
Bluin, Jacob—Inf. bd., '76 to '83.
Blee, Robert—B. '38; pol. comr., '75 to '79; is supt. C. C. C. & I. Ry.
Blee, Hugh—Board of health continuously from '67 to '77; b. 1805; came to C. in '37; died '83.
Bolton, Thomas—Pres. council in '39; ald., '41; county pros., '39 to '40; judge common pleas ct., '56 to '66; born 1809; came to C. in '35; died '71.
Bowler, N. P.—B. '20; came to C. in '39; O. V. F. D. '45; deputy collector Ohio canal '52, trustee water works '80 to '83; present business, iron foundry.
Bowley, H.—Council, 7 w., '79 to '80.
Bock, C. F.—Bd. ed., 1 w., '83; coroner, '81 to '85.
Bohm, Edward—B. '37; came to C. '51, bd. ed. '68 to '72; county recorder, '71 to '77; J. P., '79, '82, '85. 13 Pub. Sq.
Bower, B. R.—Council, 5 w., '64 to '65.
Bowd, T. N.—Council, 2 w., '61 to '65.
Bradburn, Charles—Pres. council, '55; council, 3 w., '40; board of education for many years. See Education in Cleveland.
Bradner, J. H.—Council, '79; police comr., '80; reëlected police comr., '84 for 4 yrs; coal business, 183 Detroit St.
Branch, T. F.—Council, 13 w., '79 to '80.
Brand, Fred. A.—Justice of peace, '67, J. P., '64, '65, '68 to '71.
Breckenridge, L.—Sec. public library bd., '82 to '88; att'y. at law.
Brennan, Luke—Came to C. in '52; bd. impr., '87 to '89. Business, contractor and builder.
Brennan, John F.—Bd. ed., '85 to '88 Contractor and builder.
Brinsmade, Allan T.—B. '37; came to C. in '60; asst. city att'y., '64 to '68; city att'y., '68 to '70, state senate, '71; council, '84; city solicitor, '85 for 4 yrs.
Briggs, Sam—B. '41, came to C. in '65; board of education, '73 to '74; clerk bd. impr., '87; still holds position.
Briggs, Geo.—Bd. ed., '56.
Brownell, Abner C.—Mayor, '52 to '55, council, 1 w., '54.
Brown, J. H.—J. P., '61 to '63.
Brown, Wm. H.—B. '39; came to C. in '82; elected cemetery trustee in '86 for three yrs. and is trustee of board.
Brock, E. A.—Council, 1 w., '55 to '56.
Brooks, S. C.—House correction, '71
Bruggeman, J. B.—Council, 15 w., '72 to '73.
Buckley, Hugh—Sheriff, '81 to '83; firm Richards, McKean & Co. Restaurant.
Buhrer, Stephen—See biog. sketch.
Burton, T. E.—Council, '86 to '87; attorney at law, Blackstone block.
Bunts, Wm. C.—B. '33, came to C. '67; city solicitor, '71; died '74.
Burgess, Almon—J. P., '56.
Burgess, C. H.—City surveyor, '76 and '77.

Burgess, L. F.—B. '23; director work-house; wholesale grocer, 202 Bank st.
Butts, Boliver—Came to C. in '40; council, '54 to '56; inf. dir., '63 to '71, and now holds that office. Retired.
Burnside, Chas.—Council, '79, '81, '83, '86; bd. impr., '81 to '85; fire bd., '87, tannery, Canal st.; b. '26.
Burr, John—Council, 1 w., '40.
Burke, Anthony—Bd. ed., 8 w., '76 to '77.
Burlison, A. E.—Inf. bd., '64 to '70; health bd., '66 to '73.
Burnett, C. C.—Inf. director, '82 to '84; Sturtevant Lumber Co.
Buettner, Frank—B. '41; came to C. '51, council, 14 w., '76 to '78; street comr., '73 to '75; elected again in '87, and still holds office.
Burt, Henry C.—B. '25; came to C. in '54, wholesale dealer grass seeds and wool.
Burt, G. H.—House of Correction, '62.
Burt, H. H.—Council, '71 to '72; work-house bd., '73 to '74.
Beck, Conrad—Supt. markets, '76 to '84, b. '45; came to C. at close of war; provision business.

C.

Cadwell, Darius—B. '21; came to C. '72; council, '73; judge ct. com. pleas, '74 to '84. Att'y. at law.
Cahoon, Thomas—Came to C. in '51; council, '82 to '84; pres. business, manfr. of furnaces.
Calhoun, N. S.—B. '55; came to C. '82; bd. ed., '84 to '85. Att'y., 219 Superior st.
Calkins, Geo. W.—Council 6 w., '65 to '66; bd. impr., '66. Lime business.
Calyer, James—Council, 2 w., '49.
Canfield, Horace—Council, '36 and '37.
Cant, Andrew—Council, 10 w., '77 to '78.
Carr, Patrick—Council, 8 w., '68 to '69.
Carr, Dominick—Council, 3 w., '82 to '83.
Carson, J. W.—B. '36; bd. ed., '71; tailor at Hull's store.
Carson, Marshall—Council, 3 w., '46.
Carpenter, S. M.—B. '17; came to C. in '52; elected to council '83 to '86; bd. impr., '84. Prop'r Fulton Foundry and Iron Works.
Case, Leonard—Council, 2 w., '38; council, 1 w., '41. See chapters 12 and 21 and "Education in C." and "Literature in C."
Case, William—Council, 2 w., '46; ald., '47 to '50; mayor, '50 to '51. See p. 226 and chapter 10.
Carran, L. C.—B. '46; council, '84-'86, '86'-88; oil refiner, 121 Superior st.
Carran, Thomas J.—B. '41; came to C. in '64; city solicitor, '69 to '71; state senator, '79 to '81. Att'y., 211 Superior st.
Castle, M. S.—Council, 4 w., '51; county prosecutor, '67, '68.
Castle, Wm. B.—Mayor, '55, '56; pres. water-works bd., '66, '67. See page 226.
Caul, Peter—Council, 1 w., '45.
Caskey, Alex. C.—B. '44; came to C. '62; council, '81 to '86; att'y, 219 Superior st.
Chapman, Geo. T.—Council, '73, '74; state legislature, house rep., '79, '80, '81; state senate, '81, '83; b. C. '37; att'y, Blackstone bl'k.
Charlot, N. P.—Council, 13 w., '83.
Chapin, Herman—Mayor, '64 to '68.
Chamberlin, John F.—Council, 1 w., '46.

Chamberlin, Philo—Police bd., '66, '67.
Chard, W. P.—B. '46; came to C. in '48; council, 5 w., '82, and from '79 to '85; alderman, '85 to '87; bd. impr., '85; fire comr., '86; with L. S. & M. S. Ry. Co.
Chepek, J. V.—Ed. bd., 12 w., '84.
Childs, Herrick—Council, 1 w., '38.
Childs, Geo. L.—Ed. bd., 1 w., '73 to '83.
Christian, James—Council, 1 w., '59, '60; inf. bd., '77, '81, '82.
Church, James—Council, 1 w., '43.
Clark, Jared H.—Council, 6 w., '59, '60.
Clark, M. B.—Council, 4 w., '66, '67, '68; bd. impr., '67, '68.
Clark, C. B.—Council, 10 w., '78, '79.
Clark, H. T.—Bd. ed., 3 w., '63.
Clary, Stephen—Council, 3 w., '40; c., 2 w., '43; ald., '44.
Clyne, J. G.—B. '49; bd. ed., '85, '86; physician, 383 Pearl st.
Clifford, John J.—Council, '86, '88; b. in '59; came to C. in '64.
Claassen, E.—H. bd., '75.
Clewell, T. G.—Council, '79 to '81; editor *Evangelical Messenger*, 16 yrs.; real estate business; b. '29; came to C. in '57.
Cleveland, J. D.—City clerk, '46, '47; clk. ct. com. pleas., '52 to '55; police judge, '69 and '70; came to C. '35; att'y at law.
Cleveland, H. G.—Council, 2 w., '68, '69.
Cleveland, Thomas, M. D.,—H. bd., '73.
Cozad, Marcus—Ed. bd., 16 w., '76.
Corlett, T. A.—Ed. bd., 3 w., '79, '80; health bd., '83, '84.
Cotterell, Mathew—Council, 5 w., '54.
Connelly, James—Council, '85, '86; sewer builder.
Coates, C. W.—Council, 15 w., '69, '70; J. P., '83, '84, '85, '86; att'y.
Coates, Chas.—Council, 3 w., '69, '70.
Costello, Edward—Council, 8 w., '70 to '74; inf. bd., '75 to '78.
Coe, L. M.—Council, 9 w., '69 to '73.
Cobleigh, N. S.—B. '45; came to C. in '53; council, '75 to '77; city editor *Plain Dealer* since 1869.
Cordes, R. M.—Clerk police ct., '85 to '88.
Colhan, Thomas—Council, 3 w., '37, '38.
Corning, Solon— Council, 8 w., '61, '62.
Cooney, P. J.—Ald., '87; with Eclipse Wringer Co., 109 Wood st.
Collins, Major—Council, 13 w., '68.
Cowley, E.—Council, 8 w., '79 '80, '83; ald., 7 dist., '85, '86; coal business.
Coffinberry, Jas. M.—See Biog. sketch.
Coffinberry, Henry—Fire board, '74, '75.
Cook, Albert J.—Bd. health, '82 to '85; reëlected '86; physician and surgeon; b. '50; came to C. in '70.
Cook, Samuel—Council, 2 w., '37; ald., '43.
Coffin, Thomas—House correction bd., '71.
Coonrad, J.—Council, 11 w., '60 to '64; bd. imp., '66 to '69.
Covill, Philo—Council, 3 w., '41.
Crittenden, Newton E.—Ald., '41.
Craw, W. V.—Councilman, '36.
Crawford, Randall—Council, 3 w., '58, '59, '65, '66.
Craig, Wm. E.—B. '55; appointed sec'y bd. health, '85; is still sec'y.
Cramer, Alex.—Council, 3 w., '43, '47.
Crowl, W..H.—Board health, '71 to '73; b. Troy, N. Y.; came to C. '44; pig iron, 121 Superior st.

Crable, John—Came to C. in '32; council, '55, '56; bd. ed., '60, '61; fire ins. business.
Crapser, M.—Council, 10 w., '64, inf. bd., '64.
Crumb, Chas. A.—Council, 10 w., '55 to '58; 7 w., '86, '87.
Cross, David W.—B. in '14; came to C. in '36; deputy col. and inspector of customs of dist. of Cuyahoga and port of C. for 18 years; township clerk, 2 yrs., council, '49; pres. C. Steam Gauge Co., 121 Superior st.
Crehore, J. D.—Health bd., '80, '81.
Crowl, S. H.—B. '20; came to C. '44; council, 10 w., '71, '72; died '79.
Cunningham, P.—Bd. ed., 3 w., '75.
Cushing, W. W.—Bd. ed., 8 w., '63.
Curtiss, J. M. —See biog. sketch.

D.

Dare, W. B.—Water-works bd., '67.
Davis, John J.—Bd. ed., 14 w., '73. Davis & Hunt, 147 Ontario.
Davis, J. P.—Council, '84 to '86; b. 1819; came to C. in '57; grocer.
Dawley, J. P.—Came to C. in '71; bd. ed., '83 to '85; attorney at law. Foran & Dawley.
Daly, Michael—Council, '86 to '88; miller.
Davidson, James—Inf. bd., '75.
Darragh, John—Council, '78 to '79 and '85.
Dangler, D. A.—See Biog. sketch.
Dalton, F.—Bd. ed., 12 w., '68 to '72.
Dugan, Wm.—Bd. ed., 8 w., '64 to '72.
Daykin, A. G.—B. '57; came to C. in '59; bd. health since '85; plumbing business.
Dahler, Michael—Came to C. in '42; council, '86 to '88.
De Celle, M. I.—Council, '80 to '82; supt. st. work, engineer dept.; b. '45; came to C. '67.
De Wolf, Geo.—Inspector steam vessels since '86; came to Ohio in '37; came to C. in '61.
Dewstoe, C. C.—Came to C. in '66; bd. health, '81 to '87; sheriff, '84 to '86. Plumbing business.
De Forest, C. H.—Council, 2 w., '75 to '76; Society for Savings Bank.
De Wolf, Homer B.—B. '37; city pros., '63 to '64; county pros., '72. Att'y., Blackstone bld'g.
Devine, Arthur—Council, 7 w., '75 to '84; harbor master, '84. Died, 1884.
Dennis, R. B.—City att'y, '66 to '67.
De War, John C.—Bd. ed., '74, '77, '84.
Delang, C.—Council, 13 w., '72 to '73.
Denison, C. W.—Council, 10 w., '81.
Delmer, Charles—Council, 5 w., '58 to '59.
Decker, E.—B. '33; came to C. 57; council, '78 to '82. Photographer, Decker & Wilbur.
Dixon, W. B.—B. '37; bd. ed., '74 to '75; pattern-maker.
Dixon, Thomas—Council, 11 w., '59 to '63.
Diemer, Peter—Council, 2 w., '67 to '71.
Dickinson, James W.—B. '36; came to C. in '51; commenced in fire dept. and has held every position in dept.; appointed ch'f. in '80, and still holds this position.
Dixon, Harry—Cl'k bd. ed., '85 to '88; b. in C. '57.

Dockstader, Nicholas—Pres. council, '38; mayor, '40; ald., '36 to '39; See p. 226.
Dodge, George, Jr.,—Bd. ed., 5 w., '72 to '75.
Drake, S. F.—B. '18; came to C. in '32; capt. of viaduct, '79; supt. Woodland cemetery in '79, for four years, is ass't. supt. Woodland cemetery.
Dunham, Truman—Water-Works bd., '77 to '81. Died, '85 or '86.

E.

Eckman, W. H.—City clerk, '76 to '83; sec'y board park comrs., '77 to '84, and '86 to '87, b '41; came to C. in '53.
Edwards, Wm —Came to C. from Springfield, Mass., '52, has been connected with various public trusts for many years. Wm. Edwards & Co., 137 Water st.
Eells, D. P.—Bd. ed., 2 w., '66; pres. Commercial National Bank.
Eggers, Fred.—Council, 14 w., '74, '75, '77, '79, '83, state senate, '85 to '86. 13 Public Square.
Elmer, Nicholas—Inf. bd , '71 to '76.
Ensign, J. A.—Council, 15 w., '68.
Erwin, John—Council, 2 w., '47; bd. impr., '56.
Esch Dr John A.—Police surgeon, '84 to '87; b. Germany, '23; came to C. '66; physician.
Everett, S. T.—See biog. sketch.
Evarts, Charles O.—B. '47; came to C. in '66; city sealer 2 yrs., clk. health bd., '84; city clk., '85 to '87. Is cashier Woodland Ave. Savings Bank.
Everett, Charles D.—Pres. council, '77 to '78; council, 17 w., '73 to '79; b. '37; came to C. in '50; att'y. at law, 236 Superior st.
Everett, Henry—Council 1 w., '47 to '49; 4 w., '53 to '54; sec. and treas. E. C. R. R. Co.
Ewald, Daniel—B. '38; bd. ed., 15 dist. '85; is proof reader for Evangelical association.

F.

Farrand, W. H.—Sec. health bd., '74.
Farley, John H.—See biog. sketch.
Faulhaber, F. V.—Council, '86 to '87; marble works, 150 Scott st.
Fenton, A. Ward—B. '39; came to C. in '65, bd. ed., from '79 to '87, is chf. clk. in custom-house.
Felton, Elias R.—B. '28; came to C. in '54; bd. ed., '70 to '72; council, 29 w., '86 to '87; is principal of Spencerian Business College.
Fetzer, John—Council 21 w., '85; ald. in '87; firm of J. M. Weitz & Co., 129 Water st.
Ferris, James M.—Bd. ed., 9 w , '72 to '76. Res. Toledo, O.
Ferbert, J. C.—Council, 9 w., '80 to '83.
Fitzgerald, J. R.—J. P., '63 to '64.
Fila, Frank—Council, 24 w., '86 to '87.
Fitch, Jabez W.—B. '23; came to C. in '26; U. S. marshal for northern dist. of O.; lieut. gov. with Gov. Bishop; trustee northern Ohio insane asylum.
Fisher, T N.—Came to C. in '65; bd. ed., '85 to '86. Bottling works.

Flynn, James—Council, '85, '86, '87, '88; b. N. Y. '52; came to C. in '70, furniture dlr. and undertaker; 739 St. Clair st.
Fleidner, Chas.—Council, 14 w., '83; with Block-vein Coal Co., 110 Canal st.
Floyd, T. C.—Council, 2 w., '48 and '51.
Flint, Edward S.—Mayor '61; bd. impr., '63; 302 Perry st. See p. 226.
Forsyth, P.—B. '44; Came to C. '78; council, 3 w., 85; ald., '87; foreman *The Press*.
Foljambe, Samuel—J. P., 1861; agent Lemen block, cor. Superior st. and Pub. Sq.
Fowle, H. H.—Water works bd., '65.
Foran, M. A.—Member state constitutional convention, '73, police pros., '75 to '77; U. S. congress, 21 O. dist., '82 to '84, '84 to '86, '86 to '88; came to C. '66.
Force, C. G.—City civil engineer from April, '84, to May, '87, principal assistant city engineer, '72 to '79; assistant city eng., '67 to '71; b. New Jersey, '41; came to C. '67. Consulting civil engineer, Forest City House.
Ford, Horatio C.—B. '25; came to C. in '41; council, '74 to '76. Died '76.
Ford, H. Clark—B. '53; council, '80 to '86; att'y at law.
Ford, Henry—B. '26; came to C. in '41; council, '76; city auditor, '78 to '87.
Foote, Judge Horace—B. 1799; came to C. '36; judge ct. com. pleas for many years, beginning '67; died '84.
Foote, John A.—B. 1803; came to C. '33; pres council, '39 to '40; state legislature, '37 to '38; state senate '54 to '55; village recorder, '34. Retired.
Friend, F. C.—B. '62; council, 22 w., '85 to '86; 16 w., '87; att'y at law.
Freeze, P. M.—Council, 7 w., '61, '62.
Frese, C.—B. '34; came to C. in '56; cemetery trustee, '64 to '67.
Friend, John—Bd. ed., '63.
Frazer, J. B.—County surveyor in '81.
Frazee, John—Sheriff, '68 to '73; deputy sheriff, '56 to '59; city marshal, '63 to '65; deputy, '60 to '61; captain of police, '66, '68; deputy col. customs; came to C. in '51. Laundry and carpet beating. 80 Delaware st.
Fuller, Horace—Council, 7 w., '69, '70.
Fuller, S. A.—Ald. 3 dist., '85 to '86; manager of Union Rolling Mill Co.
Fuller, Simeon—Judge com. pleas ct. in '36.

G.

Gaylord, W. H.—Council, '71 to '75; vice-pres., '72 and '73; bd. impr., '73; came to C. '42.
Gallagher, O. J.—Council, 8 w., '74, '75; grocer.
Gabriel, W. H.—Police comr., '80 to '84; b. '42; came to C. '54; carriage manfr.
Garry, John—Sec. inf. bd., '74, '75; supt. letter carriers, app'd. '87; b. '42; came to C. '65.
Gary, M. B.—B. '31; came to C. '73; council, '74, '76; att'y. 243 Superior st.
Gardner, Geo. W.—See biog. sketch.

Gaylord, Philip,—Council, 13 w., '82, '83. 64 Jennings ave.
Gardner, James—Council, 2 w., '45, '53, '54; bd. ed., '56.
Gerty, Geo. W.—Water w'ks. bd., '57 to '64.
Gehring, C. E.—B. '29; council, 11 w., '67, '68; brewer.
Given, John—Impr. bd., '84.
Gilbert, N. A.—B. '46; came to C. '71; in council, 6 w., '77 to '81; att'y, 243 Superior st.
Given, Wm.—Council, 1 w., '50.
Gill, John—Pres. council, 1 w., '46,-'48; ald., '49,-'51; inf. bd., '77–'79.
Giddings, Chas. M.—Council 2 w., '39.
Gill, Geo. W.—Council, '85, '86; b. '48; came to C. in '58; grocer.
Gleason, Wm. J.—B. '46; came to C. '48; sec. library bd., '84, '86; bd. equalization, '85, '89; present sec'y. bd. of election; state del. of Ohio, of Ohio Irish Am. League, and member of National executive committee.
Glazier, N. P.—Council, 14 w., '72, '73. 149 Osborn st.
Glenn, J. B.—Council, 6 w., '79, '80.
Gloyd, George—Fire bd., '78 to '81; contractor.
Gleason, Isaac L.—B. '25; came to C. in '74; justice of peace from '82 to '85; is att'y at law.
Gordon, Charles—Bd. ed., 3 w., '81 to '84; lamp and brass business. Res. 47 Water street.
Gordon, W. J.—See biog. sketch.
Gorham, John—Ald. '46.
Goldrick—Council, 1 w., '63, '64.
Goodwin, W. F.—Council, 3 w., '42, '43; ald., '44.
Goodhart, Joseph—B. in Cleveland in '45; bd. ed., '86 to '89; wholesale clothier, 68 to 72 St. Clair st.
Griswold, S. O.—Council, 2 w., '85; judge c. p. ct.; att'y, Blackstone block.
Gray, J. W.—Postmaster, '57. See "Literature in Cleveland."
Green, R. C.—Bd. ed., 23 w., '84.
Grimshaw, J. W.—B. '25; council, '72, 8 yrs.; pump business.
Gross, M. A.—B. '40; council, 11 w., '79 to '85; fire comr., '83 to '87; is passenger con. C. C. C. & I. Ry.
Green, Arnold—Council, 5 w., '81 to '84.; att'y at law, Blackstone.
Gray, Admiral N.—Council, 4 w., '52.
Greckley, E. C.—Council, 12 w., '68-'70, '75-'76.
Grannis, John C.—Collector customs, '67, '72, '73; bd. ed., '79.
Gruazenhauser, Ferdinand—B. '48; ed. bd., '85-'86, '86-88; manf'r. jewelry, 208 Superior st.
Groot, Geo. A.—B. '43; came to C., '70, bd. ed., '76–'78; att'y.
Groff, Henry R.—B. '27; came to C., '54; appointed on hospital com., '86 for 5 yrs. Childs, Groff & Co., 80-84 Bank st.
Gilbert, J. A.—Council, 11 w., '82; bd. ed., '86–'88; physician, 392 Pearl st.

H.

Halpin, Edward—Health bd., '70.
Hannon, Dr. Thomas—Health bd., '70.
Hanna, M. A.—Bd. ed., 9 w., '69, '70, '71; M. A. Hanna & Co., coal. Arcade block.
Harvey, Henry—Ed. bd., 7 w., '61.
Hartnell, John—Bd. ed., 11 w, '63, '64, '65.

Hackman, Joseph—Council, 6 w., '74, '75; carpenter, 71 Marion st.
Haltnorth, F. C.—Council, 12 w., '72, '73.
Harrison, Wm.—Council, 14 w., '80, '81.
Hayward, W. H.—Council, 2 w., '59, '60; fire bd., '74; impr. bd '79, '80. Res. 729 Prospect.
Hall, Alfred—Council, 1 w., '37; ald., '38.
Hale, John C.—B. '31, came to C. in '57; bd. ed., '84.; att'y, Blackstone bld'g.
Hart, Wm.—Came to C. in '25, city tr. 19 yrs. previous to Everett.
Hart, Edwin—B. '35; came to C. in '35; chf. fire dept., '61, '63; council, '67, fire comr., '75; water wks. bd, is inspector of customs.
Harlow, Robert—B. '15; came to C. in '32; first recorder of E. C. village; mem. of council; died '79.
Halliwell, A. B.—B. '24; came to C. in '52; cemetery trustee, '65, '68; council, 5 w., '80, '82, dist. assessor, '80; police com. 4 yrs., to '87; dentist and M. D.
Handy, T. P.—See biog. sketch.
Hansheer, Louis—Police board, '76 to '80.
Hatfield, F. R.—Council, 7 w., '85.
Hart, Dr. A. G.—B. '21; bd. ed., '68,-'74, bd. health, '80; physician, 37 Jennings ave.
Hartnell, G. S.—B. '11, bd. ed., 11 w., '56, '64; contractor.
Hayward, Nelson—Mayor, '43; council, 1 w., '41; ald., '42. See p. 226.
Harrington, Benjamin—Pres. council, 3 w., '41, '42; ald., '38.
Harris, Josia A.—Mayor, '47; ald., '40, '46. See "Literature in Cleveland."
Hawkins, H. C.—Water wk's bd., '66, '67, '68; is asst. supt. water wk's.
Hamilton, E. T.—Judge c. p. ct., '76 to '87; council, 18 w., '74; w. w'ks bd., '87 to '89.
Hays, Kaufman—B. '37; came to C. in '52; council, 11 w., '86 to '88; res., 299 Woodland.
Hamilton, A. J.—Council, '82, '85; b. Newburg, '33. Retired.
Hartzell, J. S.—Fire bd., '84 to '88; b. '37; came to C. in '46. Livery business.
Hester, Geo.—B. '31; justice of peace, '64,-'70; att'y at law.
Herrick, E. P.—Bd. ed., 14 w., '68.
Hemmeter, J. C.—Council, 13 w., '74, '75; grocer, 125 River st.
Heard, Chas. W.—Ald., '45; bd. ed., 1 w., '69, '70, '71.
Hersch, David—Council, 1 w., '40.
Hepburn, Morris—Council, 1 w., '36.
Henderson, Seth S.—Sheriff, '36.
Herrick, R. R.—See biog. sketch.
Heckman, Lewis—B. '23; came to C. in '47; council, '59, '60; died, '72.
Hessler, E. M.—Bd. ed., '76 to '80; library board, '80 to '82; b. in N. Y., '43; came to C. in '64; surgical instruments, 68 Pub. Sq.
Herrick, Myron T.—B. '54, Huntington, Lorain co., educated at Delaware, O.; came to C. in '75; admitted to bar in '78; served two terms in council; is sec. and treas. society for savings, elected as such in '86.
Herrman, Chas.—B. '48; ald. 8 dist., '85,-87; impr. bd., '86, '87; grocery, Herrman & McLean, 619-620 Pearl st.
Heisley, John W.—Present judge ct. com. pleas.
Heisley, Wm.—Council, 5 w., '66, '67; city solicitor, '76, '77.
Hessenmueller, Edward—B. '11, in Wolfenbuettel, Braunschweig, Germany; came to Cuyahoga county in '36; justice of the peace 5 consecutive terms, from '43; police judge two terms, from '65; pension ag't and U. S. comr. for northern Ohio, under Pres. Buchanan; edited

and published first German paper—*The Germania*—in northern Ohio, about '47; died in C. in '84.

Heisley, F. M.—Police bd., '70.

Higgins, Peter—Inf. bd., '74, '75, '76, '82; insurance agt., 546 Hamilton st.

Hickox, G. G.—Council, 18 w., '76 to '77.

Hickox, Chas.—Council, 2 w., '47; Cleveland Milling Co., 113 Merwin st.

Hitz, J. L.—Council, '83 to '85; b. in '38; came to C. in '53; grocer, 2575 Broadway.

Hillard, Richard—Ald., '36 to '39.

Hinsdale, B. A.—Supt. schools, '81 to '86; 711 Dunham ave.

Hitchins, Edmund—B. '52; came to C. in '71; justice peace, '86 to '89; attorney, 21 Wick blk.

Higgins, Chas.—Council, 11 w., '72 to '76.

Hill, C. E.—City clerk, '66.

Hipp, Martin—B. '30; council 11 w., '75 to '77.

Hill, H. E.—B. '40; park comr., '85; dealer in hides, sheep-skins, etc.

Holmden, Thos.—Council, 12 w., '76 to '77.

Hoffman, Henry—Council, 12 w., '74 to '81.

Holly, M. J.—Council, 14 w., '71.

Hornsey, John—Council 12 w., '71 to '75.

Hodge, O. J.—Council 4 w., '71 to '77; '85 to '86; *Sunday Sun* office.

Horton, Dr. W. P.—Council, from 6 w., continuously from '69 to '77; B. Vt. '23; came to C. '52; dentist, 177 Euclid ave.

Houstain, Joseph—Council, 8 w., '67 to '68.

Hoehn, J. L.—Council, 7 w., '81 to '82.

Hovey, Jacob—Council, 5 w., '59 to '60.

Hopkinson, A. G.—Bd. ed., '78 to '80; council, '58 to '61; supt. Ohio City schools '54; principal west high school, '55 to '70; on bd. school examiners, '77 to present; b. '25; came to C. in '52; fire insurance, Brainard block.

Howe, Geo. W.—Custom collector, '77–'86; police board, '76–'78.

Holden, R. T.—B. '46; came to C. '50; council, '85–'88; paint and oil business, '53 Frankfort.

Hobart, M. M.—Born '46; came to C. '75; city pros. att'y, '78, '79; clk. bd. impr. '80, '81; att'y, 19 Blackstone bld'g.

Holden, J. J.—J. P. '56.

Holmden, E. J.—Council, 38 w., '86, '87; White S. M. Co.

Hoadley, George—Mayor, '46; see p. 226.

Hoyt, Jas. M.—Bd. impr.; '73; real estate, 36 Pub. Square.

Howe, Henry—Council, 4 w., '52; 256 Detroit st.

Hofrichter, Jas.—B. '50; council, '84–'86; Galvanized Iron Works.

Honecker, Abe—B. '52; ed. bd., '84–'86; druggist, cor. Pearl street and Clark avenue.

Howlett, Geo.—B. '25; came to C. in '32; bd. ed. '70–'76; sign painter, 21 Pub. Square.

Hoppensack, H. F.—Council, '79–'81; gardener; b. '21; came to C. in '46.

Hunt, E. P.—Bd. ed., '69, '70.

Hughes, Hazen—Council, 1 w., '74, '75.

Hughes, Arthur—Council, '42, '49, '50; state legislature, 2 terms; came to C. '39; Willson & Hughes Stone Co.

Hutchins, J. C.—B. '40; came to C. 68; bd. ed., '72; pros. att'y., '77; police judge, '83 to '87; att'y., 34 Blackstone bld'g.

Hubbell, Z. M.—B. '43; came to C. '61; bd. ed., '86; sec. J. B. Perkins.

Huntington, John—B. '32; came to C. 54; council for 12 years, '62 to '74; is pres. of Ashland and Newburg Transportation Co.
Hunt, H. C.—Council, 31 w., '86, '87.
Hutchinson, H. H.—Council, 34 w., '86, '87.
Humiston, W. H.—Bd. health, '81; physician, 201 Jennings ave.
Husman, D. C.—Ed. bd., '86; physician, 546 Detroit st.
Hudson, L. D.—B. 1819; bd. ed., '82–'88; physician.
Hubby, Leander M.—Ald., '44, '46, '50, '51, '52; council, 2 w., '48; pres. council, '46 and '52; water-wks. bd., '63, '64. Retired.
Hunt, Reuben G.—Pres. council, '57; council, 8 w., '56, '57.
Humphrey, Van R.—Judge com. pleas ct., '36.
Hurlbut, John E.—U. S. assessor, '67.
Hyde, G. A.—Bd. impr., '56, '57; is engineer C. Gas Co.
Hyman, H. H.—Council, 3 w., '82; is clerk international rev. office.
Herron, James—B., '42; came to C. 61; council, '83–'86. In flour and feed business.
Hyman, W. H.—Council, '84 to '86; b. '51; came to C. in '52; is in internal revenue office.

I.

Ingersoll, L. C.—Bd. ed., '56.
Ingram, John—Council, 31 w., '86 and '87; b. England, '36; came to C. in '53; building mover and contractor, 119 Root street; has resided on Root st. (formerly Forest st.) since '53.
Ives, Sam.—Council 1 w., '45.

J.

Jewett, C. P.—Co. com., '80 to '83; b. in C., '27; is vice-pres. South C. bank.
Jenkins, Wm.—B. '41; council, 17 w., '80, '81; pork packer.
Jewett, A. A.—Council, 14 w., '69 to '73.
Johnson, A. L.—Ald., '65, '67.
Johnston, J. H.—Fire comr., '63 to '67.
Johnson, P. L.—Council, 3 w., '75, '76.
Johnson, S. W.—Council, 8 w., '55, '56.
Johnson, Levi—Council, 3 w., '42 to '50-'58; b. 1785; came to C. in 1809; died '71.
Johnson, L.—Council, '76-'77; b. in C., '23. Retired.
Jokus, John—Council, 14 w., '68.
Jones, J. M.—County pros., '68 and '69; judge ct. common pleas, '81 to '86; att'y., Blackstone bld'g.
Jones, Thomas—Pres. council, '63, '64, '65; bd. ed., '61–'63; col. in. rev., '67, '68; city and., '72 to '78; postmaster, '78–'86.
Jones, J. D.—Bd. ed., '74 to '82; mem. school dist. No. 6, before Newburg was annexed; physician and surgeon; b. '37; came to C. '66.
Jones, Wm.—Council, '77 to '79; justice peace, '81 to '84; dept. police clk., '84; b. '36; came to C. '57.
Judson, George—Bd. ed., 15 w., '67, 68, '69.

K.

Kain, Geo. S.—City solicitor, '74 to '75.
Kanfholz, F. G.—B. '37; council, 12 w., '76 to '78; fire bd. '79 to '81.
Karda, Frank—Assist. police clk, '75 to '79; council, '81 to '83; b. '47: came to C. in '55; dry goods business.
Karr, Wm.—Inf. bd., '75; with White S. M. Co.
Kegg, Robert—Ald., '87; florist, West Cleveland.
Keating, A. C.—Council, 3 w., '61 to '65.
Kellogg, H. S.—B. '49; council, 17 w.; pork packing business.
Kelsey Lorenzo A.—B. 1803; came to Cleveland in 1837; mayor in 1848; was deputy postmaster; is with C. & P. R. R.
Keary, Joseph—Council, 5 w., '76 to '77.
Kessler, P. L.—P. bd., '71 to '77.
Kelly, Moses—Council, 2 w., '41. See biog. sketch.
Kelley, Wm.—Council, 8 w., '73 to '77.
Kelly, F. H.—Council, 16 w., '73 to '74; judge police ct., '87.
Kelley, T. M.—Council, 2 w., '40.
Kelley E. H.—Health bd., '75.
Kitchen, Dr. H. W.—County clk., '81; health bd., '73, '74, '80, '81, '82; present county clerk.
Kiefer, Ed. H.—Inf. bd., '83.
Kieffer, Geo.—B. '43; came to C. '48; inf. bd. 2 terms; druggist, 620 Lorain st.
Kist, John—Council, 3 w., '83.
Kirk, Geo.—City Marshal, '36; council, 3 w., '42.
Kirkpatrick, John—Inf. bd., '66 to '67; council, 11 w., '56to '57.
King, Wm. H.—B. '47; came to C. in '50; council, '81 to'84; fire bd., '82 to '84; bd. equalization '85 to '88; fire insurance business, 197 Superior st.
King, Tom—Sec. police bd., resigned 1887.
Kline, Virgil P.—Bd. ed., '83 to '85; came to C. in '67; lawyer, 219 Superior st.
Knight, T. S.—Ald., '87.
Koch, G. D.—B. '50; bd. ed., '83 to '84; furniture business, Lorain st.
Kolbe, Geo. A.—Justice of peace, '67; ed. bd., '65 to '70.
Kushman, C.—Council, '74 to '76; came to C. in '51; fresco and interior decorator.

L.

Lamprecht, Wm. H.—Came to C. in '74; council, 18 w., '79 to '80; banker, 137 Superior st.
Lamson, Benjamin—County recorder, '67 to '68.
Lacy, Alanson—Council, 2 w., '43.
Lawler, D. J.—Council, 8 w., '76, '77, '80, '81.
Larnder, Robert—Council, 11 w., '66 to '67.
Lavelle, John—Ed. bd., 8 w., '82 to '83.
Lauer, Edward T.—B. '58; came to C. in '75; council, 15 w., '85; is with Evangelical Pub. Co.
Lawrence, James—Att'y-gen. of Ohio, '84 to '85; now pres. of bd. ald.; b. '51; came to C. '74; lawyer, Blackstone bld'g.
Lamson, I. P.—Council, 13 w., '77 to '78; b. '32; came to C. in '69: Lamson, Sessions & Co., nut and bolt works.

Leutkemeyer, H. E.—B. '30; came to C. in '49; council, '70–'72; fire-comr., '74; hardware business.
Lemon, Tom—Council, 3 w., '38 to '39; ald., '40.
Lewis, Sanford J.—Council, 9 w., '56.
Lewis, E. H.—Council, 9 w., '59, '60; inf. bd. '61 to '63.
Leonard, Wm.—Council, 3 w., '75.
Leonard, Frank; Council, 9 w., '77 to '81.
Lester, S. F.—Water-wks. bd., '61 to '63.
Leiblein, G. W.—Bd. ed., 11 w., '76.
Leggett, M. D.—Bd. ed., 4 w., '80, '81; patent att'y, Masonic Temple.
Lewis, W. E.—Clerk bd. impr., '85 to '87; Kansas City.
Lewis, A. H.—Police pros., '81, '82; Kansas City.
Lehr, Fred.—B. '45; council, 35 w., '86 to '88; gun dealer, 656 Lorain st.
Lied, B.—Council, 15 w., '68 to '69.
Lowman, Jacob—Council, 2 w., '44.
Loyd, T. C.—Inf. bd., '56.
Lockwood, C. B.—B. '29; came to C. in '67; council, '74, '75; tax com.; state leg. '63 to '67; hardware, 110 Water st.
Luce, G. L.—Council, 10 w., '79, '80.
Ludwig, W. F.—Council, 7 w., '83.
Lutton, Wm. H.—Council, '78 to '80; w. works bd., '80 to '87; b. '24; came to C. in '68; retired.
Lynch, Frank—County treas., '72, '73; bd. impr., '81, '82; retired.
Lyon, Lyakim—Council, 3 w., '46.
Lynch, Peter—Harbor master, '87.

M.

Mather, S. H.—B. '13; came to C. in '35; admitted to the bar '36; bd. co. school examiners, '40 to '42; city bd. ed., '40, '42, '53, '57; treas. Society for Savings, '51 to '84, and pres. same, '84.
Malloy, M. C.—Council, 28 w., '86 to '87.
Marseilles, F. W.—H. bd., '56; was city physician.
MacMath, Jesse H.—B. in Harrison co. O., in '33; consul-general of the United States accredited to the emperor of Morocco, '62 to '70; comr. of the United States to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain, France, Spain, Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Brazil, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Morocco, '65; judge of the ct. of com. p'leas of the 3rd sub-division of the 4th judicial district of Ohio, at Cleveland, O., '75 to '80; att'y at law, 236 Superior st.
Malony, Edward—Inf. bd., '84.
Maynard, Alleyne—Ed. bd., 2 w., '64.
Massey, A. E.—Council, 14 w., '68, '69, '70.
Marshall, Dan.—Council, 4 w., '74 to '75; with Congress Lake Ice Co.
Marshall, Isaac H.—Council, 4 w., '59 to '60; bd. health, '66 to '75.
Mack, John—Council, 2 w., '49.
Mathivet, P. A.—Ald., '47.
Mathews, L. A.—Ald. '45.,
Marshall, George F.—Council, 1 w., '44 to '53.
Mahler, B.—Bd. ed., '82 to '86; b. in C. '51; produce business.
Martin, John—Inf. bd., '66; council, 9 w., '64 to '74.
Masters, I. U.—Council, 10 w., '24 to '63; mayor, '62 to '63.
Madison, Wm. A.—B. '45; sec'y of water-works bd. since '82.
McBride, Lee—Ald., 5th dist., '85, '86 '87; Root & McBride, Bank st.
McBane, Alex.—Deputy supt. House of Refuge.

McMahon, James—B. '36; came to C. in '61; deputy police supt. since' 65.
McCormack, E. A.—Ed. bd., 5 w., '81, '82, '84.
McNeil, James—Bd. ed., 8 w., '78 to '82; police board, '83 to '87. Grocer, 560 Detroit st.
McIntosh, J. L.—Council, 7 w., '71 to '72.
McLane, Alex.—Council, 11 w., '58 to '59.
McIntosh, Alex.—Council, 2 w., '49, '50, '51; bd. impr., '75.
McIntosh, John—City clk., '76 to '77.
McGrath, James—B. '40; came to C. in '49; council, '74 to '75.
McKinstry, J. M.—B. '44; came to C. in '67; council, '76; wooden-ware, Water st.
McKinnie, Wm. J.—B. '31; came to C. in '55; dir. inf. bd., '83; now col. of customs.
McHannon, Chas.—B. '40; came to C. in '66; patrolman, '68; has been sergeant and lieut. Is capt. of detectives.
Mehling, John A.—B. '57; council, 19 w., '84 to '86, and reëlected.
Melcher, J. H.—Cem. trustee and treas., '86 to '87.
Medhurst, Chas.—Council, 7 w., '83 to '85.
Meyers, John C.—Inf. bd., '84.
Mellen, L. F.—B. '31; came to C. in '53; supt. inf. service, '82.
Merrick, Louis—Bd. ed., '60, '69, '70.
Merchant, Silas—Council, 1 w., '67 to '74; bd. impr., '69 to '74.
Meyer, Wm.—Council 6 w., '61 to '62; health bd., '75.
Messenger, A. P.—Council, 8 w., '54.
Merchant, Aaron—Council, 1 w., '52.
Merwin, Geo.—Council, 1 w., '37.
Miller, Henry—Council, 12 w., '85.
Milton, H. L.—Fire bd., '79, '80.
Mell, Thomas—Council, 1 w., '44.
Milford, Wm.—Pres. council, '40; ald., '40, '41.
Miller, Joseph K.—Council, 3 w., '37.
Mix, Robert E.—B. '19; came to C. in '51; vice-pres. bd. of dir. workhouse, '83 to '87; att'y, 27 Blackstone bld'g.
Mills, Joshua—Pres. council, '37; mayor, '38, '39.
Missar, Charles—B. '41; came to C. in '58; council, 17 w., '86.
Morse, Benj. F.—B. '28; came to C. in '64; city civil engineer, '75 to '85.
Morgan, Geo. W.—B. '43; came to C. in '57; bd. ed., '73; council. '74, '76; Morgan Lithograph Co.
Monroe, W. H.—Ed. bd., '86.
Morris, W. A.—Council, 9. w., '76, '77.
Morris, I. L.—Council, 18 w., '82, '83; police bd., '86, '87.
Morrill, Geo.—Council, 7 w., '55, '56, '57; died, 1886.
Mollen, Christopher—Council, 3 w., '49, '54 to '58.
Morgan, Henry—Council, 1 w., '42, '52.
Morrison, David—See biog. sketch.
Morton, L. S.—U. S. assessor, '67, '68.
Moyer, Isaac F.—Council, '46; came to C. in '69; ald., '87; Evangelical Pub. House.
Mooney, J. B.,—B. '55; bd. ed. from 5 w.; in firm of P. C. O'Brien & Co.
Muhlhauser, Fred—Ed. bd., '76 to '82; ald., '85-'87.
Mueller, Jacob—Council, 6 w., '57, '58.
Mueller, Herman—Council, 10 w., '83; b., '48; came to C. in '57; maltster.

N.

Nauert, C. A.—Bd. ed., 15 w., '79 to '83.
Neff, W. A.—Ed. bd., 16 w., '77.
Neff, Melcher—Bd. ed., 5 w., '64, '65.
Nicola, Felix—Sheriff, '67, '68; bd. ed., '76. 23 Pub. Square.
Nolan, C. D.—Council, 5 w., '86, '87.
Norton, Richard—Council, 1 w., '48, '49.
North W. C.—B. '17; council, '72, '74; vapor stove business.
Noble, H. L.—Council, 2 w., '36, '37.
Nott, Wm. D.—Council, 1 w., '42 ; ald., '43.

O.

O'Brien, T. C.—Council, 15 w., '83; council, 23 w., '86, '87.
O'Brian, J. T.—B. '55; came to C. in '75; council, '84, '85; hat manfr., 105 Seneca st.
O'Laughlin, John—Bd. ed., 5 w., '71.
O'Neil, Bernard—Inf. bd., '76, '77, '78.
O'Neil, Lawrence—Inf. bd., '83, '84; is clk. inf. bd., city hall.
Ong, W. C.—B. '50; came to C. in '82; council, '86; att'y, 236 Superior street.
Orth, F. C.—Council, 12 w., '73.
O'Reilly, J. K.—Council, 1 w., '74, '75; marble business.
O'Shea, T. P.—B. '44; council, 12 w., '79, '80; baggage-master C. C. C. & I. Railway.
Otis, Chas. A.—Mayor, '73, '74; bd. impr., '78; H. correction, '82; Otis Iron Co. See p. 226.
Otis, W. A.—Water-works bd., '59.
Outhwaite, John—Council, 2 w., '44.
Oviatt, O. M.—Council, 2 w., '56 to '62.

P.

Palmer, Chas. W.—Council, 8 w., '54, '55; council, 9 w., '56, '57; bd. ed., '57.
Palmer, J. Dwight—Council, 8 w., '60 to '64; legislature, '85 to '87.
Patterson, Wm. D.—B. '27; came to C., '72; supt. work-house since '72; bd. ed., '85 to '89.
Patterson, E. B.—B. '55; work-house b. keeper, '74 to '86; is manager Forest City Packing Co.
Patrick, Chas.—Council, 3 w., '57.
Paddock, Thos. S.—B. '14; came to C. in '46; council, 3 w., '55, '56; bd. ed., '57; merchant, hats and caps, 221 Superior st.
Parker, James—Council, 15 w., '70, '71.
Pate, Wm., Jr.—Bd. ed., 14 w., '78, '79.
Paul, Hosea—Bd. ed., 1 w., '84.
Parks, Robert—Council, 3 w., '48.
Parsons, R. C.—See biog. sketch.
Payne, H. B.—City att'y, '36; council, 2 w., '47, '48; water-works bd., '56; U. S. senator, '85.
Payer, Emanuel—Council, 14 w., '85.
Payne, N. P.—Council, 5 w., '62, '63, '68, '69, '70, '71; mayor, '75, '76.

Payne, Robert F.—B. '10; came to C. in '48; clk. of the court, '49 to '52; U. S. dist. att'y, '61 to '65; judge ct. com. pleas, '69 to '74.
Payne, P. W.—B. '33; came to C. '61; justice peace '70 to '73; bd. ed., '74 to '76; lawyer, 117 Pub. Sq.
Paine, Geo. S.—B. '42; came to C. '56; water-works bd., '86; plumbing business.
Pennewell, Chas. E.—B. '29; came to C. '75; council, '85, '86; att'y, 21 Blackstone bld'g.
Peets, E. O.—B. '55; bd. ed. since '84; artist, 130 Root st.
Peck, E. M.—Water-wks bd., '67, '68, '69, '72.
Pettingill, Charles—Council, 7 w., '65 to '69; col. customs '76 to '77.
Pelton, F. W.—Council, 9 w., '65 to '69; infirm. bd., '71; mayor, '72, '73; H. cor., '86,
Pelton, Frank S.—Bd. ed., 10 w., '72, '73.
Perkins, E. R.—Bd. ed., 1 w., '67 to '74; Mercantile Nat. Bank.
Perkins, Joseph—Inf. bd., '71.
Peck, J. H.—Bd. ald., '85 to '87; b. '40; came to C. in '72; live stock dealer.
Philbin, Patrick—Bd. ed., 8 w., '72; coal business.
Philpot, J. T.—J. P., '56.
Phillips, W. W.—Council, 15 w., '82, '83.
Pitkin, L. M.—B. '25; bd. ed., '64 to '66; Iron works, Scranton ave.
Poole, Dr. E. W.—Council, '86, '88; b. '42; came to C. in '52; dentist.
Powell, Albert—Council, 9 w., '54, '55.
Porter, Wells—Justice peace, '66 to '67; council, 9 w., '54; J. P., '61, '63, '64, '68, '69, '70.
Post, Chas. A.—B. '48; council, 17 w., '82; is sec'y and tr. of "East End Savings Bank."
Pratt, L. C.—Bd. ed., 15 w., '71.
Price, Wm. H.—B. '18; came to C. in '56; bd. ed., '64 to '68; died, '83.
Prentiss, S. B.—B. '07; came to C. in '40, judge com. pleas ct. for 15 yrs.
Prentiss, N. B.—B. 27; came to C. in '55; coroner 2 yrs.; bd. health, '71, '74; physician.
Presley, Geo.—Council, 10 w., '63 to '66.
Ptak, John, Jr.—Council, 12 w., '83; ald. '87.
Purdy, N.—B. '20; pol. com., '66, '67; w.-wks. bd., '73, '74; lumber business.
Purdy, H. D.—Council, 9 w., '80, '81.
Purcell, Thos.—Council, 5 w., '67 to '76.

Q.

Quayle, Thomas—Council, 1 w., '60 to '62; ship builder; b. in C. in 1811; came to C. in '27. Retired.

R.

Radcliffe, Wm. H.—B. '27; came to C. '54; fire comr., '76–'79; ship-builder.
Ransom, C. S.—Council, 4 w., '56 to '60.
Randerson, Joseph—Council, 8 w., '63 to '67.
Raynolds, H. K.—Council, 2 w., '65 to '66.
Raidabaugh, W. P.—Council, 22 w., '86-'89.
Reily, Frank—Street comr. '30; council '78, '79.

Reitz, Robert—Ald., '87.
Reid, Thos.—Council, 14 w., '85.
Reddy, M. J.—Bd. ed., 8 w., '84.
Reihtz, F. W.—Health bd., '75.
Redington, J. A.—Bd. ed., 9 w., '63.
Reeves, Thos.—Bd. ed., 7 w., '64 to '68.
Reilley, Thos.—Council, 5 w., '77, '78, '79.
Rezner, Dr. W. B.—Council, 5 w., '72, '73.
Rettburg, Geo.—Council, 13 w., '68 to '72.
Renzer, W. B.—Council, 5 w., '57 to '58, 60, 61.
Reilley, Robert—Council, 3 w., '53, '54.
Read, Chas.—Council, 1 w., '48.
Reader, Chas. E.—B. '44; council, '86–'88; proprietor Reader stone quarries.
Rhodes, C. L.—Water wks bd., '56.
Rhodes, J. H.—Bd. ed., 6 w., '84.
Rhodes, O. T.—Bd. ed., 14 w., '76, '77.
Rin, Harvey—County clk., '36; ald., '39; council, 6 w., '56, '57; house correction, '71. See "Literature in Cleveland."
Richards, W. C. B.—Council, 7 w., '54, '55.
Rider, L. J.—Council, 1 w., '57, '58, '59.
Richardson, W. C.—Council, 7 w., '77, '78; bd. ed., 7 w., '71.
Rose, Wm. G.—See biog. sketch.
Rogers, Ethen—Water wks. bd., '76, '77, '78.
Rome, Thos.—Inf. bd., '71 to '78.
Roeder, Phillip—Council, 2 w., '72, '73; bd. health, '72.
Ross, Moses—Council, 1 w., '39.
Rogers, C. C.—B. '15; came to C. in '33; council, 1 w., '62 to '70.
Roberts, Ansel—See biog. sketch.
Rose, Peter—Col. int. rev., '72, '73.
Robinson, Wm.—County pros., '74 to '75.
Robison, Dr. J. E.—Police bd., '72, '74.
Robison, G. H.—Council, 22 w., '85.
Russell, C. L.—Council, 8 w., '59, '60, '77, '78; impr. bd., '77.
Russell, Ed.—Council, 11 w., '54, '55, '64, '65, '73, '74; impr. bd., '61 to '63.
Ruthenberg, Wm. C.—B. '62; ald., '87, '88; commission merchant.
Ryan, W. R.—J. P., '83 to '86; deputy sheriff, '87; b. '55; came to C. in '72. Druggist.

S.

Saeltzer, Chas.—B. '29; came to C. in '55; bd. ed., 11 w., '77 to '81; is cashier Schlather Brewing Co.
Sawyer, Frank—Bd. ed., 18 w., '82, '83.
Sanderson, F. M.—Ed. bd., 15 w., '76.
Salisbury, C. H.—B. '24; council, 11 w., '78 to '80; bd. ed., '83.
Sabin, Wm.—Council, 9 w., '60, '61; council, 16 w., '75, '76.
Sawyer, E. D.,—Council, 18 w., '75, '76; sheriff, '85, '84 and '87 '88.
Sargeant, John H.—City eng., '60; council, 5 w., '59; w.-wks. bd., '69.
Saal, Geo.—B. '34; came to C. in '54; fire com., '73 to '87; hardware business.
Schneider, J. H.—B. 55; bd. ed., '83, '84; election bd., '86; brewer.
Schug, Jacob—Council, 20 w., '85.
Schwan, Earnest—Council, 18 w., '86, '87.

Scowden, T. R.—W.-wks. bd., '57.
Scott, Dr. W. J.—H. bd., '80 to '87.
Schellentrager, C. C.—Council, 3 w., '77 to '82.
Schieley, J. J. D.—Council, 16 w., '81 to '84; harbor mrster '80.
Schenk, J. C.—C. bd., '72 to '76.
Schmitt, Jacob—B. '29; came to C. in '48; began as watchman, '57. elected deputy marshal, '63; marshal, '65; is tow sup't. of police.
Sessions, L. W.—W.-works trustee, '79 to '83; '85 eo '88; came to C. in '69; nut and bolt works.
Seymour, Alex.—Council, 3 w., '47 to '50; ald., '45 to '50.
Seymour, Belden—Bd. improve, '81 '72.
Senter, Geo. B.—Council, 1 w., '58; mayor, '59, '69; improve. bd., '64.
Segar, G. W.—Council, 3 w., '78, '79.
Shanks, Henry—Bd. ed., '84 to '86; b. '40; came to C. in '54; died in '86.
Sheeban, Jeremiah—Council, 19 w., '85.
Sheldon—Bd. ed., '56.
Sharp, R. B.—Water-wks bd., '87.
Shannon, J. D.—Fire bd., '82 to '86.
Sheldon, Seth H.—B. '13; came to C. '35; bd. ed., '63 to '65.
Short, Geo. W.—B. '41; police com. '79 to '83; Short & Forman, printers.
Sholl, Wm. H.—Council, 2 w., '52 to '56.
Shroeder, J.—Police bd., '66.
Sherwin, N. B.—U. S. assessor, '72, '73; postmaster, '76, '77.
Shore, John—City engineer, '36.
Sherwood, W. E.—Council '76 to '78; clk. bd. impr., '78 to '81; ass't city solicitor, '81 to '86; came to C. '53; att'y at law.
Shields, Joseph C.—B. '27; came to C. '52; council, '66 to '68; now deputy county treasurer.
Schellentrager, E. A.—B. '30; came to C. '64; bd. ed. since '78; apothecary.
Simpson, Robert—B. '44; came to C. '66; vice-pres. council, 40 w., '86 '88; council, 12 w., '81 to '83, '84 to '86.
Siegrist, J. C.—St. comr. from '84 to '87.
Singer, Joseph—W. bd., '61 to '67.
Silbers, Fred.—Council, 11 w., '54.
Sipher, H. G.—B. '42; came to C. in '71; bd. ed., '81 to '83; deputy sheriff '85, '86; dry goods, 1007 Lorain st.
Slater, David—Council, 32 w., '86, '87.
Slaght, Joseph—Fire bd., '79 to '85.
Slawson, J. H.—Council, 13 w., '69 to '73.
Smith, F. S.—County clk., '72, '73.
Smith, Pard B.—Sheriff, '73, '74.
Smith, Dr. D. B.—Bd. ed. since '76.
Smyth, Wm.—Ald., '42; council, 2 w., '55, '56.
Smith, Jno. B.—Council, 3 w., '52.
Smith, Patrick—Council, 8 w., '69 to '73; '81 to '82; w. bd., '76, '77.
Smith, J. J.—Council, 5 w., '78, '79.
Smith, C. M.—Inf. bd., '63, '64, '65.
Smith, T. M.—Ed. bd., 8 w., '72, '73.
Smith, W. K.—Bd. ed., 16 w., '77; J. P., '68, '69, '70.
Smith, Alva J.—B. '40; came to C. '86; council, '86.
Smith, H. G. M. S.—Council, 37 w., '86, '87.
Smyth, Anson—Supt., schools, '67.
Sommer, John—B. '38; came to C. '53; council, '75 to '77.
Sowers, E.—B. '32; justice peace, '70 to '73.

Solders, G. B.—Police judge, '81, '82; att'y at law.
Spangler, M. M.—B. '13; sheriff, '54 to '58;
Spalding, W. C.—Auditor bd. ed., '87, '88; b. in '63; came to C. in '85.
Spelman, H. B.—Bd. ed., 4 w., '63.
Spangler, Basil L.—Ald., '52.
Sprankle, James R.—P. B., '78 to '82.
Spencer, A. J.—B. '29; came to C. in '53; clk. fire bd. since '76.
Spencer, O.—Inf. bd., '56.
Spencer, A. K.—See biog. sketch.
Spencer, P. M.—See biog. sketch.
Spencer, Timothy P.—Council, 1 w., '39.
Striebinger, Jacob—B. '45; came to C. in '50; council, 1 w., '73 to '78; flour and feed business.
Stone, A. H.—B. '22; came to C. in '66; council '73 to '82; park comr. '85 to '88; glove man.
Strong, S. M.—B. '32; came to C. in '50; bd. ed., '73 to '77; work flouse bd., '81 to '85; druggist.
Strong, C. H.—B. '31; came to C. in '50; city civil eng., '69 to '78. Contractor.
Streator, W. S.—B. '16; came to C. in '50; first mayor E. C. Is now v. p. of C. L. & Wheeling R. R. Co.
Stone, Carlos M.—B. '47; came to C. in '68; pros. att'y., '70 to '74; county att'y., '80 to '84; now judge ct. com. pleas.
Sterling, Dr. E.—Health bd., '74.
Stair, Thomas A.—Bd. ed., 7 w., '72 to '78.
Sterling, J. M.—Police bd., '73 to '78.
Strever, Chas.—Council, 15 w., '77, '78.
Sturges, Joseph—Council, 5 w., '61 to '67.
Stewart, J. N.—Council, 4 w., '81, '82.
Stanway, W. H.—Council, 4 w., '55.
Steadman, Buckley—Council, 1 w., '50; ald., '52; bd. ed., '56.
Stetson, Chas.—Council, 2 w., '44.
Strickland, Aaron—Council, 3 w., '36.
St. John, John R.—Council, 1 w., '36.
Streator, Dr.—Col. rev. office, '80.
Stephan, Dan.—Justice peace, '64 to '70.
Stevens, Henry S.—Council, 3 w., '60 to '64.
Starkweather, Samuel—Council, 3 w., '37 to '48; ald., '43; mayor., '44, '45, '57, '58.
Strong, Homer—J. P., '70.
Sturznickle, John—Fire bd., '76, '77, '78.

T.

Thayer, Proctor, M. D.—Bd. health, '67, '68; council, 4 w., '67 to '72, '75.
Thomas, Jefferson—Council, 2 w., '39, '42.
Thayer, L. D.—Council, 6 w., '58, '59.
Thompson, Thomas—Council, 7 w., '58, '59.
Thomas, E.—Council, 4 w., '60 to '64; inf. bd., '61–'63.
Thorman, Simson—Council, 4 w., '65, '66.
Thatcher, Peter—W. b., '61 to '66.
Thorne, J. A.—Bd. ed., 10 w., '61.
Thorp, H. H.—B. '37; came to C. '68; council, 16 w., '73–'75; printing press manufacturer.

Tielke, Gustave—B. '35; came to C. '67; inf. bd., '84; druggist.
Tilden, Daniel R.—B. 1807; probate judge, '51 to '87.
Tilton, Alfred—B. '34; came to C. '40; bd. ed., '86–'88; malster.
Tibbitts, Geo. B.—Council, 1 w., '41; J. P., '61–'64.
Tice, Chauncey—Council, 5 w., '54, '55, '56.
Townsend, Amos—Council, 3 w., '64 to '73.
Towner, J. W.—Police judge, '72, '73.
Townsend, H. M.—B. '30; council, 9 w., '78, '79; hospital com., '87.
Truscott, Wm. H.—Council, 8 w., '64 to '67.
Turba, Albert A.—B. '55; bd. ed., '85; wine dealer.
Turner, Geo. W.—Ed. bd., 8 w., '61.
Turner, W. P.—Inf. bd., '56.
Turney, Joseph—Came to C. in '34; trustee of Newburg and member school bd. before annexed; co. tr., '66–'70; council, 2 terms; fire bd., '75–'76; state tr., '80–'84; banker.

U.

Upton, Percival—B. '17; came to C. '32; council, '63, '64.
Updegraff, R. D.—Police judge, '77, '78.
Urban, J. P.—B. '39; came to C. '46; police comr., '84 to '88; druggist, 356 Ontario st.
Usher, Walrons—Judge com. pleas ct., '36.

V.

Van Tassel, T.—B. '34; came to C. in '52; council, '62, '70, '74, '78, '82; bd. impr., '83, '84; hardware business.
Vail, Isaac C.—Was elected police judge in '58; and reëlected in '61. He left the bench for the army in command of Co. A., 103 Regiment, and died from a wound at Danville, Ky. in '63; was born in Weschester Co., New York, was 33 yrs. old at his death, very popular and much respected.
Vetter, J. G.—B. '37; came to C. '47; council, 11 w., '69 to '72; market supt., '73, '74; st. comr., '75, '76; market inspector, '87, '88; keeps meat market.
Vial, John—W. w. bd., '67, '68.
Vincent, John—Council, 3 w., '39, '40; Vincent & Barstow.
Vogt, J. J.—Council, 4 w., '73.

W.

Watterson, Moses—B. '35; came to C. in '60; bd. ed., '66 to '77; clk. bd. impr., '66, '67; is treas. "Standard Tobacco and Cigar Mf'g. Co."
Walworth, W. F.—Council, 17 w., '79, '80; bd. ed., 8 w., '69, '70.
Walton, Frederick—Bd. ed., 12 w., '69.
Warmington, Geo.—Council, '83.
Watterson, J. T.—Council, 6 w., '76, '77.
Wagner, Conrad—Fire bd. '84 to '88.
Wallace, F. T.—Council, 5 w., '56, '57; see "Literature in Cleveland."
Walz, F.—B. '58; bd. ed., 11 w., '85, '86; physician, 775 Lorain st.

Wade, J. H.—B. '11; came to C. '55; director of work-house, the first eleven years of its existence; sinking fund commissioner and park commissioner at present time; is pres. of National Bank of Commerce, and of the Citizens Savings and Loan Ass'n.
Walworth, Ashbel W.—Council, 1 w., '40.
Watmough, P. T.—Col. customs, '69 to '77.
Warner, W. J.—B. 1808; came to C. in '34; council, 2 w., '41; supt. inf., '57.
Warner, J. F.—W. bd., '66 to '68; council, 3 w., '44.
Warner, Theodore M.—B. '44; fire comr., '81 to '84; council, '76 to '82.
Warner, Geo.—Council, 11 w., '77, '78.
Weber, John A.—Council, 7 w., '57, '58.
Weber, Gustave—Bd. ed., 4 w., '61.
Weh, John F.—B. '46; asst. city solicitor, '75 to '81; att'y, Blackstone bld'g.
Weckerling, George—B. '18; came to C. in '45; council, 1 w., '70.
Wedlar, Philip—B. '43; council, 15 w., '85. Is supt. Woodland cemetery.
Weideman, J. C.—Police bd., '76.
Weigel, Chas.—Council, 7 w., '66, '67.
Weideman, J. J.—Council, 10 w., '65, '68, '69.
Welhouse, Wm.—Council, 10 w., '61, '62, '67, '71.
Weidenkoff, Nicholas—Fire bd., '81 to '85.
Weed, Dr. Frank J.—Health bd., '74; fire bd., '75; cor. Church and Wall.
Weber, Herrman—B. '44; came to C. in '66; election comr., 39 w., '86 to '88; cooper business.
White, S. M.—H. C., '86.
White, T. H.—Council, 4 w., '76, '77.
Whitaker, Charles—B. '17; came to C. in '31; bd. ed., 3 w., '68 to '73.
Wheeler, John A.—Council, 3 w., '45, '46.
Wheaton, G. S.—Inf. bd., '63, '64, '65; impr. bd., '61 to '64.
Whitelaw, John—B. '31; city civil eng., '59 to '65; supt. and engr. water-works since '67.
Williamson, Samuel—See biog. sketch.
Winslow, Chas.—Council, 13 w., '81, '82.
Williston, J. H.—Health bd., '70.
Wilson, J. T.—Bd. ed., 5 w., '80; council, '85.
Wilbur, R. W.—Bd. ed., '86.
Williams, Norman—Bd. impr., '56.
Willey, Geo.—Pres. bd. ed., '56.
Windecker, Benjamin—Council, 4 w., '83.
Winter, Peter—Council, 5 w., '86.
Wigman, John B.—Council, 1 w., '53.
Willard, E. S.—Council, 7 w., '56, '57–'60 to '66.
Williams, Chas. D.—Council, 2 w., '57, '58.
Winslow, A. P.—B. 1818; council, '56, '57; sheriff, '74–'76; stove manfr.
Williamson, Samuel E.—B. in C., 44; judge ct. com. pleas., '80–'82; is counsel for Nickel Plate Railway.
Willard, Rufus L.—B. '25; bd. ed., '60–'66; paint and oil business.
Wilbur, James—Council, 4 w., '51.
Williams, Ellery G.—Council, 2 w., '45.
Wills, John—Council, 3 w., '43.
Witherell, Geo.—Council, 2 w., '42; ald., '43.
Williams, Jonathan—Ald., '37.
Worley, Daniel—City treas., '36.
Wood, David L.—Council, 2 w., '45.

Wood, H. W. S.—B. '44; came to C. '50; bd. ed., '83, '84; library bd., '87–'90; contractor.
Worswick, J. R.—B. '25; came to C. '51; council, 7 w., '59, '60; bd. ed., '67; manufacturer iron fittings, Water st.
Wood, Wm. A.—Council, 9 w., '55.
Wyman, John B.—Council, 1 w., '43.
Wright, Nathan—Fire bd., '76, '77.
Wylley, John H;—Mayor, '36, '37.
Worthington, Geo. H.—Council, '82.

Y.

Younglove, M. C.—Council, 2 w., '41.
Young, Peter—Judge police ct., '76, '77.

Z.

Zucker, Peter—B. '56; came to C. '59; bd. ed., '84, '86; pres. bd. ed., '84 to '88; att'y., 219 Superior st.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 011 022 579 9